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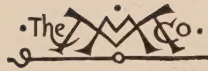
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VOLUME XV

GREEK THEMES IN MODERN MUSICAL
SETTINGS



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GREEK THEMES IN MODERN MUSICAL SETTINGS

BY

ALBERT A. STANLEY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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PREFACE

THE occasions which furnished the motive for the preparation of the musical selections published in this volume are sufficiently indicated in the introductions to the several Parts, except in the case of the *Attis*. This was first played by the Boston Festival Orchestra at the Fourth Annual May Festival of the University of Michigan, May 13, 1898; it has since been played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra both at the University of Michigan and in Chicago.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge obligation for much kind assistance to colleagues in the University of Michigan whose names appear in connection with divisions of the text and in the footnotes. I am under obligation of a more general nature to Professor Francis W. Kelsey and Professor Fred N. Scott for both encouragement and helpful criticism. My long-time friends and colleagues, Albert Lockwood and Earl V. Moore, very kindly corrected the final proofs of the entire volume during my absence from the country.

I am also deeply indebted to Mr. William H. Murphy, whose generous gift to the University made the publication of the volume possible.

ALBERT A. STANLEY.

June, 1923.

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INTRODUCTION

THE difficulty of revivifying Greek music in terms of the ancient practice, or approximations thereto, has been demonstrated many times since the Florentine Camerata, in the last decade of the sixteenth and the early years of the seventeenth century, failed to achieve such a result, although its attainment was to them a conscious end. They redeemed this failure, however, by unconsciously creating a new form replete with artistic potentialities, the opera. Their attempt was foreordained to disaster because Italy was not Hellas, and Italian ears could not respond to musical idioms alien to the "symbols in use in their day and generation," nor could their countrymen be inspired by dramatic implications foreign to their point of view. Their experience compels the query: Must "the symbols in use in our day and generation," combined with our modern environments and concepts of art, of necessity predicate disaster to any attempt to attain a less ambitious, though similar end?

At the outset, the difficulty of translating the art of one age into terms of another must be recognized. Possibly, such recognition involves the necessity of looking upon the adage, "History always repeats itself," as a generalization lacking in accuracy when subjected to close analysis. In art, we find the resemblances superficial, rather than inherent, and points of contact reveal themselves in analogies, not identities.

With this in mind, it is necessary for us to consider the extent and value of the contributions to our understanding of the subject already made, the material that may be drawn upon and its adaptability to our purpose, the point of view to be assumed, the end in view, and finally, the processes through which an answer to our query may be found. The obstacles to be surmounted must not be ignored.

In order that the subject may be considered in a logical sequence, these points will now be taken up in their order.

I

Greek Melos, that wonderfully expressive and resilient form of the most appealing element of music, has been critically studied by successive generations of scholars. It must be confessed that the light thrown upon an abstruse subject as a result of their researches has been somewhat obscured through misunderstandings of its basic principles by late Roman and mediaeval writers, who were received by many early investigators as authorities instead of "blind leaders of the blind;" the contributions made by the more recent scholars have been more illuminating. Of the Roman writers, Boethius (472-524? A. D.) was singularly misleading and perpetuated errors, while among later so-called authorities, the Jesuit Father, Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680), as a source of misinformation must be accorded an uncontested primacy.

The theory of Greek Rhythmics has been no less exhaustively studied and has opened up to modern composers sources of inspiration through which the frontiers of musical creative art may be greatly extended. Unfortunately, when the results of these investigations are summed up, it must be admitted that our ignorance of the nature of this ancient art is still far in excess of our knowledge.

Still, it is comforting to feel that this ignorance is gradually being dispelled and it may be that the statement just made is, on the whole, an exaggeration. Since scientists nowadays do not shrink from an occasional use of the interrogation point, instead of the constant employment of the period, characteristic of so many of their former deliverances, it may come to pass that in the field which we are now exploring the reverse procedure may be increasingly followed. Let us hope that such may be the case.

There are two reasons accounting for the present condition of greater or less uncertainty regarding Greek music; first the pseudo-investigators who knew music were generally ignorant of Greek, while the skilled Hellenists were blissfully unconscious of the fundamental principles of music. These conditions lead to the second reason, that the competent scholars have emphasized more particularly the scientific aspects of the art, not its emotional and delineative significance. I do not mean that the investigators did not realize to the full the ultimate end of the means they stressed, but this end was more fully recognized and understood than the processes through which it might be attained.

To turn from scholars to composers, we find these influenced by two distinct concepts. Those under the domination of the first aimed at the exploitation of the material in a manner consonant with the results reached by scholars, and based thereon their interpretations of Greek practice. The members of this group have almost invariably ignored the spirit in favor of the letter, and given to the world music that failed to enlist the imagination or satisfy the intellect. On the other hand, composers who rested their art on the opposing concept, produced many admirable compositions on Greek subjects, in which they deliberately ignored available and indisputable facts.

In defence of their point of view, and in explanation of their practice, it must be noted that the authentic examples of Greek music are few in number, the most important being mere fragments. If in a far distant future, say two millenniums hence, a fragment of a page from some Wagner music-drama and two or three examples of minor composition-forms by second and third rate composers should constitute the only available data through which an investigator could reconstruct our modern music, substantially he would be in the same position as one who desires to come into touch with the wonderful art which we are now considering.

Again, when one recalls that the Greeks employed all the instrumental resources at their command to support the singers in the choral odes, as well as to give color and added vigor to representations of their dramas; and that, in the early days of the formative opera, the added material then available was seized upon and directed to the same end, we must grant that to take advantage of that puissant means of expression, the modern orchestra, to illustrate and intensify the wealth of dramatic motive and incomparable diction forming the content of ancient dramas, needs no justification.

II

Apart from the scanty remains of ancient music that are available, there is considerable material at the disposal of those who would contribute to an added appreciation of an art, which in its day inspired listening thousands, and was so vital an element in the dramas of a people that participation in dramatic production was a civic duty.

In considering this material, reference must be made to the

varied and expressive melodic suggestions of the Greek Modes, and also to the forceful and elastic rhythms made possible through the metrical structure of Greek poetry, and inherent in the language.

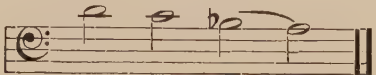
Of the Greek Modes, *τρόποι*, the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Aeolian are most easily adapted to modern treatment. They may be given in their original pitches, or, in accordance with Greek usage, appear in the pitch of any desired Transposing Scale, *τόνοι*.

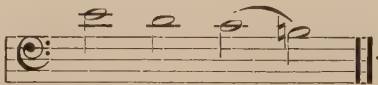
At the risk of appearing to assume that Hellenists of any reasonable degree of attainment are not fully advised as to a fundamental difference between modes and transposing scales, the distinction may here be pointed out.

A Mode is an arbitrary relationship of tones (major seconds) and semi-tones (diatonic minor seconds), the resulting succession having a fixed pitch. This modal series, beginning on its appropriate pitch, extends seven or eight degrees downwards, the first if the Conjunct arrangement (explained in the following paragraph) obtains, the second if the Disjunct is followed. As each mode is divisible into two groups of four tones each called 'tetrachords,' *τετράχορδα*, the distinction between the arrangements above noted depends on the relation of their tetrachords to each other.

In the first arrangement, Conjunct, the tetrachords are united through a common tone, *τόνος συνημμένος*, this connective being the final tone of one tetrachord and the initial member of the other. In the second, Disjunct, the tetrachords are separated by a tone, *συναφή*. This tone, with the ratio 9:8, was used by the Greeks as a standard of measurement. According to modern terminology it is called the "large major second" in order to differentiate it from the "small major second" with a ratio 10:9. This distinction was fully recognized by later Greek theoreticians.

As the internal structure of a diatonic tetrachord, *τετράχορδον διατονικόν*, demands that a semi-tone should occur between 3 and 4, it will be seen that in the Disjunct System a new tone is introduced. The upper tetrachord in the Dorian Mode, Conjunct System,

would read ; in the Disjunct System

the succession would be . Therefore

in the second position of the Dorian tetrachord in the 'Complete System,' *τέλειον σύστημα*, extending from a' to A downwards, both

b natural and b flat would appear. The confusion thereby resulting gave rise to controversies extending over centuries, with the distinction between *b quadratum* and *b rotundum* functioning as a veritable "storm-center." The internal structure of a transposing scale is always the same, quite irrespective of pitch.

These explanations may seem superfluous, but, in the past, failure to apprehend the differences noted, and misunderstandings of many other structural details, have interjected disturbing complications into a subject already sufficiently complex. Placing a mode on the pitch of any transposing-scale does not remove the inherent rigidity of its structure nor enhance its effect to any appreciable degree, although it increases the adaptability of a given *melos* to voices of differing range. Of course, in making such transpositions the possibility of running counter to well-established notions of Greek practice would be an ever-present danger. In utilizing this melodic material it must never be forgotten that the distinctions between ancient modes and modern scales are fundamental and cannot be ignored in any attempt to emulate the aim of Bardi and his colleagues.

Leaving the consideration of the rhythmical side until later, it may be of greater advantage to turn to certain points of contact between the ancient and modern concepts of melodic relationship; for they are many in number and basic in character. The first involves the multiplicity of modal forms which at first blush would appear to indicate a divergence rather than a bond of union.

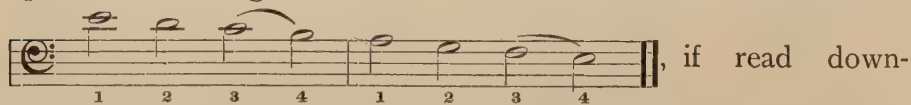
Taking for a background the modern concept of a major-minor mode we do not need to make a forced interpretation of the possibilities of scale formation to establish at least three new, and, from a certain point of view, logically constructed major-minor scales, beginning on any tone, and in no sense analogous to the "whole-toned scale" introduced by Debussy nor to the Hungarian "Gypsy scale." The pentatonic scale of Moussorgsky (1839-1881); the peculiar scale-forms of Scriabin (1871-1915); the third-tone scale suggested by Busoni (1866-), to say nothing of the one hundred and thirteen forms he claims can be established within the octave, and his prophecy that "even sixth-tones" will sometime be adopted into musical speech, are significant indications of a desire on the part of forward-looking composers to free themselves from what they call "the shackles of convention."

Interesting as these newly-won scales are in themselves, they

become of real importance when one considers their effect on tonality, for they are merely the melodic representations of varying tonality-schemes. Wolf (1860-1903), Ravel (1876-), Scriabin, Reger (1873-1916), Schoenberg (1874-), and Ornstein (1876-), may be cited as composers each of whom has individual idiomatic forms of expression. These idioms are alien to the majority, but they are gradually making their way and the time may come when this omnitonic tonality (using tonic as representing a single tonality) will be so universally accepted that it will become conventionalized; for frequently the freedom of one generation becomes the conventionality of the next.

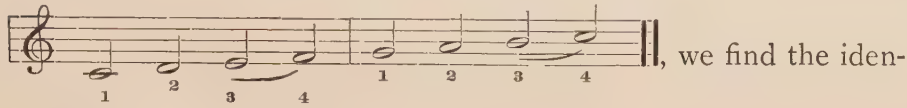
It must be noted that, in spite of the examples cited above, these forms are not as yet fully established, and may never be generally recognized as theoretical possibilities, nor be considered desirable additions to our resources. But we have only to recall the numerous examples of reluctance to accept novel points of view to realize that in music inertia is not an unknown factor. On the other hand, we must realize that at no stage of the evolution of music do we find such a determination to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good" as dominates the work of present-day composers. We may not agree with many of their tendencies; we may question their judgment as to the range of subjects suitable for representation in music; we may differ from them as to the definition of "extra-musical," and deplore their attempts to express that which finds more adequate speech in the spoken word, but there is no question of their sincerity, and sincerity is a *sine qua non* of great art. We must bear in mind that the pendulum must continue to swing between the two extremes, conservatism and liberalism, in music as in all arts and sciences, as well as in literature; for a cessation of this movement would presage the death of all that we hold dear.

The second unifying fact is the existence of important common structural factors in the Disjunct form of the original Dorian Mode, and the modern C major scale, sometimes called the "pattern scale," which, for the present purpose, may be looked upon as the original form. In the former, the succession,



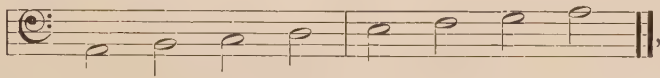
if read downwards, shows two tetrachords, in each of which a semi-tone,

indicated by a slur, occurs between 3 and 4; in the first, between c' and b , in the second, between f and e . In the latter,

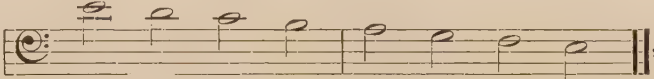


tical tones constituting the Greek Mode, so arranged that the semi-tones occur between 3 and 4 of each tetrachord, and between the same tones, excepting that the series is read upwards.

We discover still another correspondence in the structure of the modern normal minor mode,



which is identical with that of the Greek Transposing Scale. When we realize that there are at least four forms of the modern minor scale it will be seen that, in connection with the suggested variety in the major-minor forms, our scales display as great a redundancy of structural norms as the ancient modes.

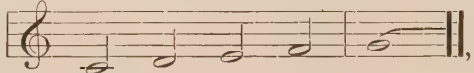
More striking is the identity of the most perfect form of the minor scale, , and

the Dorian Mode. Following the principle of tone-succession necessary to establish its form, this scale reads downward like its early prototype. As we are not here concerned with a statement of modern theory, excepting in so far as present-day methods may find a new application, it is only necessary to point out that this form is the exact opposite of the major, and therein finds one of its many justifications. It may, not illogically, serve as a bridge to span the gap of centuries, especially as the essential resemblance is one of content, not of structural detail.

Among other resemblances, if not identities, the two methods for assigning degree-names to the tones forming the mode, the 'Dynamic,' *ὀνομασία κατὰ δύναμιν*, or "constant," and the 'Thetic,' *ὀνομασία κατὰ θέσιν*, or "variable," correspond to our fixed and movable *do*. As a fourth is, in reality, an inverted fifth, the Greek 'standing notes,' *φθόγγοι ἐστῶτες*, referring to the first and fourth tones in a tetrachord, in their harmonic suggestiveness are analogous to our fundamental, the key-tone, and fifth, especially as the upper tone in the Greek example was the *Mese*, also the key-tone.

This is of significance because, as with us, the intervening tones may differ, so in Greek practice the "movable tones," *φθόγγοι κινούμενοι*, might be any of those possible to varying tetrachords.

If we merely mention that, of the so-called 'shadings,' *χρόαι*, the *διάτονον σύντονον* 'strained tight,' and the *διάτονον μαλακόν*, 'relaxed,' only the first is used in modern music, on account of a prejudice on our part favoring purity of intonation, a final bond of union is suggested. It is the relationship between the authentic and plagal forms, certain implications of which the moderns have inherited from the Fathers of the Church. The division of the modern scale into tetrachords is mathematical, but an harmonic

articulation gives a pentachord, , the final tone of which is the beginning of a conjunct tetrachord:



This is a constructive principle which governs the *hypo*- and *hyper*-derivative Greek Modes, excepting that the pentachordal grouping was never employed by the Greeks. When, in contradistinction to the "authentic" form, in which the pentachord comes first and the tetrachord second, their relationship is reversed, the key-tone, the 'final' of the Church Mode, is in the middle of the series instead of at the beginning. It will be seen that a change in the position of the key-tone occurs in the Greek *hypo*- or *hyper*-rearrangement, for the *Mese* is now no longer the middle member of the series.

Many terms derived from the Greek are used in modern music, but with essential differences in their meaning. A misinterpretation of one of these, *ἁρμονία*, has given rise to the belief that the Greeks employed harmony. Certain historians quote passages from Greek and Latin writers to support this assumption, but their citations, when interpreted correctly, reveal nothing inconsistent with the usual definition of the terms.

III

In the domain of rhythemics we find divergencies, but the distinctions are less rigid, and present fewer complications. This may be due to the consideration that, in the last analysis, modern rhythms rest on Greek concepts. It is a matter of common

knowledge among intelligent musicians, as well as among classicists, that the essential principles of rhythm have never found more adequate expression than in the *Table Talks* of Aristoxenus of Tarentum (354 B.C.). He displayed also a correct sense of proportion when he laid bare the emotional possibilities of Melos, and set forth, with convincing logic, the proper relation of this element of musical expression to rhythm. Many of his definitions of basic principles remain in force, but certain of the positions assumed by him with reference to the ethical effects of both Melos and Rhythm rested on Greek philosophical concepts, the force of which is no longer so fully admitted as in his day. Many of the fugue-themes in Bach's *Well Tempered Clavichord* display rhythms conforming in every respect to Aristoxenian principles. In the *St. Ann's Fugue*, for organ, by the same composer, the three distinct metrical schemes used in the presentation of the theme conform throughout to one of the most important rules laid down by Aristoxenus. Caspar's Song from *Der Freischütz* with its succession of 6-6, 5-5, 4-4 beats, is an illustration of an Aristoxenian treatment of the *Kola*. It is of interest to note that the distinction between the modern waltz and polonaise, both in three-membered rhythm, lies in the fact that the first is a trochaic tetrameter and the second an Ionic dimeter. This distinction is not indicated by the notation but is a matter of phrasing.

An outstanding characteristic of the rhythms based on the nuances of the Greek language is the prevalence of what we call compound rhythms, involving the substitution of the phrase for the measure. In modern music, the measure is the metrical norm, and it is only by combining these norms that a rhythmical unit is evolved. The constituent parts in modern compounded rhythms retain the metrical accents through which they are established as conditioning members of the smaller unit.

One of the most suggestive Greek rhythms, the Paeonic, or five-membered rhythm, has been adopted by modern composers. Schumann and Tschaikowsky, not to mention others, specifically ultra-moderns, have so demonstrated its power that it is no longer an artistic alien. In no instance, however, is its power more manifest than in the closing lines of the Hymn to Apollo, as given by Thierfelder.¹

¹ *Hymnus an Apollo. Deutsch übersetzt und für einstimmigen Chor mit Begleitung von Flöten, Oboe, Clarinette und Harfe eingerichtet (Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1896).*



If one compares the effect of the 5-8 time with the same in 6-8,



the superiority of the former is evident. We are accustomed to thinking in metrical terms of 1 to 2, and 1 to 3, and all modern compound rhythms are constructed from multiples of these relationships, which were also given by Aristoxenus. Therefore, into the metrical ratio of 2 to 3, the element of surprise enters, and exposes the reason for the effect of this metrical scheme. The elimination of the sixth beat found in 3+2 brings a principal accent where it is not anticipated, hence its force. To use student slang, it adds "pep." This is even more in evidence when one marches to the forceful melody.

That the rhythm loses none of its effectiveness when expressing sentiments less virile than those embodied in this excerpt is evident in the setting of the lines given in the upper brace of p. 26, in the edition already cited:



It may be inviting disaster to indulge in prophecy, but in spite of the numberless examples sustaining this view, we may hazard the opinion that modern composers will find in Greek rhythms, analogous to those found in the setting to the *Iphigenia*, a wealth of suggestion.

The practice of certain ultra-modern composers may be invoked as indicative of the partial fulfillment of this prophecy. In support of the assertion the following citation is offered. In the first 16 measures of the second movement of Wolf-Ferrari's *Sinfonia da Camera* (Op. 8, C sharp minor, Adagio), the rhythms indicated by the time-signatures 6-8, 5-8, 4-8, 3-8, 4-8, 3-8, so combine as to produce a broad, sweeping rhythm in which the contributing metrical factors are fused into unified expression.

The first three measures in Nos. III and IV of the setting of *Iphigenia* in this volume — 5-2, 4-2, 3-2 — cannot be combined under the time-signature 12-2, because the modern twelve-membered rhythm is divisible into three, or four, equal parts. This lays bare a defect in our system of notation easier to point out than to rectify. It is possible that this difficulty may be overcome in two ways: first, by indicating the number of beats through the time-signature, leaving the accents to fall as demanded by the verse-meter; or, secondly, by dispensing with the time-signature entirely whenever necessary, as has been done by several modern composers whose practice points to the future instead of leaning on the past. The omni-rhythmical concept is no longer an alien, and it is not presumptuous to assume that the future holds much in store in resilient, forceful, and expressive rhythmical schemes drawn from the inexhaustible mine of suggestive possibilities inherent in Greek practice.

As a corollary of the exploitation of the omni-tonic and omni-rhythmical concepts one may predicate a similar extension of tempos, dynamics, and color. An indication of the possibilities of the freedom won thereby is shown in the work by Wolf-Ferrari already cited. In the first movement the frequent alternations of *ritardando*, *accelerando*, *più mosso*, and *meno mosso*, covering whole, and by no means small, sections produce an effect akin to the *rubato*, but so enhanced that it conditions the whole movement. While these extensions of our interpretations of basic principles may not be traced directly back to the Greeks, they are quite consistent with the spirit of their art.

IV

Certain modal forms and rhythmical idioms characteristic of the Greek art of music have now been briefly enumerated, and important points of contact between it and modern music definitely emphasized; let us proceed to the point of view to be assumed.

"The fifth century B.C. seems to combine better with our own age than with that of Palestrina (sixteenth century)." These words, taken from an article by C. F. Abdy Williams, in the monthly *Journal of the International Musical Society* (Leipzig, 1908, Part 7, p. 248), represent a conviction identical with that responsible for the point of view which we have taken. Mr.

Williams, whose work in many directions in this field entitles him to speak with some authority, continues as follows: "We are justified . . . in making the compositions as attractive as possible to a modern audience." In the article cited, these words apply to certain of the fragments already alluded to, but they may serve to indicate the end in view, and to introduce the problem to the solution of which the author of this publication has ventured to offer suggestions.

V

To arouse in a modern audience the emotions kindled in those who, under the brilliant skies of Greece, witnessed the production of these national dramas, is the conscious end. What are the processes through which this end may be attained?

With the causes of the lack of success of the Florentine reformers in mind it is evident that such processes must conform sufficiently to those conditioning modern interpretation to make possible, if not real satisfaction, at least a degree of sympathetic interest. It will be necessary to employ the "symbols in use in our day and generation," but the "symbols" should be the expression of a different content.

Possibly, one of the first difficulties to be overcome is a certain lack of appreciation of the power of unison singing met with nowadays. We are so accustomed to the use of harmony that we deplore its absence. Therefore, it is evident that appropriate harmonizations must be employed. We moderns have developed a power of assimilation—or at least we think we have—that makes us constantly on the *qui vive* for novelties through which it may be tested. Again, ultra-modern composers have given us so many harmonic combinations that, at their worst, have little but their unexpectedness and ingenuity to commend them, and, at their best, appear to function as fiery condiments to stimulate jaded appetite, that the power of simplicity is no longer adequately recognized.

For our purpose all such harmonic vagaries are glaringly inconsistent. Although in the accompaniments, harmonies can not be avoided, to clothe a simple Melos with such startling combinations as those referred to would give as great a shock to one of sensitive feelings as to see a Fra Angelico masquerading in the colors of a Titian or a Corot. Very frequently it will be

found that suggestions of harmonies, like open fifths, with no content-defining thirds, will be sufficient.

The employment of harmonies analogous to those used in the Church Modes would seem to be a reasonable compromise, but their use is strenuously opposed by Williams in the article cited because "The style of accompaniment used for Greek music should differ very widely from that used for Plainsong, for the former, being more modern in feeling, will bear association with the resources of modern art, while the latter will not." If the Greeks had no harmony, in the modern sense, and modal harmonies are out of place, it follows that only the simplest harmonic schemes should be used in the accompaniments, and in the voice parts reliance should be placed on the unison. As the accompanying instruments will remove any effect of monotony that might otherwise result, this involves no danger.

In this connection it is pertinent to draw attention to disturbing anachronisms that might result from the introduction into the accompaniment of instrumental figures of a character opposed to the Greek idea of moderation, in that they extend over too great a compass, and involve difficulties of a technical nature quite out of keeping with all that we know of Greek practice. This applies particularly to the wind instruments; but the harp, which represents the lyre, must also be used with discretion. Simple arpeggiated chords are to be preferred to such extended and rapid arpeggios as would be debarred by the compass of the early instrument, to say nothing of the probable inadequacy of the technical equipment of the player.

As the musical settings in this volume are intended to meet the conditions obtaining in the majority of our colleges and universities, and, with two exceptions, are adapted for production by amateurs, the restrictions thereby imposed have demanded the use of the clarinet, as the modern representative of the *aulos*, even though a double reed was used in the latter instrument. Aside from the fact that such a choice is quite in line with the practice of most modern composers, even when the conditions are favorable, it may be defended on the following grounds. First, were one to use the oboe, which, as a double-reed instrument, would be more fitting, the practical fact would have to be faced that competent oboe-players are restricted to the ranks of professionals, while the number of amateur clarinet-players is

comparatively large, and many of them are excellent. The second reason is based on the superior tone-quality of the clarinet in such a restricted combination of instruments as is found in these and similar settings. The assertive tone-quality of the oboe—especially if badly played, as it inevitably would be, by an amateur—would be distasteful, for modern audiences have outgrown the desire for such a predominance of that instrument as was often in evidence one hundred and fifty years ago. This mention of the tone-quality of the oboe leads to the third reason, viz., that its assertive quality of tone would make it less useful in forming harmonies in connection with the flute, while its compass would preclude its employment in phrases extending below c (middle c).

It has not been thought advisable to write an extended instrumental introduction, *προοίμιον*, to any of the dramas for which these settings were made, for the resources of the instruments used would not suffice to give the variety in color, nor the dynamic contrasts, demanded. When one can use a full orchestra the case is quite different, but under the conditions voluntarily imposed by the author the few introductory measures given are quite sufficient for our purpose, especially as the function of the prelude, according to Richard Wagner, is to place the auditor in the proper mood to make him “a partner in the becoming.” More explicit consideration of details relating to actual performance will be found in the introductory sections devoted to particular settings. It is hoped that the stressing of such as already have been stated will not be looked upon as “vain repetition,” but as essential to the complete understanding of all that is involved in the successful production of the works for which these settings were composed.

VI

It only remains to restate the purpose of such compositions.

The purpose always to be borne in mind is, so to interpret an art long since inactive that it will live again, to mirror emotion and enforce action now as it did in the days of the great dramatists of Hellas. Such an interpretation in terms of modern life will enforce the dictum, “All art is one,” and give added weight to Emerson’s saying: “The new in art is always formed from the old.”

PART I

INCIDENTAL MUSIC TO PERCY MAC-
KAYE'S DRAMA OF SAPPHO
AND PHAON

SAPPHO AND PHAON

IN the tragedy bearing the above title, Mr. Percy Mackaye demonstrated the range of his classical scholarship and the extent of his resources as a dramatist. He had given many proofs of his ability before he published, in 1907, the work which gave occasion for the composition of the music now presented.

Upon its acceptance for stage representation by Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske, an experienced manager, the question of appropriate incidental music immediately obtruded itself, for to present without music a tragedy with a Greek atmosphere would be to rob it of an essential and vital factor. As the production was to be intrusted to professionals, certain practical difficulties incidental to amateur performances were eliminated at the outset, but in their place other considerations rendered the problem even more complex. The attitude of the general public is quite distinct from that of a restricted academic audience composed of men and women who listen with sympathy rather than with curiosity, and who desire enlargement of vision rather than novel sources of amusement.

Briefly stated, the problem pressing for solution was to furnish music in which the ancient formulae should be expressed in terms of modern music, in other words, to produce in twentieth-century auditors the emotions aroused by the Melos of by-gone days; to attain a definite end, while, by the exigencies of the case, many of the means through which this might be realized were forbidden.

That this music must intensify important dramatic situations is self-evident, for in the last analysis such was the function of the musico-dramatic art of Hellas.

To accomplish these ends, the melodic and rhythmical structure of the music, so far as was consistent with the conditions imposed, followed Greek models. Certain tetrachordal successions, and especially a short excerpt from the Hymn to Apollo, were employed as basic *motifs*, both being given dramatic significance, and at the same time serving as unifying structural norms. The Dorian tetrachord — read upward — was most frequently in evidence, and

the whole melodic structure rested on a simple harmonic basis, as demanded by modern ears, although harmony, as we understand it, was unknown to the Greeks. As the nearest approach to the ancient instrumental accompaniment, flutes, clarinets, and harps were employed to fulfil the function so convincingly stated by Marco da Gagliano (1570-?) in the Preface to *Dafne* produced in January, 1608: "The function of the accompaniment is to bring the music and action into proper relation to each other; to support the song without destroying the understanding of the text."

In accordance with the agreement under which permission was granted for the publication of the music to *Sappho and Phaon* in Part I of this volume, the rights of performance were reserved by the author and manager, whose permission must be obtained before a public performance can be given. But whether the selections are studied for presentation or merely read, the following observations upon purely musical features may not be out of place.

At the very outset we meet with a rhythmical difficulty in the fact that in No. 1, the time-signature 12-8 should, or might, be 24-8, but to avoid the appearance of pedantry and the necessity of changing at certain places from the latter to the former metrical norm, it is not so indicated. This is a typical example of the difficulty of reconciling two opposing concepts of rhythm, the one based on mensural grouping, the other on phrasing.

In Act I, at the end of Sappho's Song, *What shall we do, Cytherea?* the flute solo was introduced as a "sop to Cerberus" on the one hand, and, on the other, for the same reason that Arthur Sullivan was asked by a scene-shifter to "give us a few more measures for the 'cellers"! It is more effective when omitted.

In the Introduction to Act II, which aims to suggest the pervading atmosphere of love and the implications of the moonlit night, the initial theme of Sappho's Song is made the basis of a canon in the octave between the two harps — one stationed in the wings at left of stage, the other placed at the right. This leads into a similar type of canon for the flutes, also concealed at either side of the stage, followed by the repetition of the harp music, which in turn leads into Alcaeus' Song, *Wine, dear child, and truth*. The elasticity and expressiveness of the five-membered rhythm is clearly demonstrated in this song, in which, at the repetition of the words, *Wine from the crocus' cup*, the excerpt from the Hymn to

Apollo appears for the first time. The harps, continuing in terms of the original theme, now introduce the melodrama.

In Sappho's Song, *Hollow shell, horny shell*, also in this Act, the lyre accompaniment (represented by the harp) is measurably in accord with the early treatment. The same may be said of Thalassa's Lament, *Hesper, Eleleu*. The phrases for flute are intended to portray the mother's grief and despair.

The disconnected reminiscences of music already heard which form the material of the opening number in Act III, are to be played in a hesitating manner, as though Bion were attempting to recall entire songs of which fleeting memories alone were his.

Illustrations of certain practical considerations necessary to take into account when composing music for theatrical purposes, are afforded by the Chorus of Sea-Slaves, *Akoue, Poseidon*, and the final chorus, *Gath'ers, what have ye forgot, Hymenaeon!* The first must conform to the movements of the slaves, as they come from below, pass by and disappear, and consequently must come within a definite time limit. The latter condition is more in evidence in the second instance, as the chorus, starting quietly, must be so developed as to reach its climax at the exact moment when Sappho, at the conclusion of her last speech, throws herself from the cliff, or, to be precise, in one minute and fifty-eight seconds.

The use of four-part harmony in the final chorus, while it appears to be in opposition to the statement regarding the use of the unison made in the Introduction, is justified. First, because it gives variety to the treatment of a theme that has already appeared several times; secondly, because it gives a more powerful climax. These reasons are of great weight in a professional stage performance, for they are in consonance with the demands of the average audience.

It has not been considered necessary to give an analysis of the play, but the reason for the introduction of a Neapolitan folk-song at the end must be stated.

At the beginning of the play one of a number of Italian laborers, excavating in the ruins of an ancient theatre, is represented as having discovered certain toilet articles used by actors and actresses. The laborers then disperse for their nooning, leaving their employers meditating over the dried paints and other properties, which have been placed in their hands. Sud-

denly the stage is peopled with resurrected players, who proceed to enact the story forming Mr. Mackaye's drama. As the laborers sang their folk-songs at their work, so when they return, at the conclusion of the drama and of their period of rest, they sing the popular song beginning *Tutt' altro mi chiama*.

Sappho and Phaon was staged in the early fall of 1907, but, as it synchronized with the great financial crisis of that year, it did not receive the sympathetic reception its merits deserved. Under the conditions then obtaining light comedy was more in accord with the public's desires than tragedy, but it must be said that the few representations given were eminently successful. Those who would know more of the work — and it is well worth careful study — are referred to Mr. Mackaye's text.

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¹ The division of this word as *Hy-men-ae-on* in the lines accompanying the music is that adopted by Mr. Mackaye in his text.

² The numbers in parentheses refer to pages of the published play (*Sappho and Phaon*. By Percy Mackaye. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907).

ACT I

Nº1- Chorus

5

"BUILDERS, BUILD THE ROOF-BEAM HIGH!"

Moderato (♩. = 84)

Flutes I and II *p*

Clarinets I and II in B♭ *p*

Chorus

Harp I *p*

Harp II *p*

mf

mf

mf

Build - ers, build the roof-beam high: Hy-men-ae - on! Build - ers, build the roof-beam

high; *Hy-men-ae - on!* *Hy-men-ae - on!*

mp

mp

mp

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom three are piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The vocal parts enter with a melodic line, and the piano provides harmonic support. The lyrics "high; Hy-men-ae - on! Hy-men-ae - on!" are written under the vocal staves. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) on the vocal staves and *mp* on the piano staves.

mf molto più mosso

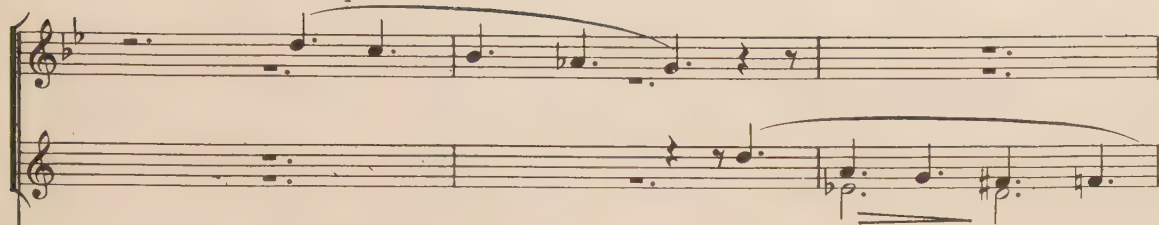
More than mor - tal comes the man: *Hy-men-*

molto più mosso

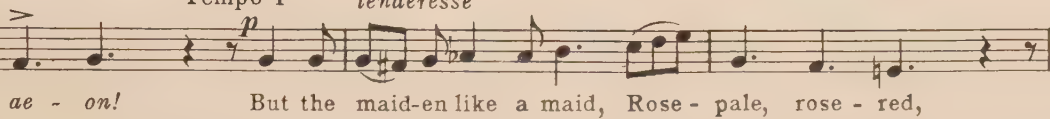
mf

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. It consists of five staves. The key signature remains B-flat major. The tempo and dynamics change to *mf molto più mosso* (moderato-forte, much more motion). The lyrics "More than mor - tal comes the man: Hy-men-" are written under the vocal staves. Dynamic markings include *mf* (moderato-forte) on the vocal staves and *mf* on the piano staves.

Tempo I

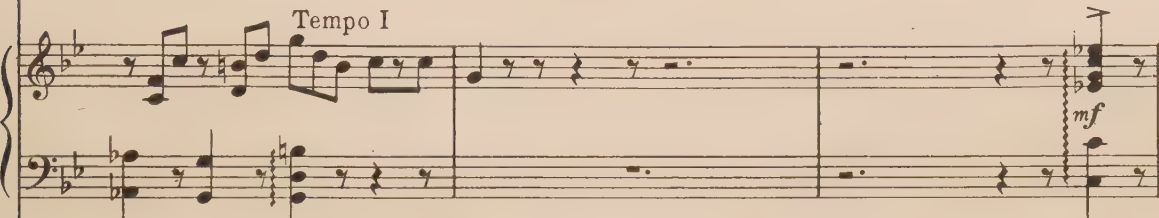


Tempo I

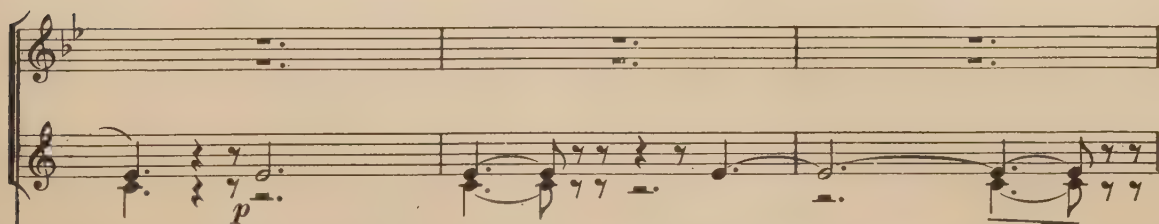
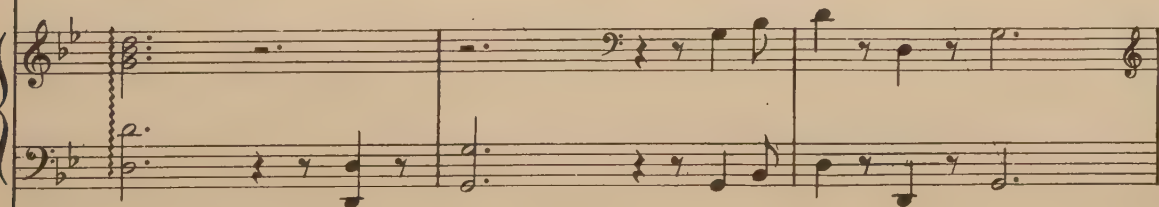
tenderesse*ae - on!*

But the maid-en like a maid, Rose - pale, rose - red,

Tempo I



Tempo I

*Ka-la, — O Char-i - es - sa! Ka-la, — O Char-i - es - sa!*

SEMI-CHORUS SOLO VOICE CHORUS
pp *f* *Energico*

O Char-i - es - sa! O Char-i - es - sa! Build-ers, build the roof-beam

f

ppp *f*

f

high: Build-ers, build the roof-beam high:

f

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

Hy-men-ae - on! Hy-men-ae - on! Build - ers build the roof-beam

cresc. *ff*

cresc. *ff*

high: Hy-men-ae - on! Build - ers build the roof-beam high Hy-men-ae - on!

poco rit. *a tempo*

poco rit. *a tempo*

Hy - men - ae - on!

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, starting with a repeat sign and then moving into a melodic phrase marked 'poco rit.' followed by 'a tempo'. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment for the vocal line, also marked 'poco rit.' and 'a tempo'. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment for the vocal line, marked 'Hy - men - ae - on!'.

mf Più mosso

More than mor - tal comes the man; *Hy - men -*

mf Più mosso

mf Più mosso

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, marked 'mf Più mosso' and containing the lyrics 'More than mor - tal comes the man; Hy - men -'. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment for the vocal line, marked 'mf Più mosso'. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment for the vocal line, marked 'mf Più mosso'.

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal and piano parts in B-flat major. The vocal line includes the lyrics "ae - on! But the maid - en like a maid, Rose -" with the instruction *avec tendresse* above the phrase "a maid, Rose -". The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part with flowing sixteenth-note patterns and a left-hand part with sustained chords and moving bass lines.

avec tendresse
 ae - on! But the maid - en like a maid, Rose -

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line includes the lyrics "pale, rose - red, Ka-la, — O Char-i -". The piano accompaniment continues with similar textures, including sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and harmonic support in the left hand.

pale, rose - red, Ka-la, — O Char-i -

es - sa! Ka-la, ——— O Char-i - es - sa! O Char-i - es - sa!

SEMI-CHORUS

pp

pp

SOLO VOICE

pp rit.

O Char-i - es - sa!

rit.

No 2. Chorus

13

"GATH'RERS, WHAT HAVE YE FORGOT?"

Moderato (♩ = 84)

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in B♭

Chorus

Gath'-rers, what have ye for - got Blush-ing

Harp I

Harp II

mf

Moderato (♩ = 84)

mf

ripe on the end of the bough? Hy-men-ae - on!

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Hy-men-ae - on! Gath - 'ers, what have ye for - got Hy-men-ae - on!

mp

Blush - ing ripe on the end of the bough? Hy-men-ae - on! Hy-men-ae - on!

mp

mp

mf Più mosso

Ripe now, but ye may not reach, For the

Più mosso

mf

Più mosso

mf

This system contains the first two staves of a musical score. The top staff is a vocal line in B-flat major, with lyrics "Ripe now, but ye may not reach, For the". The second staff is a piano accompaniment. The third and fourth staves continue the piano part with a *mf* dynamic. The fifth and sixth staves show the piano part with a *Più mosso* tempo change and a *mf* dynamic.

tenderesse

bride— is won, and the groom is strong. Ka -

f

f

This system contains the next two staves of the musical score. The seventh staff is a vocal line in B-flat major, with lyrics "bride— is won, and the groom is strong. Ka -". The eighth staff is a piano accompaniment. The ninth and tenth staves continue the piano part with a *f* dynamic. The eleventh and twelfth staves show the piano part with a *f* dynamic.

la, Ku-la, — O Char-i - es - sa! Ka-la, — O Char-i - es - sa!

mp *p* *pp*

This system contains the first vocal entry. The vocal line is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a melodic line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. Dynamics include mezzo-piano (*mp*), piano (*p*), and pianissimo (*pp*). The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment.

Gath - - - rers what have ye for - got Hy - men - ae - - on!

f *rit.*

This system continues the vocal entry. The vocal line features a melodic line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and ritardando (*rit.*). The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment.

*a tempo**pp**pp**a tempo**pp*

Blush - ing ripe at the end of the bough? *Hy-men-ae - on!* *Hy-men-ae - on!*

*a tempo**Più mosso mf*

Ripe now, but ye may not reach, *Hy - men -*

*Più mosso**mf**Più mosso*

ae - on! For the bride is won, and the

groom is strong. Ka - la, Ka - la, O Char - i -

mp

es - sa! Ka-la ——— O Char-i-es - sa! O Char-i-es - sa!

mp *p* *SEMI-CHORUS*

mp *pp* *p*

a tempo *pp*

SOLO VOICE *pp rit.* *pp*

O Char-i-es - sa!

rit. *a tempo*

No 3. Sappho's Song

"WHAT SHALL WE DO, CYTHEREA?"

Adagio, con molto espressione (♩ = 100)

Flute I

Clarinet I in B♭

Voice

Adagio, con molto espressione

What shall we do, Cyth - e - re - a?

Adagio, con molto espressione (♩ = 100)

Harp I

p

rit. *a tempo*

Ten-der A-do-nis is dy-ing! What shall we do? Rend, rend your del-i-cate tu-nics

rit. *a tempo*

p

pp

Rend, rend your breasts, O my maid-ens; Weep — weep — Ai - le -

espressivo

nu!

mf agitato *pp*

What shall we do Cyth-e - re - a? Ten-der A - do-nis is dy - ing!

mf *pp*

agitato

Più mosso *mf*

Più mosso *mf* *cresc.*

What shall we do? What shall we do? Rend, rend your del- i- cate tu-nics,

Più mosso *cresc.* *mf*

1^{mo}

Rend, rend your breasts, O my maid-ens Weep— *Ai-le-nu!* Weep— *Ai-le-nu!*—

rit. Tempo I

p Tempo I

What shall we do, Cyth-e - re - a?

Tempo I

p

Ten-der A - do-nis is dy-ing! What shall we do? Rend,rend your del-i-cate tu-nics

Rend,rend your breasts, O my maid-ens: Weep, weep — Ai - le - nu!

con molto espressione

molto rit.

ACT II
No 4 – Introduction
SONGS OF ALCAEUS, AND MELODRAMA

25

Adagio espressivo (♩ = 116)

Flute I (Right)

Flute II (Left)

Adagio espressivo

Harp I (Right)

pp

Adagio espressivo (♩ = 116)

Harp II (Left)

The image displays a musical score for piano and voice, consisting of two systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system includes two vocal staves at the top, which are mostly empty, and two piano staves below. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system continues the piano part and introduces a vocal line in the upper right. This system includes dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano), as well as tempo changes indicated by *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. Trills are marked with *tr* above certain notes. The notation includes various musical symbols like beams, slurs, and accents.

First system of music, measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The first two staves (treble and bass clef) feature rapid sixteenth-note runs with trills (tr.) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, also marked with a crescendo (cresc.) and a piano (p) dynamic.

Second system of music, measures 5-8. Measures 5-7 continue the sixteenth-note runs with trills (tr.) and a ritardando (rit.) marking. Measure 8 is a whole note chord marked "Tempo I". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, marked with a ritardando (rit.) and a piano (p) dynamic. The grand staff for the piano part shows a transition from a moving line to a sustained chord in measure 8.

First system of musical notation, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 5/4. The vocal lines include a "rit" (ritardando) marking. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves with complex rhythmic patterns.

Allegro con anima (♩ = ♩.)

Flute II

Flute II part, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation shows a melodic line in 5/4 time.

ALCAEUS (*L. of stage*)

Alcaeus part, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation shows a melodic line in 5/4 time.

Wine, dear child, and truth

And youth- and these lips of

Allegro con anima

Piano accompaniment for the second system, featuring two staves. The notation shows a complex rhythmic pattern in 5/4 time.

Allegro con anima

Piano accompaniment for the third system, featuring two staves. The notation shows a complex rhythmic pattern in 5/4 time.

thine! Wine from the cro-cus' cup And truth from the pop-py's heart,

The first system of the musical score is in B-flat major (two flats). It features a vocal line with a melodic phrase starting on a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords and single notes in the right and left hands, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes.

Flutes I and II

Wine from the cro - cus' cup And truth from the pop - py's heart.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It includes a part for Flutes I and II, which plays a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "Wine from the cro - cus' cup And truth from the pop - py's heart." The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

con passione

Drink to me while I think of thee! Think of me while I

con passione

rit. *Adagio*

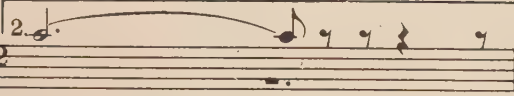
drink, drink Wine and youth And truth from those lips of thine. _____

rit. *Adagio*

1. Adagio

1. Adagio

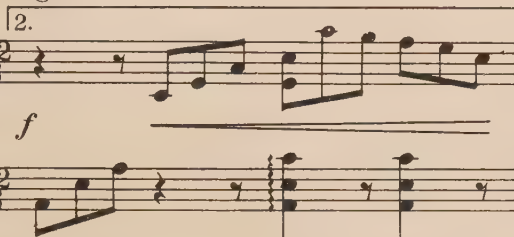
Adagio



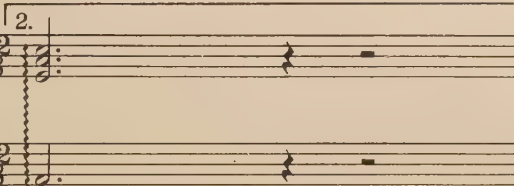
Adagio

thine. _____

Adagio



Adagio



molto rit

ppp

PITTACUS: "Tis silent now — that song; but still the silver shores are drenched with dews of it;

Flutes I and II

Harp I

the olive groves — the air, the ever-rhythmic waters — are in love.....

p

Of all, I only and the white stars are not amorous. No more the wine of thee, dear child: the truth I drink! And drinking that, I pass from madness into peace:

Peace now, yet should I look into her eyes, what then?"

pp

ALCAEUS: "And so sleep long and make your nest in grape leaves! Drink! And so for song:"

Voice

Harp II

f con passione

Wine, dear child, and truth and youth and these lips —

ALCAEUS — "I say, for one, the Arcadians crunched acorns and no slander to them; and as for me"—

Flutes I and II

f *mp*

O A - jax was a king, not I! I

f

fell by the kiss of the Cy - prus - born —

ALCAEUS: "And Atthis too! I'll tell her thou art waiting to clasp her neck with Lydian pearls. Ho bride and groom!"

Deciso

Voice

f

Fetch me a Te - ian Gob-let of gold! Life is a cu-bit, Love is a span.

Harp I

f

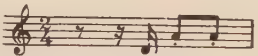
SAPPHO (*after a pause*) "Soon shall the moon on the waters
Sleep, and the Pleiades; midnight
Come and the darkness be empty,
I in the silence — be waiting.
Phaon! Phaon! — where must I
Seek thee? Send me thine omen!"

(*Remotely from the grove sounds the voice of Alcaeus, singing.*)

Andante espressivo (♩ = 108)

mp

No 5. Sappho's Song

SAPPHO "To sing (*striking the lyre*)  like this, and sitting in the spray.
He sang with it a song— a song like this:—"

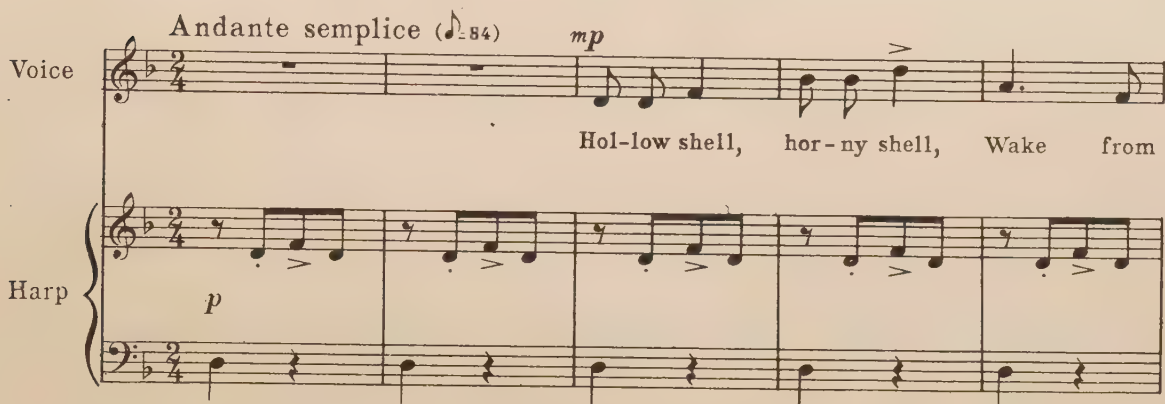
Andante semplice (♩ = 84) *mp*

Voice

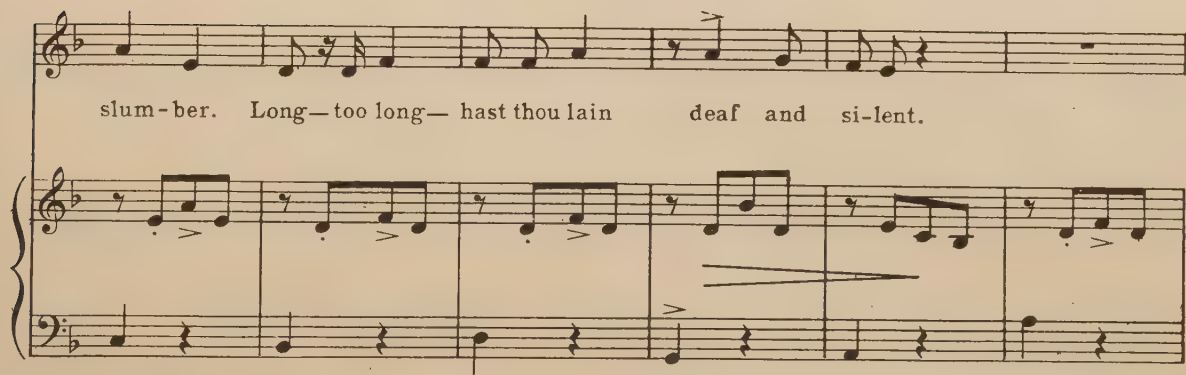
Harp

p

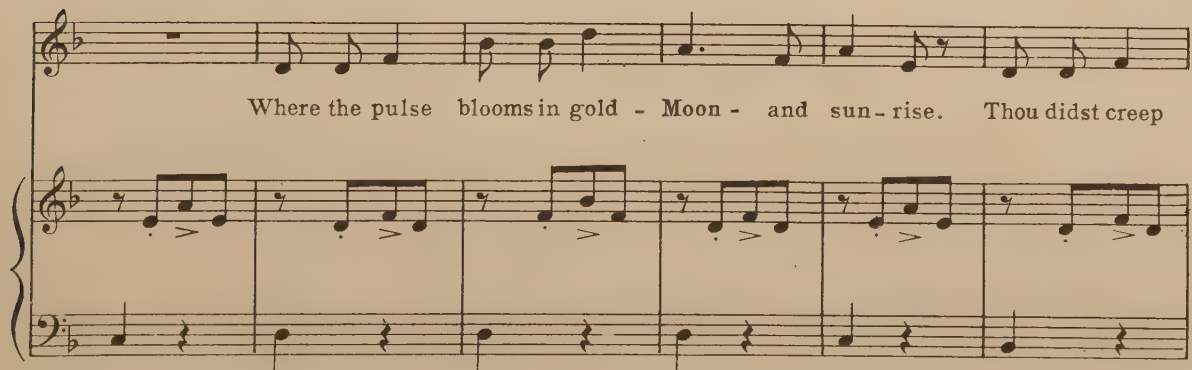
Hol-low shell, hor-ny shell, Wake from



slum-ber. Long—too long— hast thou lain deaf and si-lent.



Where the pulse blooms in gold - Moon - and sun - rise. Thou didst creep



più mosso

slow and dumb See - ing noth-ing Yet a-bove thee gleamed and swung

più mosso

Star and swal-low, And a - round thee, lost in song Lov - ers

f

p

min-gled. Hor-ny shell, hear'st thou not What I mur - mur?

p

f *declamato* *ff*

Wake! My breath is on thee warm. Wake! — I touch thee.

ff

(Throwing away the lyre Sappho starts up.)

No 6. Chorus of Sea-slaves

37

SAPPHO "For her sake? No; not all; nor to rebuke
Alcaeus, all.....
But I—listen yonder!"

(Distantly the deep voices of men are heard, lifting a rude and intermittent chant, which soon recurs—
wild and low— more near.)

Andante marcato

Clarinet in A

mf

Chorus

mp

A - kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, Po -

Harps tacet

sei - don! A - kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, Po - sei - don! A -

f

mf

kou - e, A - kou - e, A - kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, A -

kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, A - kou - e, A - kou - e, A -

kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, A - kou - e, Po - sei - don! A - kou - e, A -

kou - e, Po - sei - don! I - ou, I - ou, Po - sei - don!

cresc.

Chai - re, Po - sei - don! Chai - re, Po - sei - don! Po -

Harp I

Harp II

sei - don! Po - sei - don! Chai - re, Po - sei - don! Po - sei - don! Chai -

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. A double bar line occurs after the first measure. The second measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The third measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The fourth measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment. The first two staves are grand staff (treble and bass clef) and the third is a single bass staff. They all play a steady eighth-note accompaniment in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats. The piano part includes various dynamics and articulations, including accents and slurs.

- re, Po - sei - don! Po - sei - don! Chai - re, Po - sei - don! Po - sei - don!

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. The top staff is a vocal line in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. A double bar line occurs after the first measure. The second measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The third measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The fourth measure is a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a half note G4, and a quarter rest. The bottom three staves are piano accompaniment. The first two staves are grand staff (treble and bass clef) and the third is a single bass staff. They all play a steady eighth-note accompaniment in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The piano part includes various dynamics and articulations, including accents and slurs. The system concludes with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and a time signature change to 9/4.

Chai - re Po - sei - dōn! Po - sei - dōn! Chai - re Po - sei - dōn! Po - sei - dōn!

The first system consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes and rests. The second staff is a bass line for the vocal part, with notes and rests corresponding to the lyrics. The third and fourth staves are piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note pattern.

Chai - re Po - sei - dōn! Po - sei - dōn! Chai - re Po - sei - dōn! Po - sei - dōn!

The second system continues the piece and includes a time signature change from 3/4 to 3/4 (indicated by a double bar line and the new signature). It also consists of four staves. The vocal parts continue with the same melody and lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a more complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, including chords and moving lines, while the left hand maintains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The word "rit" (ritardando) is written above the vocal staves at the beginning of the second measure of the system.

No 7. Thalassa's Song

41

THALASSA (*searching with her eyes*) "He tarrieth long away—
Too long for the fever; yet
At last will he come to me."

(*Stooping in the shadow of the pillar, Thalassa clutches her babe close, and swaying her body with a strange rhythm, suckles the fever-stricken child. From there, as she sings, her voice floats mournfully in the night.*)

Larghetto e doloroso (♩ = 84) *Imo p*

Flutes I and II

Voice

Harp I *pp*

Hes-per, Hes-per, E-le-

leu! E-le-leu! Lord of eve-ning,

The musical score is written for three parts: Flutes I and II, Voice, and Harp I. The time signature is 6/8, and the tempo/mood is 'Larghetto e doloroso' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 84. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with the Flutes I and II playing a melodic line, the Voice part starting with a rest, and the Harp I playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic development, with the Voice part entering with the lyrics 'Hes-per, Hes-per, E-le-'. The third system concludes the piece with the Voice part singing 'leu! E-le-leu! Lord of eve-ning,'. The Harp I part provides a consistent rhythmic accompaniment throughout, often using chords and single notes. The Flutes I and II part features a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics, including 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'p' (piano).

Thou that bring - est All that love - ly Morn - ing scat - tered —

Hes-per, Hes-per, E - le - leu! E - le-

leu! — Lord, the sheep, the goat thou bring - est, The

child to its moth-er. E - le - leu! E - le - leu! E - le -

leu! E - le - leu! E - le - leu! E - le -

ad lib. morendo
leu! E - le - leu! E - le - leu! ———

ACT III

No 8. Reminiscent Strains

SAPPHO — "It must not be.
Phaon, this thought itself is bondage — Think;
To you I yielded as my guiding star,
And if you shall fall, our heaven and we
Shall have one darkness. Be once more thyself —
Master of life."

(From off the scene, left, is heard the thrumming of a stringed instrument. Phaon stops to listen.
These reminiscent strains are played in a hesitating manner, as though Bion was attempting the music rather than succeeding with it.)

Allegro Quasi andante

Harp I

rit. Adagio

molto rit e larghetto

molto rit e morendo molto rit

(From behind the pillar, Bion, the child, with arms outstretched to Phaon, staggers forward and falls, dropping from his hands a lyre.)

Nº 9. Chorus

45

GATH'RERS, WHAT HAVE YE FORGOT?

SAPPHO "Thalássa!"

(The colours of sunrise begin now to flood the scene. Away on the left are heard the voices of men and maidens singing.)

Moderato (♩ = 84)

Flutes I and II *mp*

Clarinet I and II in B $\flat$

Maidens Moderato

Men

Harp I *mp*

Harp II *mp*

Gath - 'rers, what have ye for-

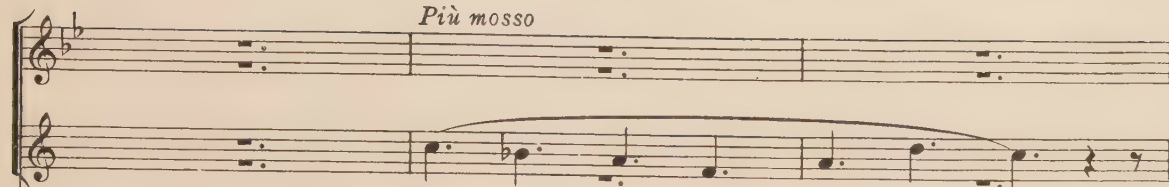
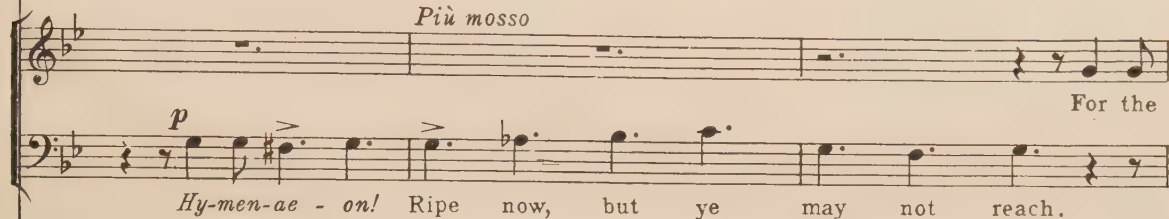
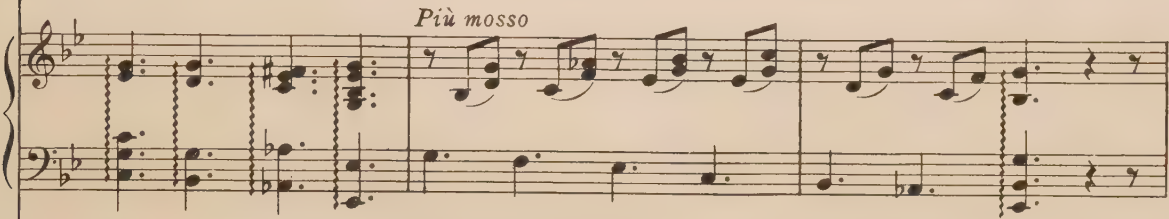
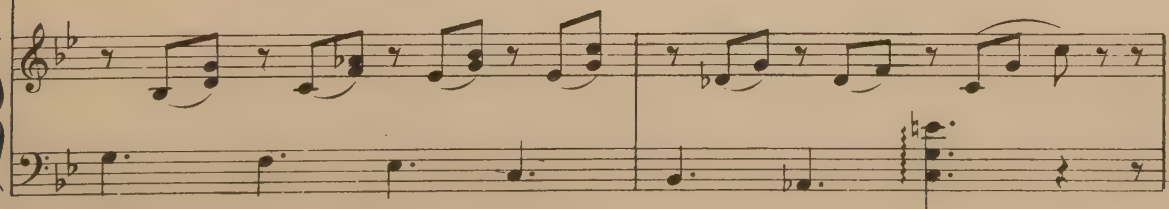
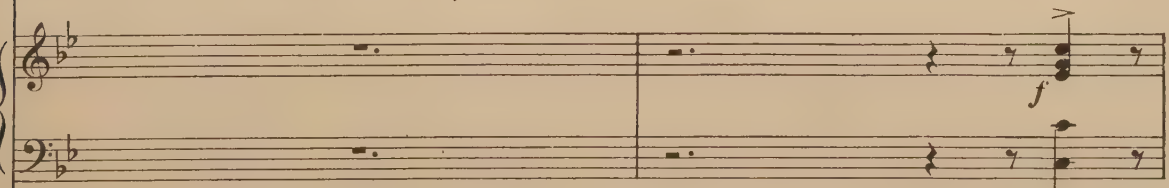
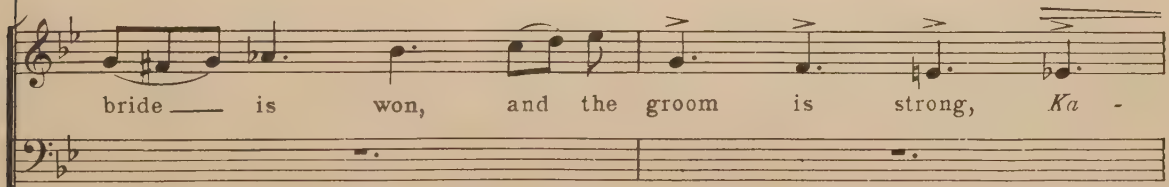
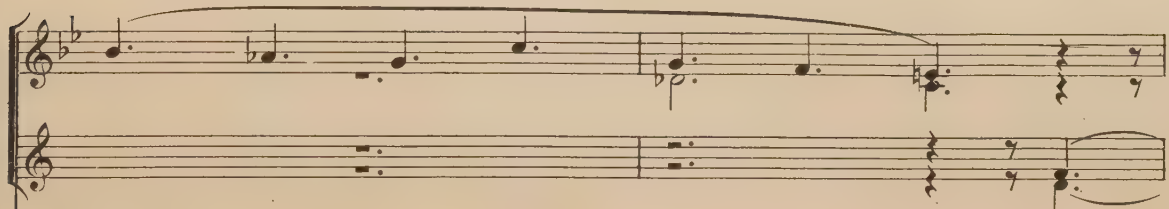
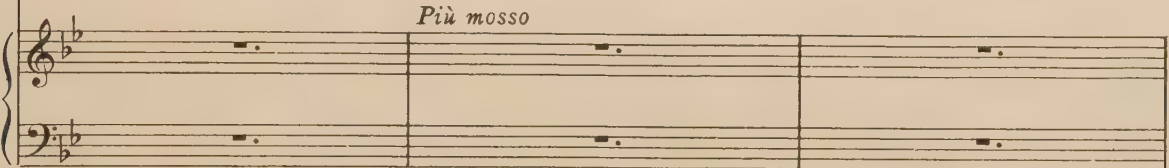
mf

mf

got, *Hy-men-ae - on!*

Gath - 'rers, what have ye for - got, *Hy-men-ae - on!*

pp *Hy-men-ae - on!* Blush - ing ripe — on the end of the bough?

Più mosso*Più mosso**Più mosso**Più mosso*

la, Ka-la, ——— O Char-i - es - sa!

Ka-la ——— O Char-i - es - sa!

(SEMI-CHORUS) *f* *Energico*

O Char-i - es - sa! Gath-'rers what have ye for -

pp O Char-i - es - sa! Gath-'rers what have ye for -

Energico

p *pp* *f*

f

got, Blush - ing ripe at the end of a

got, Blush - ing ripe at the end of a

The first system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in G major (one sharp). The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The vocal staves begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lyrics are "got, Blush - ing ripe at the end of a". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

bough? Hy - men - ae - on!

bough?

The second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in G major. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The vocal staves begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lyrics are "bough? Hy - men - ae - on!". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The third system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal staves in G major. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment staves in G major. The vocal staves begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lyrics are "bough?". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

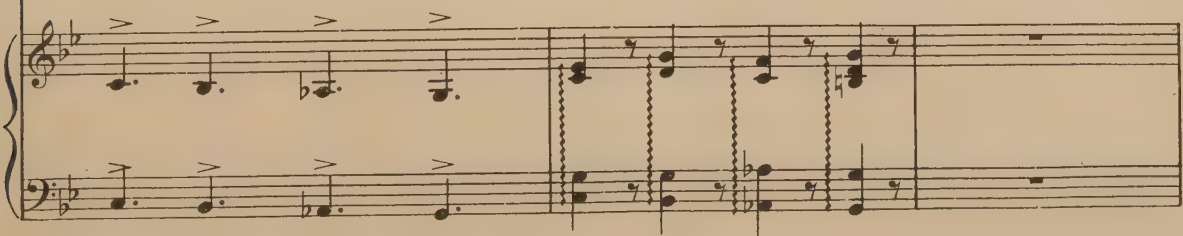
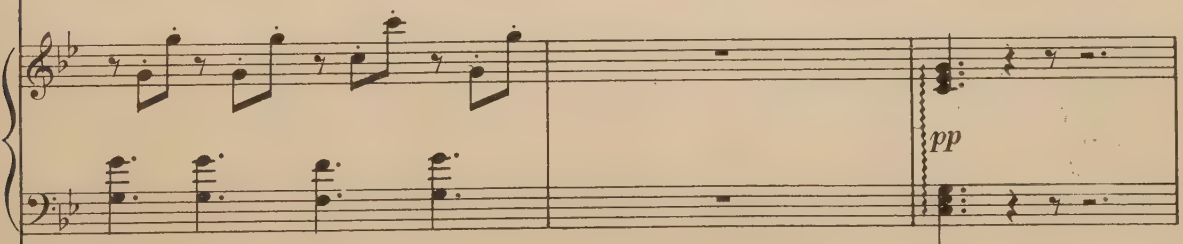
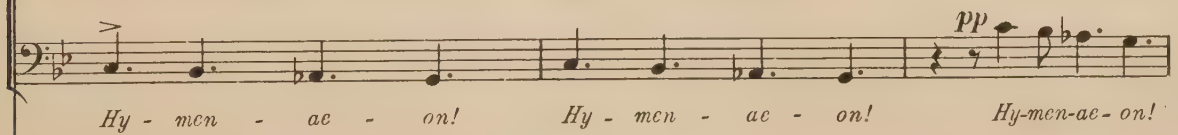
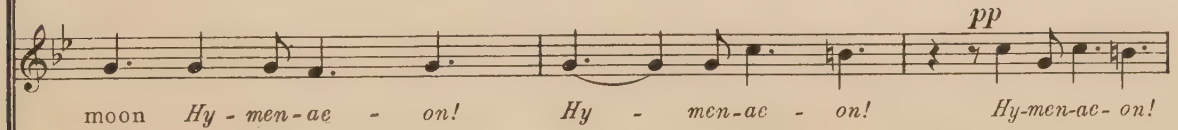
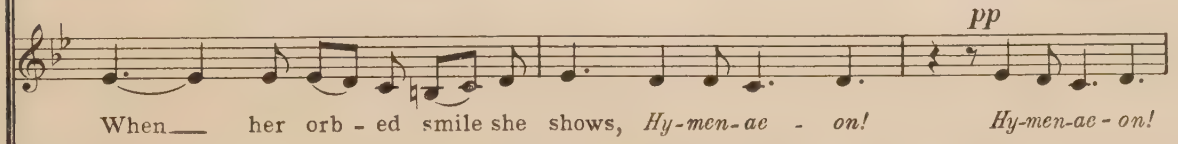
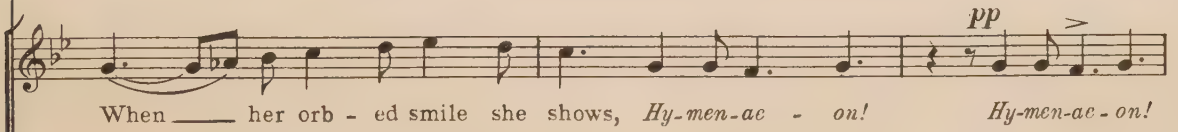
The musical score is written for four vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "Like the stars a-bout the moon Hy-men-ae - on!".

Vocal Parts:

- SOPRANO:** The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note G4. The lyrics "Like the stars a-bout the moon Hy-men-ae - on!" are sung under the notes.
- ALTO:** The part is mostly silent, with a few notes in the final measure.
- TENOR:** The part begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a quarter note G3. The lyrics "Hy-men-ae - on!" are sung under the notes.
- BASS:** The part begins with a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a quarter note G2. The lyrics "Hy-men-ae - on!" are sung under the notes.

Piano Accompaniment:

- The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, starting with G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, Bb1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, Bb0, A0, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0, Bb-1, A-1, G-1, F-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, Bb-2, A-2, G-2, F-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, Bb-3, A-3, G-3, F-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, Bb-4, A-4, G-4, F-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, Bb-5, A-5, G-5, F-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, Bb-6, A-6, G-6, F-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, Bb-7, A-7, G-7, F-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, Bb-8, A-8, G-8, F-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, Bb-9, A-9, G-9, F-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, Bb-10, A-10, G-10, F-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, Bb-11, A-11, G-11, F-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, Bb-12, A-12, G-12, F-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, Bb-13, A-13, G-13, F-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, Bb-14, A-14, G-14, F-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, Bb-15, A-15, G-15, F-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, Bb-16, A-16, G-16, F-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, Bb-17, A-17, G-17, F-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, Bb-18, A-18, G-18, F-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, Bb-19, A-19, G-19, F-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, Bb-20, A-20, G-20, F-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, Bb-21, A-21, G-21, F-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, Bb-22, A-22, G-22, F-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, Bb-23, A-23, G-23, F-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, Bb-24, A-24, G-24, F-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, Bb-25, A-25, G-25, F-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, Bb-26, A-26, G-26, F-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, Bb-27, A-27, G-27, F-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, Bb-28, A-28, G-28, F-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, Bb-29, A-29, G-29, F-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, Bb-30, A-30, G-30, F-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, Bb-31, A-31, G-31, F-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, Bb-32, A-32, G-32, F-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, Bb-33, A-33, G-33, F-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, Bb-34, A-34, G-34, F-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, Bb-35, A-35, G-35, F-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, Bb-36, A-36, G-36, F-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, Bb-37, A-37, G-37, F-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, Bb-38, A-38, G-38, F-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, Bb-39, A-39, G-39, F-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, Bb-40, A-40, G-40, F-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, Bb-41, A-41, G-41, F-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, Bb-42, A-42, G-42, F-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, Bb-43, A-43, G-43, F-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, 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D-291, C-291, Bb-292, A-292, G-292, F-292, E-292, D-292, C-292, Bb-293, A-293, G-293, F-293, E-293, D



[illegible]

Hy - men - ae - on! When her orb - ed smile she

Hy - men - ae - on! When her orb - ed smile she

ae - on! Hy - men - ae - on!

ae - on! Hy - men - ae - on!

shows, *Hy - men - ae - on!*

shows, *Hy - men - ae - on!*

When her orb-ed smile she shows; *Hy - men -*

When her orb-ed smile she shows; *Hy - men -*

Musical score for the hymn "Hymen-ae-on!". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of two systems, each with four staves. The first two staves of each system are for the voice, and the last two are for the piano. The lyrics are: "Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars a - bout the ae - on! Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars, the".

The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of two systems, each with four staves. The first two staves of each system are for the voice, and the last two are for the piano. The lyrics are: "Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars a - bout the ae - on! Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars, the".

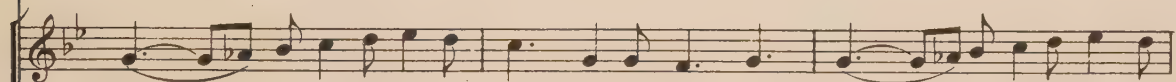
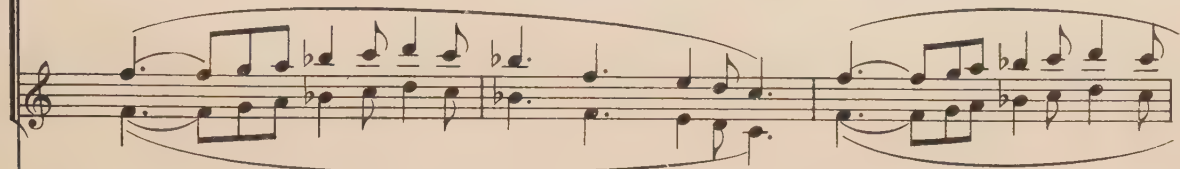
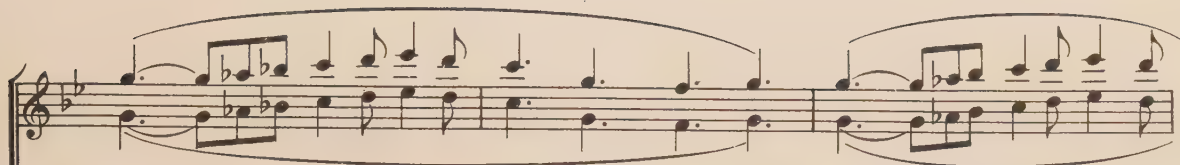
The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of two systems, each with four staves. The first two staves of each system are for the voice, and the last two are for the piano. The lyrics are: "Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars a - bout the ae - on! Hy - men - ae - on! Like — the stars, the".

moon, *Hy-men-ae - on!* When her orb-ed smile she shows, *Hy-men-ae - on!*

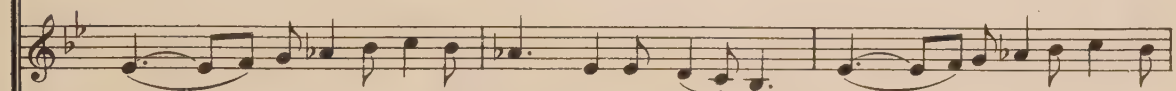
When her orb-ed smile she shows, *Hy-men-ae - on!*

stars - about the moon; *Hy - men-ae - on!* *Hy - men-ae - on!*

moon, *Hy-men-ae - on!* *Hy-men - ae - on!* *Hy - men-ae - on!*



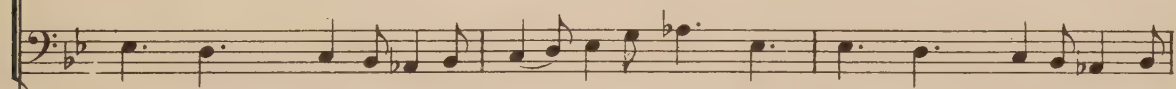
Like _____ the stars a-bout the moon; *Hy-men-ae-on!* When _____ her orb-ed smiles she



Like _____ the stars a-bout the moon; *Hy-men-ae-on!* When _____ her orb-ed smiles she



Like _____ the stars a-bout the moon; *Hy-men-ae-on!* When _____ her orb-ed smiles she



Like the stars a-bout the moon; *Hy-men-ae-on!* When her orb-ed smiles she



pp mp

pp

shows: Hy-men - ae - on! pp Hy-men - ae - on!

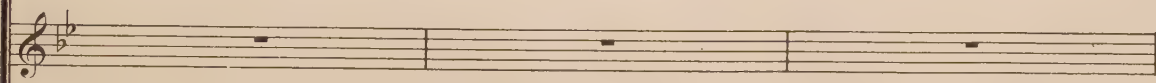
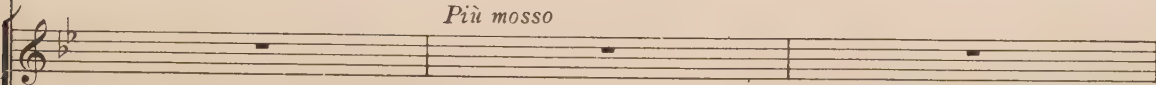
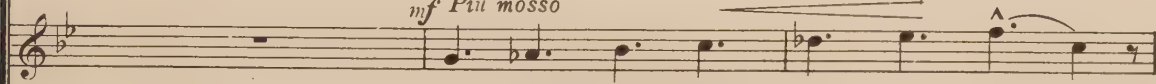
shows: Hy-men - ae - on! pp Hy-men - ae - on!

shows: Hy-men - ae - on! pp Hy-men - ae - on!

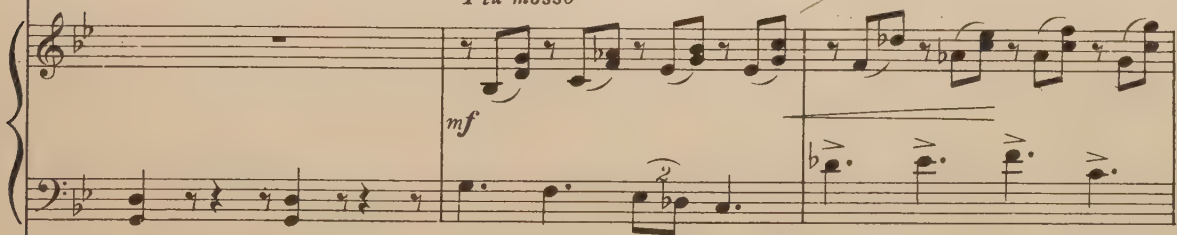
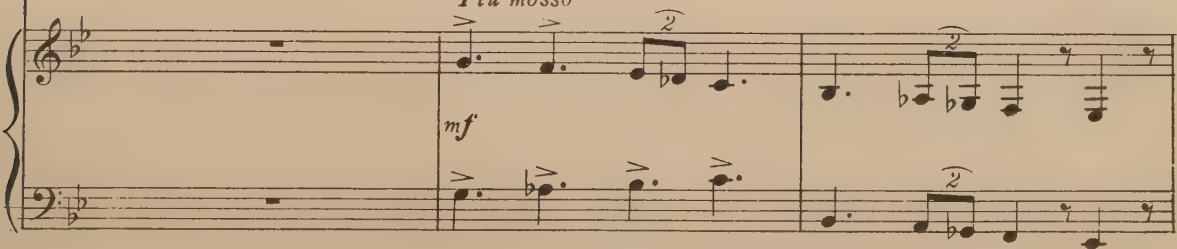
shows: Hy-men - ae - on! pp Hy-men - ae - on!

pp

pp

Più mosso*mp**Più mosso**mf Più mosso*

Lov - ers yield to her your light;—

*Più mosso**Più mosso*

She is sin - gle in the night; — Ka - la, — Ka - la. —

The musical score is written for a vocal soloist and piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The vocal line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features several accents. The piano accompaniment consists of two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system of piano accompaniment includes a fermata over the first measure of the vocal line. The second system of piano accompaniment includes a fermata over the first measure of the vocal line. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

— O Char-i - es - sa!

rit

p rit
Ka - la, — O Char-i - es - sa!

rit
p
pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for page 61, featuring vocal and piano parts. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of eight staves. The first staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The second staff is another vocal line, marked *rit*. The third staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "O Char-i - es - sa!". The fourth staff is a vocal line. The fifth staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "Ka - la, — O Char-i - es - sa!". The sixth staff is a vocal line. The seventh staff is a piano line with the lyrics "Ka - la, — O Char-i - es - sa!". The eighth staff is a piano line with the lyrics "Ka - la, — O Char-i - es - sa!". The piano part includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*, and a *rit* marking.

Tempo I

f

f

Tempo I

ff

Like _____ the stars a - bout the moon; Hy - men - ae - on!

ff

Like _____ the stars a - bout the moon; Hy - men - ae - on!

ff

Like _____ the stars a - bout the

ff

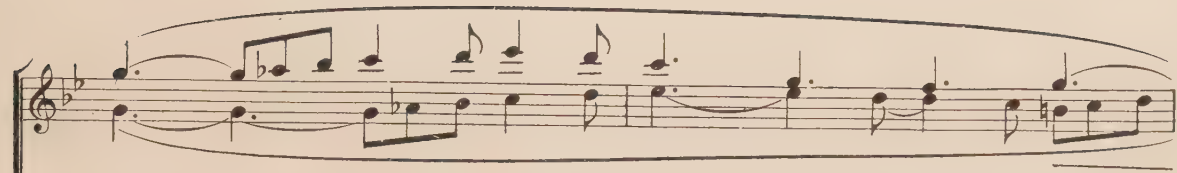
Like _____ the stars a - bout the

Tempo I

ff

Tempo I

ff



When _____ her orb - ed smile she shows, *Hy - men-ae - on!*



When _____ her orb - ed smile she shows, *Hy - men-ae - on!*



moon; *Hy - men-ae - on!* When her orb - ed smile she shows, —



moon; *Hy - men-ae - on!* When her orb - ed smile she shows, —



Più mosso

>pp

>pp

pp *Più mosso*

Hy - men - ae - on!

pp

Hy - men - ae - on!

pp

Hy - men - ae - on! Lov - ers, yield to her your light;

pp

Hy - men - ae - on! Lov - ers, yield to her your light;

Più mosso

Più mosso

sf

SOLO

She is sin - gle — in the night. *Ka-la, — O Char-i-*

She is sin - gle — in the night.

sf

es - sa! Ka-la, ————— O Char-i - es - sa!

ppp

pp *SOLO*

O Char-i - es - sa!

pp

*rit. e morendo**pp**rit. e morendo**pp**molto rit.**pp**O Cha-ri-es-sa!**molto rit.**molto rit.*

(At this point the laborers enter singing a Neapolitan folk-song. . This may be sung in any suitable key; preferably in G.)

PART II

MUSIC TO THE ALCESTIS OF EURIP-
IDES WITH ENGLISH TEXT

ALCESTIS

No University of Michigan tradition seems to be more firmly established than the Senior Girls' Play, given each year at Commencement.

As the year 1912 was of unusual importance in the history of the University, the young ladies of the graduating class, inspired by the preparations for Commencement, determined to present the tragedy of *Alcestis* by Euripides as their contribution. For reasons apparent to those who are conversant with the trend of modern education, an English translation was substituted for the original text. The version chosen was one adapted and arranged for amateur performance in girls' schools by Elsie Fogerty, and published by S. Sonnenschein in London in 1902. With the exception of the chorus and solo in our selection No. 4, and three lines in No. 9, which were translated by A. S. Way, the translation by P. Potter was used, with a few verbal changes.

In the interest of brevity, the *deus ex machina* at Michigan in his editorial capacity made a number of omissions in the text, some of them of a rather drastic nature. With the lack of foresight characteristic of students as a class, irrespective of sex, the committee in charge of the undertaking did not consider the difficulty of the settings of the choral odes they had chosen,¹ until it became apparent that, with the time at their disposal, it would be impossible to make adequate preparation.

The musical settings to the *Alcestis* in the following pages were written therefore rather hurriedly, in response to an urgent request to "help us out." In view of the restrictions of time, and the obvious limitations of a chorus in the formation of which membership in a college graduating class was considered a suffi-

¹ The music referred to, composed by Henry Gadsby, was the setting employed by Miss Fogerty. In its composition the resources of the modern orchestra were employed and four-part harmony was much in evidence in the choruses. In another setting of the *Alcestis* the composer, Dr. C. H. Lloyd, relied upon the flute, clarinet, and harp for the instrumental accompaniment, and for the most part the choruses were sung in unison. Gadsby's setting was based on P. Potter's English translation, while the Greek text was employed by Lloyd. The latter setting, irrespective of the quality of the music, was intrinsically superior.

cient qualification, the music was kept very simple; in the main it was based on the essentially Greek melodic formulae that had proved their effectiveness in the music to *Sappho and Phaon*. Although the music was written for female voices, it is equally adapted for male singers. Since it was based on an English translation, it cannot by any process of manipulation be adapted to the original text.

The performance was given on the evening of June 24, 1912, and was received with great enthusiasm. The properly Hellenic ὄρχηστρα type of stage, an extension from the massive portico of the Alumni Memorial Hall, and the out-of-door environment, contributed in no small degree to the effect produced, although the element of novelty is not without its lure to an academic as well as to a lay audience.

The instrumental accompaniments and special instrumental numbers were scored for flute, clarinet, and harp, the performers being concealed by a screen of boughs at the left of the stage. As a precautionary measure the composer presided at a "baby-grand" pianoforte, which was substituted for the harp. This procedure has much to commend it, especially in productions by amateurs, as the singers can thereby be better controlled. As amateurs generally resent thorough preparation, the more incisive impact of this instrument is a "very present help in time of trouble." When the preparation has been so thorough that automatically everything proceeds smoothly, the harp should be used as more in accord with Hellenic tradition. It must be said that on this occasion, owing to the intelligent guidance of a chorus-leader who possessed unusual dramatic and musical qualifications, but little prompting was required, and the choruses, sung with spirit and feeling, admirably fulfilled their ancient function.

For the guidance of those who may contemplate the performance of this drama, a few explanations of a general character are here given.

First of all the tempo marks, especially the metronomic, and the generally accepted marks of expression, are suggestive rather than arbitrary. The choruses must be sung with a rather slow movement and with great dignity, somewhat after the manner of the Anglican chant. Accented syllables or words are underlined in the score, and should be rigidly observed, even when they are independent of the metrical accent indicated by the time-signa-

ture. Occasionally, measures will be found in which there are but few words, and such are not always to be given the same amount of time as the longer; for all purely musical considerations must be subordinated to the dramatic import of the text, which also governs the evolutions of the chorus. Although the music is notated with accurately defined rhythmical schemes, in many cases these rhythms must be interpreted with elasticity rather than with rigidity, for the reason already stated.

The flute parts in most of the numbers are written an octave higher than in Greek practice, as otherwise they would not be effective, especially in the open air. By doubling, these parts might be played in the lower octave, but at the risk of disaster, excepting when played by professionals.

As these observations apply to performances of Greek music generally, we may now mention some specific details.

No. 1, so far as the music is concerned, presents no difficulties. The same may be said also of No. 2, excepting that the final measures must be sung with a great deal of feeling, as the text requires.

In the instrumental introduction to No. 1, a Dorian tetrachord, read upwards, forms the initial *motif*. In the same number, following the words *He comes, the ruthless tyrant Death*, a clarinet solo based on the chromatic tetrachord (τετράχορδον χρωματικόν) forms a short interlude.

The possibilities of this tetrachordal form are well-nigh infinite. Through changes of mode, enharmonic equivalents, and the employment of the devices at the command of the routined composer, it can appear in so many transformations and is so plastic that it is worthy of the attention of those modern writers who, like the ancient Athenians, are ever on the search for novelty.¹

In No. 3, the (*f'*) by the chorus must be rigidly maintained against the varied harmonizations which interpret the changes

¹ The attempts of modernist composers in the direction of what they call "subtle realism," leads one to wonder whether eventually they will not utilize the enharmonic tetrachord, τετράχορδον έναρμόνικον. There are great possibilities of subtlety in this tetrachord—with its two quarter-tones and major third—that might be realized in delicate orchestral settings of subjects bordering on the unseen world. For example, muted violins in the higher octaves divided into three or four parts, and sustaining chords, played *ppp*, would form a fairy-like background, against which a solo violin could set forth a series of phrases based on this unusual tetrachordal succession.

of sentiment. The tempo must be as rigidly maintained as the pitch, if this example of a monotone is to be effective.

As musically the *Lament of Eumelus* (No. 4) is in some ways the most important number in the whole composition, it must be sung by a professional, or, at all events, by a well-trained singer. Such numbers were always sung by a professional in Greece. If the one who assumes this rôle has not the necessary musical qualifications the music must be assigned to an artist who can be so placed in the vicinity of the bier as to make the illusion complete. In that case Eumelus will kneel before the bier with back to the audience. This plan was successful at the Michigan performance.

At the close of No. 5, the setting marked *B* is to be preferred, provided that it is sung by well-trained singers. As the choir is invisible, academic considerations need not govern the choice of singers. Failing such a choir, *A* would be the wiser choice.

In No. 6, the section in 5-4 time must be sung slowly, only the first note in the measure receiving an accent. At the conclusion of the section beginning *O thou unhappy, nobly daring woman*, the chromatic tetrachord appears in both a descending and ascending sequence, the first given by the flute, the second by the clarinet, the two so combining as to enforce the plasticity already noted.

In the introductory instrumental section of No. 8, the Dorian and chromatic tetrachords are used in combination and the significant excerpt from the Hymn to Apollo employed in *Sappho and Phaon* reveals a wealth of melodic suggestion. This number, *ὑπόρχημα*, is not a dance in the modern sense. It consists of interweaving figures carried out in graceful gliding movements, but not danced. A competent director can easily work out a proper scheme of evolution.

The composer calls attention to the serious lapse from grace shown in the last phrase of this chorus, which is formed from a whole-toned scale leading into a more flagrant departure from the rule of action stated in the introductory remarks to *Sappho and Phaon*, that is, the series of augmented triads in the final measures. They are justified by the effect produced, but by no process of reasoning can they be called Greek.

No. 9 is sung as the chorus makes its exit. It may be necessary to counter-march if the first section is repeated. This num-

ber demands a well-balanced, full-voiced chorus to do it justice. Provided the stage favors such a procedure, a supplementary chorus may be stationed behind the scenes, or at the sides, in order that the necessary sonority may be attained.

From the foregoing it will be seen that great responsibility falls on the director. By a careful study of recognized authorities, he will be able to determine the movements of the chorus, and so drill the participants that there shall be perfect coördination and, above all, naturalness of movement. Evidently, the size of the chorus and of the orchestral stage will be determining factors, and may necessitate omissions in some of the choral settings. Such changes cannot be anticipated by the composer and must be left to the discretion of the guiding spirit; but all such changes should, if possible, be made the subject of consultation with the composer. Otherwise there could easily be much to regret. Theatrical experience is helpful but not more so than sympathetic acquaintance with the classics.

This suggests that months instead of weeks should be given to the preparation of any one of these great masterpieces, in order that all who take part may so comprehend the technical structure of the drama, so appreciate the beauty of its diction, and be so moved by its dramatic import, that, when presented, it may appear to be life rather than literature, nature rather than art. To attempt to give musical expression to the lyric and dramatic moments of a work studied in such a manner would be worthy of the best efforts of any composer of intelligence and artistic conscience.

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¹ The lines refer to the Greek text. The page numbers, except where otherwise noted, refer to the English translation in *Everyman's Library* (J. M. Dent & Son, London and New York, 1911); though this translation is not closely followed, it is easily procured and gives the context and omitted lines in a form convenient for reference.

² The page numbers refer to A. S. Way's translation (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). In No. 9 the first three lines are taken from the same source.

No1. Entrance of Chorus

77

BEFORE THIS ROYAL MANSION ALL IS STILL

THANATOS:— "Talk on, talk on, no profit shalt thou win —
That head, whose hair this sword shall sanctify."

(Thunder, lightning, music. The light gradually dawns.)

Poco Adagio (♩ = 132)

1^{mo}

Flutes I and II *p*

Clarinet I and II in B $\flat$ 1^{mo}

Harp *p*

cresc.

cresc.

ff *a2*

ff *a2*

ff

1^{mo}
mp

CHORUS I

Be-fore this roy-al man-sion all is still, What may this mel-an-cho-ly

1^{mo}
p

si-lence mean? And not a friend is nigh from whom to learn

a2
f
a2

Wheth-er we ought to wail the Queen, now new-ly dead, Or lives she yet? Yet sees the

light of heav'n? Heard you a cry? Heard you a clash of

hands with - in? Or lam-en-ta-tions for - the dead?

Not e-ven a ser-vant holds his sta-tion here be - fore the gates. O 'midst this

aw - ful gloom Ap-pear, bright Pae-an, and dis - pel the storm.

f *a2* *Pause*

If she be dead they would not thus be silent, Nor could the

pp *(very slowly)* *very slowly*

bod-y van-ish from the house. No vase of foun-tain wa-ter do I see be-

1mo

fore the doors, As cus - tom claims, to bathe the corse;

pp Nor does the young-er train of wom-en Raise their sor-row-ing voi-ces high.

A 2 Yet this the fa - tal day when she must die. *mf* Why dost thou speak of this?

1mo

(slowly, with feeling)

O thou hast touched my heart! In vain! our pi - ous vows are vain!

slowly

(With more animation)

mf

(With more animation)

mf

Make we the fly - ing sail our care, The light bark bound - ing

(With more animation)

mf

A 2

mf

o'er the main, To what new realms shall we re - pair?

To Ly-cia's hall-ow'd strand, Or where, 'mid so-li-ta-ry state,

f 'Mid thirs-ty des-erts wild and wide, That close him in on ev-'ry side, Pro-phe-tic

ff *p* *ff* *p* (with expression) *p*

Am-mon holds his aw-ful seat? What charm, what

po-tent hand shall save her from the realms be-low? He comes, the ruth-less

ty-rant Death!

I have no priest, no al-tar more, Whose aid I may im-plore.

A 2

accel.

3 *accel.*

O that the son of Phoebus now Lived, to be -

accel.

Animando

Animando

Animando

hold th' ether-eal light! Then might she leave the

Animando

f

f

seats be-low, where Pluto reigns in cheer-less night.

f

rit.

rit.

Who now shall aid im-part? To ev-'ry god, at ev-'ry shrine

molto rit.

molto rit.

The king hath paid the rites di-vine. But vain his vows his

molto rit.

(Very slowly)

1mo

pp

(Very slowly)

pp

pi-ous care, And ours is dark-des-pair!

(Very slowly)

pp

No. 2. Chorus

SUPREME OF GODS

87

CHORUS LEADER:— "Doth not Admetus groan for this affliction,
Of such a noble wife to be bereft?"

HANDMAID:— "But I will go and make your presence known" (*Exit*)

(All rise and pass into the circle and kneel, facing inwards. During the introductory measures for instruments the members of the Chorus move to the altar and kneel at the first word.)

With dignity ($\text{♩} = 84$)

Flutes
I and II

Clarinets
I and II
in B♭

With dignity

With dignity

Harp

Su-preme of Gods! Is there no re-me-dy to

this — af - flic - tion From the storm of fate no ref - uge

to — our lords? Some means of safe - ty hast thou not — as -

signed, Or must these locks — be shorn, And sor - row robe me

a tempo
mp

in her sa - ble weeds? A-las! A-las! woe, woe is me. Thou

a tempo
mp

1^{mo}

son of Phe-res, Wilt thou bear— to live de-priv'd of

such— a wife? Will not des - pair— un - sheathe the self-des -

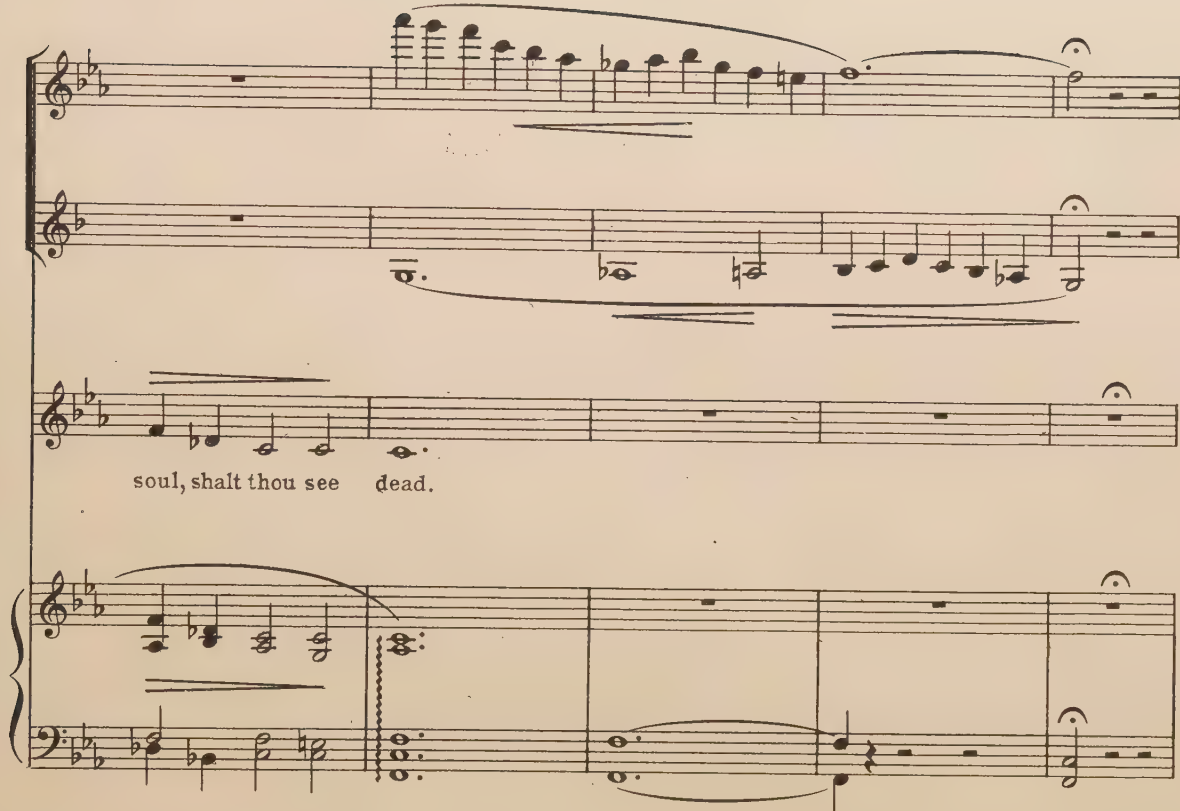
troy - ing sword? Will it not find some means of vi - o - lent death? This

p

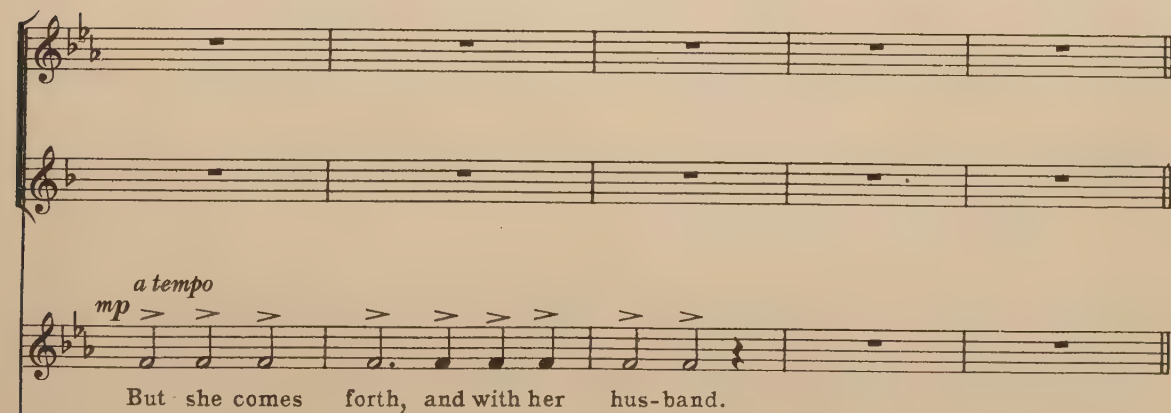
(Slower, with feeling)

day— thy wife, dear— should I say, Nay— dear - est to thy

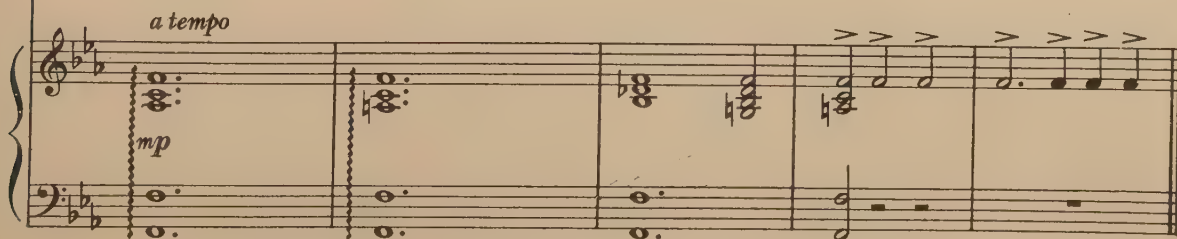
(Slower)

espressivo

musical score for the first system, featuring vocal and piano parts. The vocal part is in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo/mood is marked *espressivo*. The lyrics are "soul, shalt thou see dead."



musical score for the second system, featuring vocal and piano parts. The vocal part is in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo/mood is marked *a tempo*. The lyrics are "But she comes forth, and with her hus-band."



musical score for the third system, featuring vocal and piano parts. The vocal part is in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo/mood is marked *a tempo*. The lyrics are "But she comes forth, and with her hus-band."

No 3. Chorus

GROAN THOU LAND OF PHERES

(Same movement)

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and contains five whole rests. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fermata over a whole note, followed by a series of eighth notes and a final whole note with a fermata. Above the first measure of this staff is the marking 'a2'. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth notes. Below this staff is the vocal line with the lyrics: 'Groan thou land of Phe-res, Raise—the cry of mourn-ing, For the best of'. The fourth and fifth staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of chords and single notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of chords and single notes. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats, starting with a series of eighth notes and a final whole note with a fermata. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats, starting with a series of eighth notes and a final whole note with a fermata. Below this staff is the vocal line with the lyrics: 'wom-en wastes—in des-pair— And droop-ing to the earth'. The fourth and fifth staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats, starting with a series of chords and single notes.

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a vocal line (treble clef), and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The second system consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a vocal line (treble clef), and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The piano part features a prominent bass line with octaves and chords. The vocal parts have lyrics written below them. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo). The lyrics are as follows:

Sinks to the in - fer - nal Plu - to's drea-ry realms. ———

ALCESTIS:— "I am no more"

ADMETUS:— "How dost thou? Wilt thou leave us then?"

ALCESTIS:— "Farewell!"

ADMETUS:— "O wretch undone!"

No 4a Chorus

SHE'S GONE!

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in B $\flat$

Harp

Molto adagio

1^{mo}

pp

Molto adagio

pp

She's gone. Thy wife, Ad-me-tus, is no more.

No 4b

LAMENT OF EUMELUS

Larghetto doloroso (♩ = 80)

1^{mo}

mp

Larghetto doloroso

Woe — for my lot! to the tomb hath my

Larghetto doloroso

1^{mo}

mp

mp

moth-er de-scen - ded. — Nev - er a - gain, O my

Fa - ther, she se-eth the light of the sun! — In an-guish she

leaves us for - sa - ken; the sto - ry is end - ed, Of her

pp

molto rit.

shel-tring love and the tale of the moth-er-less life is be - gun. — Look

quasi agitato

Look on her eye-lids, her hands droop-ing nerve-less! O hear me, O

a2
sfz
mf

1^{mo}
sfz
p
rit.
3

hear me! It is I! I be-seech thee, my moth-er! Thine own, thine own lit-tle

rit.
p

a tempo *quasi agitato*

bird! It is I! O, I cast me up - on thee thy lips are so

pp

molto rit. *a tempo* *quasi agitato*

near me, so near me, Un-to mine am I press-ing them, moth-er! I

molto rit. *a tempo*

ppp

rit. *rit.* *(whispered)*

plead for a word but a word, but a word, but a word!

rit. *rit.*

ADMETUS "With her who knoweth not, nor seeth.
Ye and I are stricken with a heavy doom!" *Tempo I*

EUMELUS *Tempo I*

And I am but a lit-tle one, fa-ther, so

young and for - sa - ken. For - lorn of my moth - er O hap - less! A

wea-ri-ful lot shall be mine! And thou, lit - tle mai - den, my—

sis - ter, the bur-den hast ta - ken, — Which thy broth-er may

p

bear not a - lone, And a wea - ri - ful lot shall be thine, Since the

f

p

f

home is a wreck and a ru - in, for thou, O my moth - er, hast

rit e morendo

died! for thou, O my moth - er, hast — died! —

rit e morendo

pp

ADMETUS—"Music of flutes the city through, or lyres,
Be none, while twelve moons round their circles out;
For dearer dead, nor kinder unto me,
I shall not bury; worthy of mine honor
Is she, for she alone has died for me."

No 5 Chorus

IMMORTAL BLISS BE THINE

Allegretto grazioso (♩. = 116)

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in B $\flat$

Harp

1^{mo}

mf

Im - mor-tal bliss be thine, — daugh-ter of Pe - li-as! — Im-

p

mor-tal bliss in the realms be - low, — Im - mor-tal plea-sures a - round thee

flow, — Though nev - er there the sun's bright gleam shall

8
mf
rit.
a2
f
shine, Im-mor-tal plea - sures round thee flow: Be the

8
f
rit.
black Plu-to told, And the Styg-i - an boat-man old, Whose rude hands grasp the oar, the

Tempo I
molto rit.
pp ppp
molto rit.
rud-der guide, The dead con-vey-ing o'er the tide, Let him be told.
molto rit.

A Adagio, con molto espressione (♩ = 84)

pp

SOLO VOICE, at a distance
p Tenderly

Light—lie the earth Up-on thy gen-tle breast, Be thou blest—

Adagio, con molto espressione

B Adagio, con molto espressione (♩ = 84)

p

Soprano Solo
 Contralto Solo

Light lie the earth Up-on thy gen-tle

p

Light lie the earth Up -

CHORUS *p*

Sopranos I and II
 Contraltos I and II

Light lie the earth Up-on thy gen-tle breast,—

p

Light lie the earth Up-on thy gen-tle breast,—

Harp

breast, Light lie the earth Up-on thy gen-tle breast, Be thou blest.

on thy gen-tle breast, Be blest. Light lie the earth Up-on thy breast

And be thou ev-er blest.

And be thou ev-er, ev-er blest. Light lie the earth Up-on thy

And be thou ev-er blest.

Light lie the earth, Be blest.

Be blest, Be blest.

Light lie the earth, Up-on thy breast. Be blest.

gen-tle breast, Be blest, Be blest.

Be blest.

ADMETUS:— "Never had he been won
to pass my doors,
Had he one whit of my
afflictions known.

Those halls of mine as yet
have never learnt
To thrust away nor to
dishonor guests."

No 6. Chorus

YES, LIB'RAL HOUSE WITH PRINCELY STATE

Moderato (♩ = 84)

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in Bb

Moderato

Yes, lib-'ral house with prince-ly state, To ma-ny a stran-ger,

Moderato

Harp

ma-ny a guest Oft hast thou op'd thy friend-ly gate, Oft spread the gen-'rous feast.

Slowly

Slowly

Hence is thy house, Ad-me-tus, graced with all that Plen-ty's hand be-

Slowly

1mo

stows; — Yet wilt thou ope thy gate e'en now, E'en now wilt thou re-ceive this

1mo

guest, — Tho' from thine eyes the warm tears flow, Tho' sor-row rend thy

suff-'ring breast, Bright to the vir-tuous shall suc-cess a-rise.

Tempo di Marcia

a2

This musical score is for a piece titled "Tempo di Marcia" on page 106. It is written for a piano and features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into two systems, each containing three staves. The first system includes a vocal line (top staff) and two piano accompaniment staves (middle and bottom). The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase marked *mf* and *a2*, followed by a rest. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. The second system continues the vocal melody, which concludes with a *Fine* marking. The piano accompaniment also concludes with a *Fine* marking. The third system shows the vocal line returning with a new melodic phrase, also marked *mf* and *a2*, and ending with a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, also ending with a *D.C.* instruction.

mf *a2*

Tempo di Marcia

mf

Fine

Fine

D.C.

D.C.

Moderato

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal and piano parts in G major. The tempo is Moderato. The vocal line has two staves with lyrics. The piano accompaniment is on a grand staff.

Moderato

O thou un-hap-py, no-bly dar-ing wom-an, Most gen-e-rous, bright-est

Moderato

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and piano parts. It includes dynamic markings like *mp* and *pp*, and performance instructions like *rit. e morendo*.

1^{mo} *mp* *rit. e morendo*

ex-cell-ence. Fare - well!

rit. e morendo *p* *pp*

Musical score for the third system, featuring a new vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo changes to *a tempo*.

a tempo *mf*

Cour-teous may Her-mes and th' in-fer-nal gods re-ceive thee.

mf

Musical score for the first system. It includes two vocal staves (treble and alto) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass). The vocal parts begin with a rest followed by a melodic phrase marked *f* (forte) with an accent. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. The lyrics are: "In those realms, if aught of grace a - wait the vir - tu-ous, Be these hon-ours thine,"

Musical score for the second system. It includes two vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts continue the melody, with the second staff featuring a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked *ff* and a repeat sign. The lyrics are: "And be thy seat near Plu-to's roy - al bride."

(Repeat march)

ADMETUS:— "For gorgeous robes — this black and mournful garb
 Attends me to my hall and to my couch,
 Where solitary sorrow waits me now."

No 7. Chorus

109

THIS SORROW CAME UPON THEE

Andante (♩ = 96)
1^{mo}

Flutes
I and II

Clarinets
I and II
in B♭

Andante

This sor-row came up - on thee 'Midst a state of hap-pi-ness; A

Andante

Harp

wife is dead, leav - ing thy love: Is there aught

espressivo
new in this? Ma - ny hath death be - reft of their wives be -

pp *pp* *ppp*
fore. _____
pp

No 8. Chorus

HYPORCHEME DANCE

111

SONG: — "My vent'rous foot delights to tread"

Allegretto grazioso (♩ = 116)Flutes
I. and II.Clarinets
I. and II.
in B♭

Harp

The musical score is written for Flutes I and II, Clarinets I and II in B♭, and Harp. The tempo is *Allegretto grazioso* (♩ = 116). The key signature is B♭ major (two flats). The time signature is 12/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the initial entries of the Flutes and Clarinets, both marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Harp part begins with a series of chords. The second system continues the instrumental development. The third system features a more complex texture with overlapping melodic lines in the woodwinds and a busy, rhythmic accompaniment in the Harp. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in four systems, each containing three staves. The first two staves of each system are in treble clef, and the third staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings, such as 'p' (piano). The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes, followed by a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the melodic lines in the treble staves, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and rests. The fourth system concludes the page with a final melodic phrase in the treble staves and a corresponding bass line. The overall style is that of a 19th-century musical manuscript.

mf My

mf a 2

ven-t'rous foot— de-lights to tread The Mus-es' ar-duous heights;— Their

mf a 2

hal-low'd haunts I love to ex-plore, And lis-ten to their lore.—— Yet—

SOPRANO
nev - er could my search-ing mind Aught like stern fate re-sist-less find. No

ALTO
nev - er could my search-ing mind Aught like stern fate re-sist-less find. No

The first system of the musical score includes piano accompaniment on the left and vocal parts for Soprano and Alto on the right. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with chords and moving lines. The vocal parts are written on single staves with lyrics underneath. The Soprano part begins with a melodic line, and the Alto part follows with a similar line. The lyrics are: "nev - er could my search-ing mind Aught like stern fate re-sist-less find. No".

herb of sov-reign pow'r to save, Whose vir - tues Or - pheus joy'd to trace, And

herb of sov-reign pow'r to save, Whose vir - tues Or - pheus joy'd to trace, And

The second system of the musical score continues the piano accompaniment and vocal parts. The piano part continues with chords and moving lines. The vocal parts continue with the lyrics: "herb of sov-reign pow'r to save, Whose vir - tues Or - pheus joy'd to trace, And".

mf (UNISON)

wrote them in the rolls of Thrace, Nor all that Phoe-bus gave In-

mf

struct-ing the As-cle-pi-an train When va-ri-ous ills our lives as-sail, To

p

p heal the wound, to soothe the pain, A-gainst her stren-'ous force a -

The musical score is written for a scene with vocal and piano parts. It is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The score is divided into several systems.

First System: The vocal part begins with a melodic line marked *ff* (fortissimo). The piano accompaniment also features a melodic line marked *ff*.

Second System: The vocal part continues with the lyrics "vail. — But see, Ad-me-tus, to thy house me-thinks Alc-me-na's". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Third System: The vocal part continues with the lyrics "son bends his re-turn-ing steps." The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line marked *Largo* and a second line marked *Largo*.

Fourth System: The vocal part continues with the lyrics "son bends his re-turn-ing steps." The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line marked *Largo* and a second line marked *Largo*.

Fifth System: The vocal part continues with the lyrics "son bends his re-turn-ing steps." The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line marked *Largo* and a second line marked *Largo*.

Performance Markings: The score includes various performance markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *Largo* (slowly). There are also dynamic markings like *ff* and *pp* in the piano part.

ADMETUS: "O prosper thou, and come again in peace!"

No. 9. Final Chorus

THROUGH ALL MY REALM

Allegro ma non troppo

Flutes
I. and II.



fumes from al-tars rise, For now come bet-ter days than those o'er-

past, See-ing I hold my-self su-preme-ly blest;

For now come bet-ter days than those o'er-past.

CHORUS I

f

With va-rious hand the gods dis - pense our fate,

CHORUS II

With va-rious

Now show'r-ing bless - ings which we

hand the gods dis - pense our fate,

dared not hope;

Con - troll-ing now ills we deem - ed our

ff The gods to these have giv - en an end ex - ceed - ing
por - tion. The gods to these have giv - en an end — ex - ceed - ing

This system contains measures 1 through 8. It features a vocal melody in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The lyrics are: "The gods to these have giv - en an end ex - ceed - ing por - tion. The gods to these have giv - en an end — ex - ceed - ing". The first vocal line has a *ff* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

thought. — Hail to this day! Hail to this
thought. — Hail — to this day! Hail to this

This system contains measures 9 through 16. The vocal melody continues with the lyrics: "thought. — Hail to this day! Hail to this thought. — Hail — to this day! Hail to this". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. There are some slurs and accents in the piano part.

rit. day! All Hail! Hail! Hail!
day! — All Hail! Hail! Hail!

This system contains measures 17 through 24. The tempo is marked *rit.* (ritardando). The vocal melody has the lyrics: "day! All Hail! Hail! Hail! day! — All Hail! Hail! Hail!". The piano accompaniment features a more active, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

PART III

MUSIC FOR THE IPHIGENIA AMONG
THE TAURIANS BY EURIPIDES,
WITH GREEK TEXT

MUSIC FOR THE IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS

A GREAT service has been rendered to the cause of classical education in the Middle West through the opportunity to become acquainted with certain masterpieces of the Greek and Latin dramatists afforded by the activity of the Classical Club of the University of Michigan. As the dramatic offerings have been made during sessions of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, and in connection with the Classical Conferences, their influence has been farther reaching than would have been the case had they been mere incidents in the academic year.

It has been interesting to note that even those whose acquaintance with Latin and Greek has become restricted to memories of "Auld Lang Syne," or who, in their university career, derived more inspiration from microbes than from literature, and found the love-life of fishes and reptiles more interesting than the romances of human beings, have felt the impact of the dramatic fervor of these immortal works. When properly presented, those ancient records of life's happenings retain their vitality and are seen to be permeated with the essence of eternal youth. If one witnesses an adequate representation, — and this implies that the play be given in the original, — the dictum of Richard Wagner, that Greek drama is "talk on the stage, action behind the scenes," loses much of its force; though we may freely grant that, from the point of view of the modern dramatist, Wagner's saying does contain sufficient reason to make it that dangerous thing, a half-truth.

These observations are inspired by memories of a well-balanced and authoritative performance of *Iphigenia among the Taurians* by the Classical Club, on the evening of March 29, 1917;¹ and for that performance the music given on the following pages was written.

¹ Cf. Herbert H. Yeames, *Iphigenia in Michigan*, in *The Nation* for April 19, 1917, and *Classical Weekly* for May 7, 1917; also *Art and Archaeology*, Vol. V, 1917, pp. 375, 378, and Vol. VI, 1917, pp. 19-23 (illustrated).

The variety in the metres, the dramatic intensity of the situations, and the nobility of the sentiments characteristic of the Greek text of the *Iphigenia*, made inevitable a more extended musical treatment than was possible in either the *Sappho and Phaon* or the *Alcestis*. No feature incidental to the working out of the same problems that were met in composing the music for the other dramas, was more helpful than the happy manner in which Professor Herbert C. Kenyon, of the Department of French, developed the evolutions of the chorus. The scholarly suggestions of Professor Campbell Bonner, of the Greek Department, combined with Professor Kenyon's work, made possible a distinct advance in the musical interpretations. Incidentally, it should be stated that the hours spent in conference over the problems presented, and the fact that more time was given for the necessary rehearsals, corroborated the point of view presented in the final paragraph of the introductory remarks to *Alcestis*.

As the technical features of the evolutions of the chorus devised by Professor Kenyon are set forth elsewhere, it is only necessary to point out certain details of the music, in order to supplement those already mentioned, in the introductions to the earlier parts of this volume, as applying to all performances of Greek drama.

Perhaps no one aspect will be of greater interest than the wide range of the metrical and rhythmical schemes, which are inherent in Greek poetry, and necessarily become potent factors in the music. An outstanding example of this may be found in Nos. 3 and 4, in the first measures of which the succession 5-2, 4-2, 3-2 occurs. The three measures form a unit, but could not be indicated by the time-signature 12-2, as according to modern usage the accents would not fall correctly.

The five-membered rhythm, or meter, in most instances follows the usual practice, by which it is divided by dotted lines into 3-2 and 2-3, or 2-2 and 3-2, but occasionally only one accent is given on the first beat. In such cases it is invariably a member of a larger metrical combination, such as could not be indicated by any modern time-signature.

The rather unusual 7-2 meter in No. 11 is not to be divided, but is to be sung with but one accent. In modern usage this meter is generally expressed in two measures with internal groupings of four and three respectively, or the reverse. A good example of its employment is found in the second part of the bass

solo, *Spe modo vivitur*, in Horatio Parker's *Hora Novissima*. The orgiastic character of the first section of No. 11 is sufficient justification for the use of the piccolo and percussion instruments. While the tempo is indicated, the rapidity with which the section should be sung is limited only by practical considerations. But rapidity should not be attained at the sacrifice of clarity.

The use of an unusual scale-form in the introductory section of the Exodus of the Chorus, No. 12, with its emphasis of the *diabolus in musica*, the augmented fourth, was largely experimental. Possibly its chief recommendations are its unexpectedness, and the feeling of relief when it merges into the major. The Prayer, which must be sung very slowly and reverently, furnishes a musical contrast to the melodies preceding and following it, and is equally potent from the dramatic point of view. As indicated in the score, the final melody must gradually die away and lose itself in the phrase for instruments which brings the work to an end. If the audience can be persuaded that the disappearance of the chorus is not a signal for a stampede to the outer doors, the result will be in no sense prejudicial to the effect of the music.

In the working out of the evolutions of the chorus it was found necessary to make certain "cuts" in the music. They are indicated in the score by brackets. As has already been stated, the music is intended to synchronize with the movements of the chorus, but, as there are no hard and fast rules governing the extent of these movements, such sections of the music as were omitted in this performance have been retained in the score; for it might sometime be found expedient to give the music in its entirety.

The somewhat extended interlude in No. 6 which in its original position was omitted in the Michigan performance, was used at that time to accompany the first exit of the chorus (No. 6). It must be said that it is more effective when so employed, as it is rather long for an interlude and introduces needless evolutionary complications.

As a final word, attention may be drawn to the fact that the strange melodic phrases and cadences, combined with the occasionally intricate rhythms, render the music difficult to memorize. It does not necessarily follow that capable Hellenists are equally good singers, and it may easily happen that the number of competent singers in the choruses on the stage is inadequate. The

only solution of this difficulty is to place a supplementary chorus of good singers¹ in one of the wings, with the instrumental performers. It is possible so to adjust the movements of the chorus that no one in the audience can discover that the volume of tone thus produced does not come from the young men or young women on the stage.

¹ As these singers may not know Greek, a text of the choral odes in the *Iphigenia*, in which the Greek is given in English notation, has been prepared and may be obtained by addressing *Latin Department, University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan*. Manuscript instrumental parts for this and other settings included in this volume can be secured from the same source.

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¹ The English translation used in the score was made especially for this volume by Dr. Marion C. Wier, of the University of Michigan.

² The first numbers in parentheses refer to the lines of the Greek text; the second, to the pages in *The Iphigenia in Tauris. Translated by Gilbert Murray*. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, 1915. Many spectators who were unfamiliar with the Greek found Murray's translation useful as a libretto.

№1. Lines 123-136: Entrance of Chorus

εὐφραμεῖτ', ὦ "Peace, be still"

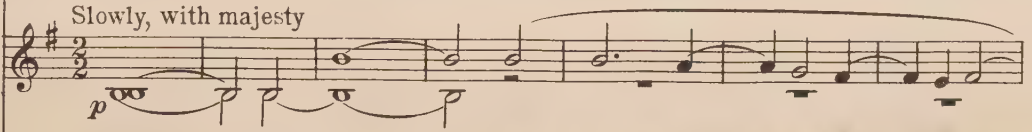
1.

Slowly, with majesty (♩ = 84)

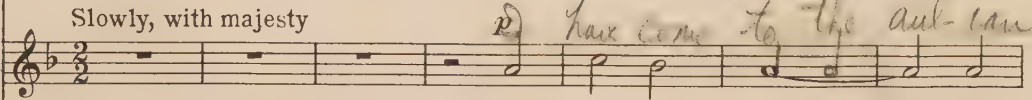
Flutes
I and II



Clarinets
I and II
in B flat

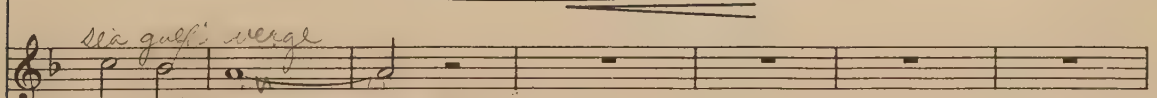
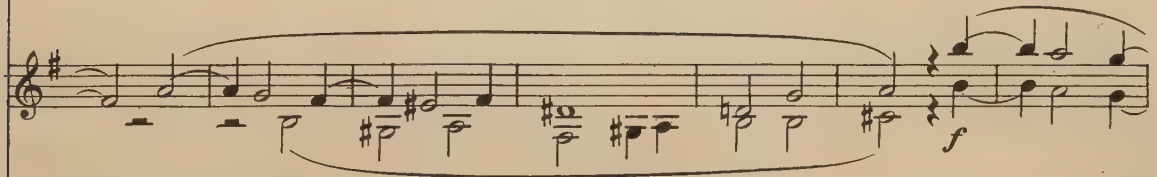
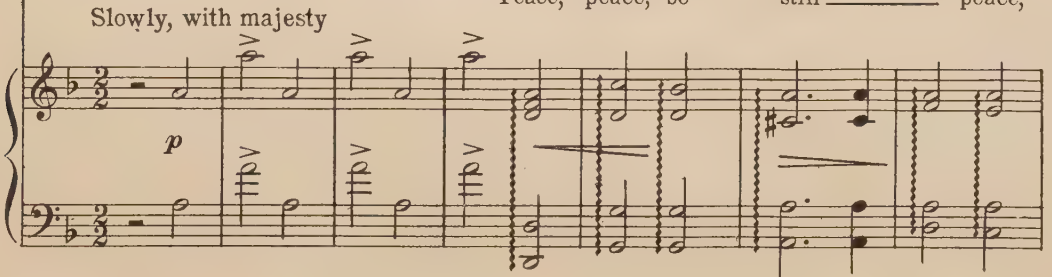


Chorus



Εὐ - φα - μεῖτ', ὦ εὐ -
Peace, peace, be still peace,

Harp



φα - μεῖτ', ὦ Enter.
peace, be still!



p

mf

mf

I have wept I have wept I have wept I have wept

εὐ - φά - μεῖτ', ὦ πόν - του δισ - σὰς συγ -
 Peace, peace, be still! Ye den - i - zens of

Chorus face each other.

mf

city that stands firm of the sea gashed in mine

ἕω - ρού - σας πέ - ρας Ἀ - ξεί - νου ναί - ον - τες.
 twin-cragged hill A - clash in — Eu-xine's hos - tile swell.

Leaders at altar Move to Fig. I.

all the

12/19/5

espressivo

mp

mp

mp espressivo

Arms up. *mp* *Arms folded on chest.*

παῖ τὰς Λα - τοὺς, Δί - κτυνν' οὐ - ρεί - α, πρὸς σὰν αὐ - λάν, εὐ -
 Le - to's child, Dic - tyn - na of hill and of dale, to thy fane with

glean *divine* *have* *come* *by* *be - e - hold* *thea* *the* *an*

στύ - λων να - ῶν χρυ - σή - ρεις θριγ - κούς, πό - δα παρ - θέ - νι -
 gild - ed wall and pil - lars gleam - ing tall I now go on my

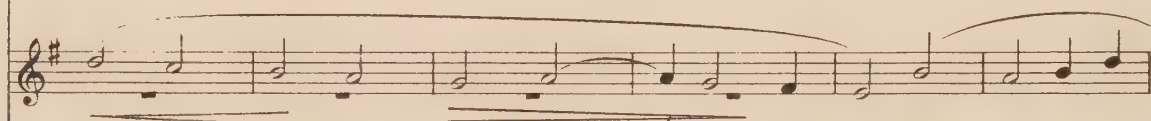
Rise
Form st. large.

ον ὀ-σι - ον ὀ-σί - ας κλη - δού - χου — δού - λα — πέμ - πω,
 maid - en — mod - est — way, while serv - ing the pure Key - bear - er

Handwritten notes: a p-p-y and the key-ways, our duty here, on, upward, and

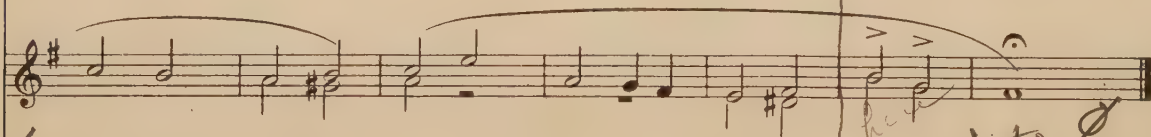
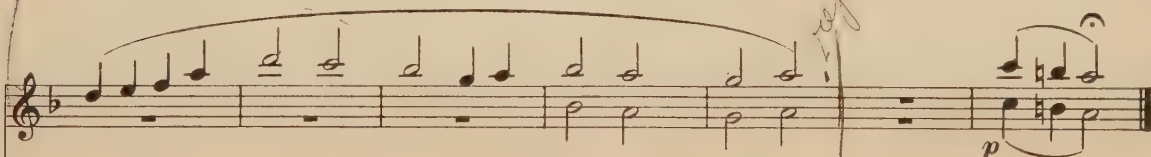
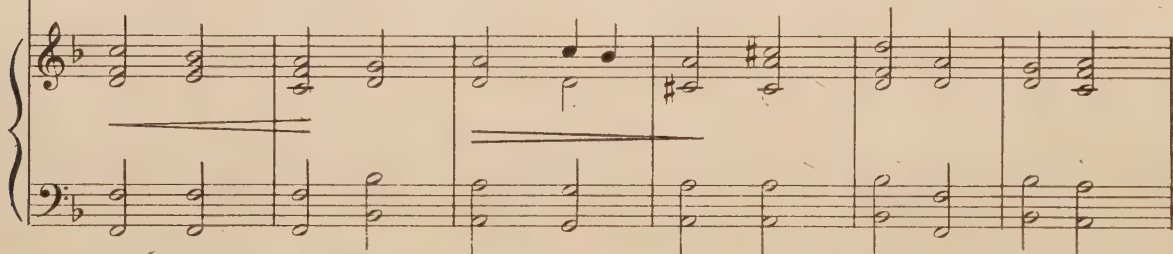
Ἐλ - λά - δος — εὐ - ίπ - που πύρ - γους καὶ
 Far - strayed from — stead - fond Hel - las' — tow'r's, And

Handwritten notes: slow, mf, thou and yel-lies to thy hands thou here, A - to R+, B R+ thou face to m, II



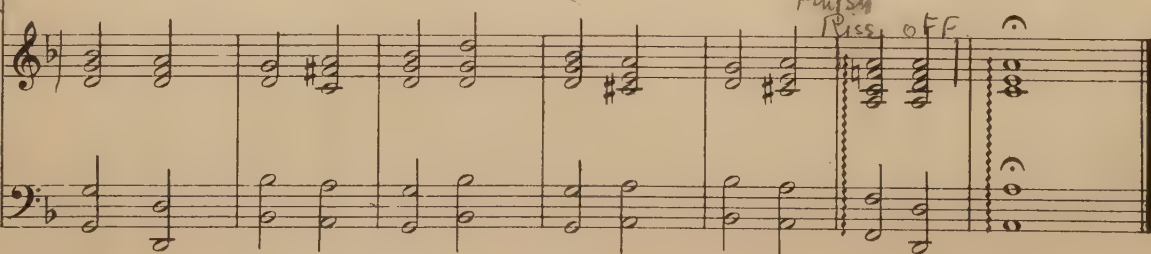
Two kings lead you with prince mend for you the good-en-fared

τεί - χη χόρ - των τ'εύ - θέν - ἔρων ἔξ - ἀλ - λά - ξας' Εὐ -
walls and gar - dens, or - chard bow'rs That lean Eu - ro - tas' —



as our own lord say and Ag-a - memory

ρώ - παν, πα - τρώ - ν αἰ - χων ἑ - δρας. —
wave to meet, Mine old an - ces - tral seat. —



Repeat

*Finish
Miss. off*

Repeat to

No 2. Lines 179-188: Chorus

cur
woman ἀντιφάλους ᾠδὰς "Responsive songs"
for a strange land held your
prison.

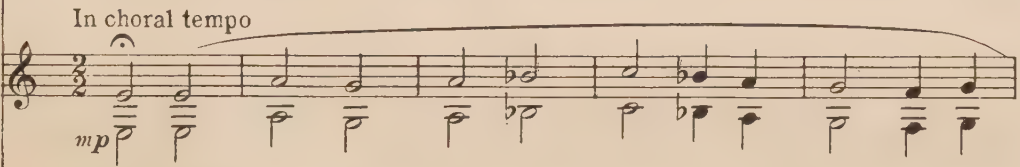
In choral tempo (♩ = 76)

Flutes I and II



Clarinet I and II in B flat

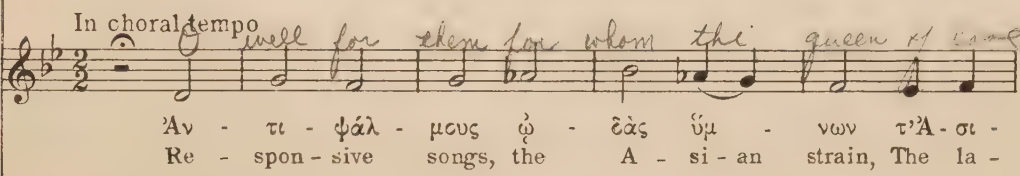
In choral tempo



mp

Chorus

In choral tempo

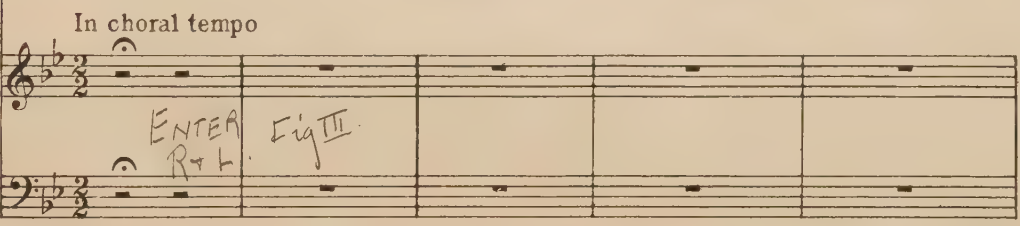


well for them for whom the queen is come

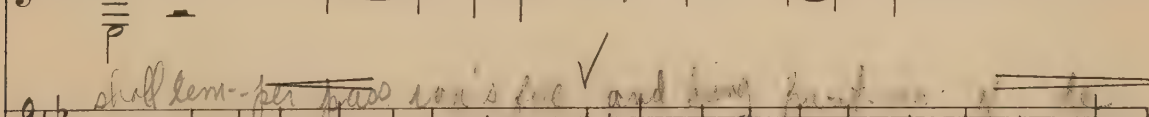
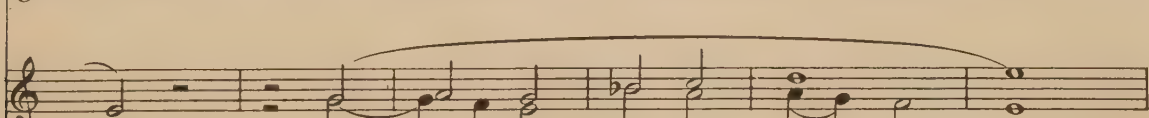
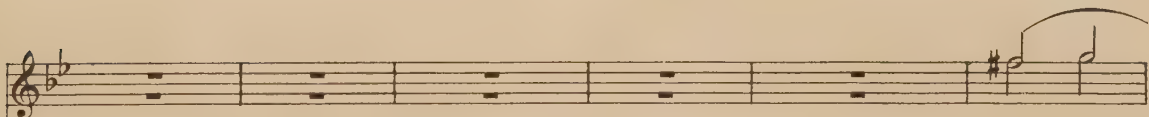
Ἀν - τι - φάλ - μους ᾠ - δὰς ὑμ - νων τ' Ἀ - σι -
Re - spon - sive songs, the A - si - an strain, The la -

Harp

In choral tempo

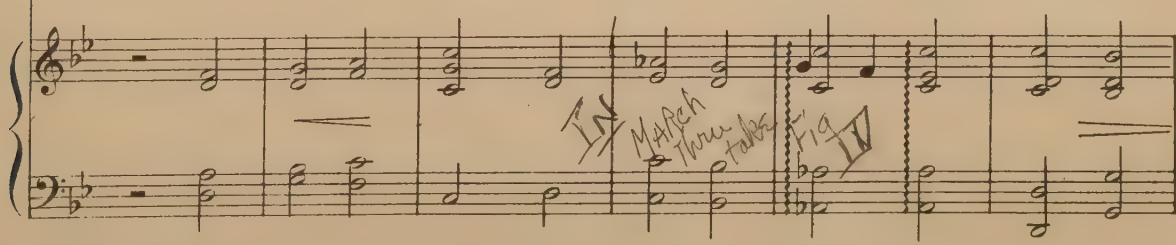


ENTER R+L. Fig III.



shall tem-pest pass you's face and bring forth...

η - τᾶν σοι βάρ - βα - ρον ἄ - χάν δε - σποί - να γ' ἔξ - αυ -
ment bar - bar - ic, dirge of pain To thee my heart out -



IN March Horn takes Fig IV

Handwritten musical score for "The Song of the Sea" (ὁ ὕμνος τοῦ θαλάσσης). The score is written on ten staves, with the first three staves for the vocal line and the remaining seven for the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mf". Handwritten annotations in blue ink are present throughout the score, including "mf", "P", "Fig. V.", and "Fig. VI.". The lyrics are written in Greek and English, with the English translation provided below the Greek text. The score is a page from a larger manuscript, as indicated by the page number "10" in the bottom right corner.

10

Handwritten musical score for "The Song of the Sea" (ὁ ὕμνος τοῦ θαλάσσης). The score is written on ten staves, with the first three staves for the vocal line and the remaining seven for the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mf". Handwritten annotations in blue ink are present throughout the score, including "mf", "P", "Fig. V.", and "Fig. VI.". The lyrics are written in Greek and English, with the English translation provided below the Greek text. The score is a page from a larger manuscript, as indicated by the page number "10" in the bottom right corner.

10

ver pain / the shells that charm the air... now twin

νεῖ δί-χα παῖ - ά - νων. οἷ - μαι, τῶν Ἀ - τρει -
 realms un - seen. Ah woe for great A - trei - des'

the joy of love the god - drink next

δῶν οἷ - χων ἔρ - ρει ως σκήπ-τρων, οἷ — μαι.
 halls, those halls, whose scept-tered glo - ry fades and falls. *Hell*

Statefy (d = 92)

Clarinets
I and II
in B flat

Stately

Chorus

Stately

xu - á - ve - ai xu - - á - ve - ai súv - o - ðai θα -
Gloom - y and dark, gloom - - y and dark wa - ter - ways of

Stately

Harp



 ὧν οἰ - στρος ὁ κε - κό - με - νος Ἀρ - γό - θεν ἄ -
 Where gad - fly flit - ted light up - on gladsome wing - af - ter

λάσ - σας, ἔν
blue seas, Where οἱ - στρος ἑ - γό - με - νος Ἀρ - γό - θεν ἄ -
gad - fly flit - ted light up - on gldsome wing - af - ter

ξε-υον εἰς οἶ-ε - - πα-σεν Ἴ- οῦς,
 I - o who flees From Ar-gos a-cross the bil - lows

Solo

rest 2 *rest 2*

Solo

espressivo

p

f

So the Phoe bus

Ἀ - σι - ῆ - τι - δα γαῖ - αν
from the A - si - an land to

on the tiny land of coast

where

Εὐ - ρώ - πας δι - α - μεί - φας.
Eu-rope's strand pass-ing o-ver.

rest *with*

τί -
Now

νες ποτ' ἄ-ρι τὸν εὖ-υ-δρὸν ἔο
 who are they that I new-ly meet From

ἀ-κό-ρ-α λι-πὸν-τες Εὐ-ρώ-τάν
 need-y Eu-ro - tas with her wa-ters sweet

ἢ ρεύ-μα-τα σε-μνὰ Δίρ-χας ἔ-βα-σαν ἑ-βα-σαν ἄ-μειχ-τον αἰ-αν, ἔν-θα
 Or from Dir-ce's stream a-way? Come they, come they un-to a grim shore Un - wel-come, where to

over storm
friends
pho - phe -
refrain
pey fast an

γού - ρα εἰ - α τέγ - γει βω - μὸς καὶ
 god - dess Hu - man gore stains all the fair

the height of this
and shall the
the

πε - ρι - ξί - ο - νας να - οὺς αἱ - μα βρό - τει - ον;
 al - tars, pil - lars and por - tals with blood of mor - tal.

Repeat 9

№ 4. Lines 407-420: Chorus, Antistrophe I

ἡ ῥοθίαις εἰλατίνας "Forward and Back"

Stately, (♩ = 92)

Flutes
I and II

Clarinets
I and II
in B flat

Chorus

Harp

Stately

Stately

ἡ ῥο-θί-αις εἰ-λα-τί-νας εἰ-πρό-ι-σι χύ-πας
For-ward and back, fling - ing the surge from the pine-blades sweep-ing They

Stately

mp

πλε-σαν ἐ-πὶ πόν-τι-α χύ-μ-τα, νά-ι-ον ὁ-χη-α λι-νο-πό-ροι-α
sailed the wind-blown swell, ev-er with tac-kle and can-vas the straight way keep-ing, -Was it

φί - λα γὰρ ἐλ - πὶς ἐ - γέ - νετ' ἐ - πὶ πῆ - μα - σι — βρο -
 For fond-led hopes are bit - ter of sting And woes un - num - bered

τῶν ἄ - πλη - στος ἀν - θρώ - ποις,
 ev - er bring On man's fond heart,

Solo

Handwritten musical score for the song "The King of the Hill". The score is written on five staves. The first three staves are vocal parts, and the last two are piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in Greek and English. The Greek lyrics are: ὅλ - βου βά - ρος οἱ — φέ - ρον - ται πλά - . The English lyrics are: That's ev - er un - sat - is - fied, tak - ing A. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), time signatures (4/4 and 3/4), and dynamic markings (p, f). There are also handwritten annotations in the margins, including "with your king of the hill" and "shut front".

Handwritten musical score for the song "The King of the Hill". The score is written on five staves. The first three staves are vocal parts, and the last two are piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in Greek and English. The Greek lyrics are: ὅλ - βου βά - ρος οἱ — φέ - ρον - ται πλά - . The English lyrics are: That's ev - er un - sat - is - fied, tak - ing A. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), time signatures (4/4 and 3/4), and dynamic markings (p, f). There are also handwritten annotations in the margins, including "with your king of the hill" and "shut front".

Handwritten musical score for "The Thirst" by Mikis Theodorakis. The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are vocal parts (Soprano and Alto/Tenor). The third staff is a vocal part with handwritten lyrics in Greek and English. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are:

νη - τες ἐπ' οἶ - δμα πό - λεις τε / thirst from the drink of thirst - slak - ing; / βαρ - βά - ρους πε - ρῶν - τες, κοι - νᾶ / Push - ing far to ci - ties strange They

omit

*cast on repeat with the same mel-
one*

ca-me,

δό - ξα.
seas range.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note G4. The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note G4. The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note G4. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a half note G4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Cantabile

οὐκ οἶσιν ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἡ γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ ἡ νύξ καὶ οὐδεὶς γινώσκει τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα.

γνώ-μα δ' οἷς μὲν ἄ - και - ρος ὅλ - βου, τοῖς δ' ἐς μέ-σον ἦ - χει.
Some know not when to seize the day Oth-ers stum-ble on For-tune.

where

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a half note G4. The second staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a half note G4. The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a half note G4. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/2 time signature. It begins with a half note G4. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

No 5. Lines 421-438: Chorus, Strophe II

πὼς πέτρας τὰς συνδρομάδας "How through rocks"

Cue: ~~the~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~pray~~ ~~you~~ .

Moderato (♩ = 100)

Flutes
I and IIClarinets
I and II
in B flat

Chorus

Harp

πὼς πέ - τρας τὰς
How through rocks that

συν-δρο-μά-δας, πὼς Φι-νε-ι-δᾶν ἄ-ύ - πνους ἄχ-τὰς ἐ - πέ-ρα-σαν
 crash-ing col-lide, How Phi-ne-an sleep-less crags — e - lud-ing, Did they come to

that sl. li-uis- taw- er with her many lie her rocks were saw-

παρ' ἄ - λι - ον αἰ. - γι - α - λὸν ἐπ' Ἀμ - φι - τρί - τας ῥο - θί -
 reach - es of the strand sea-washed strand of Am - phi - tri - te, Through the

ψ ὀρα - μόν - τες, ὁ - που πεν - τή - κον - τα κο - ρᾶν
 surge ad-yan-cing to where — Fif - ty maid-ens at play,

p

p

p

alter soon with blood for stream-ming these over dear crim-son tide.

Νη - ρη - ί - δων χο - ροὶ μέλ - που - σιν ἑγ - κύ - κλι - οι,
daugh - ters of Ne - reus, Sing their songs and wind in the dan - ces;

p

p

fly - then winds swim - fast for down - ghter with cry - stal lower than the break

πλη - σι - στί - - οι - σι πνο - αῖς, συ - ρι - ζόν - των κα - τὰ πρύ -
Sails a - swell to bil - low - ing wind, Hiss - ing the rud - der drives on,

rest 2

omit

fresh print

omit

μναν ἐν - ναί - ων πη - θα - λί - ων αὔ - ραις σὺν νο - τί - αις
 Hold - ing straight the ship on her way, While air shud - ders with foam,

omit

omit

rit.

omit

rit.

omit

rit.

ἡ πνεύ - μα - σι Ζε - φύ - ρου, τὰν πο - λυ - όρ - νι - θον ἐπ' αἶ -
 Or un - der Ze - phy - rus' lead, On to the bird - cher - ish - ing land,

a tempo

a tempo

a tempo *trist* *trist*

αν, λευ-κάν ἄχ - τάν, Ἀ - χι - λῆ — ος δρό-μους καλ -
 Long white head-land named for A - chil - les, Where his glo - rious

a tempo

pp

to gl. li ums dis- tant shore

λι-στα-δί-ους, ἄ - ξει - νον κα - τὰ πόν-τον;
 ra-ces were run There by the heart-less break-ers?

pp

№ 6. Lines 438-455: Chorus, Antistrophe II

εἴθ' εὐχαῖσιν "Would that true"

Moderato (♩ = 100)

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in B flat

Chorus

Harp

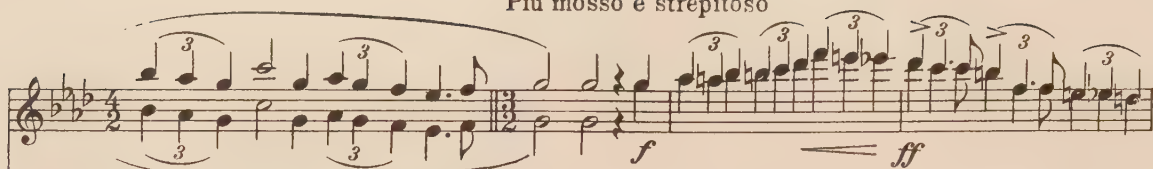
f

εἴθ' εὐ - χαῖ - σιν
Would that true to

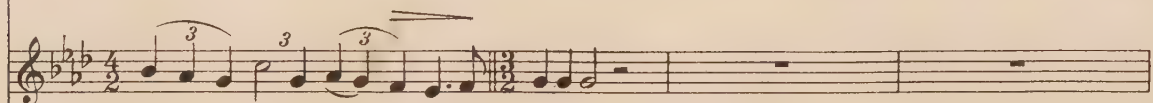
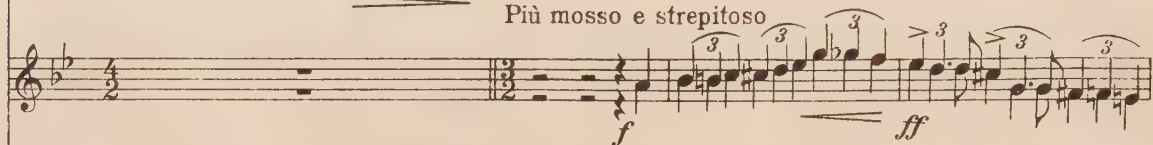
δε - σπο - σύ - νοις Ἀή - δας Ἑ - λέ - να φι - λα παῖς ἑλ - θού - σα τύ - χαι τὰν Τρω -

mis-tress' prayers, Fair Hel-en the — child of Le-da might hith-er come When

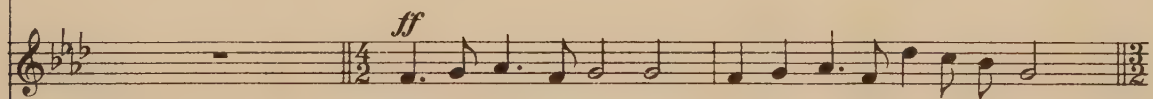
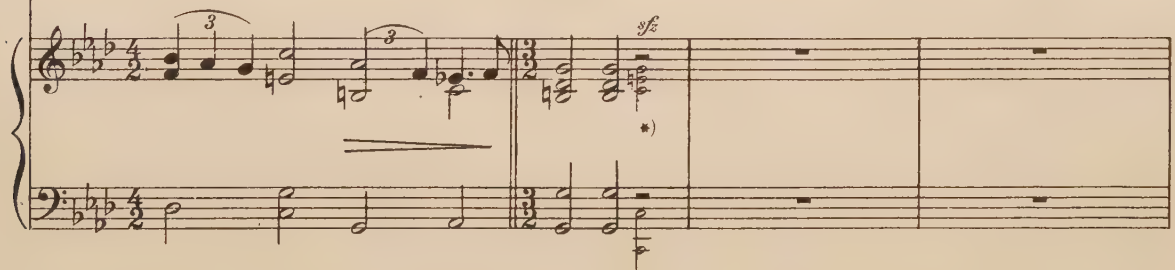
Più mosso e strepitoso



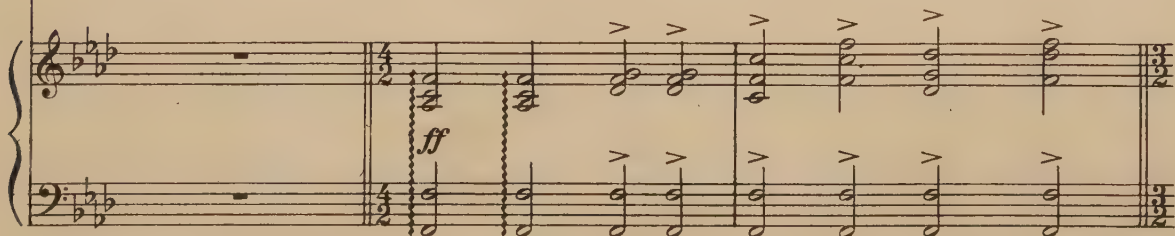
Più mosso e strepitoso



ἀ - δα λι - ποῦ - σα πό - λιν, ἰν' ἀμ - φι χαι - τα
leav - ing the Tro - jan ci - ty, so with head so fair



ὄρ - ον αἰ - μα - τη - ρὰν εἰ - λιχ - θεῖ - σα λαι - μο - τό - μῳ
Bound with wreath all blood - y She might per - ish un - der the hand



*) Whenever the three following measures are omitted this chord is to be played, otherwise not.

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and piano accompaniment in 3/2 time. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The vocal lines are in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The lyrics are in Greek and English.

δε-σποί-νας χει-ρι θά-νοι ποι-νάς δοῦσ' ἀν-τι-πά-λους.
 Lift-ed by mis-tress of mine, Pay-ing a pen-al-ty meet.

Musical score for the second system, featuring piano accompaniment in 3/2 time. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The score includes triplets and a final chord marked A.

* When this interlude is omitted this figure should not be played. When used with Exit of Chorus it ends with the chord marked A (p. 156), which should be held.

espressivo

p

pp

p

A

mp espressivo

ἁ - δίσταν δ' ἄγ-γε-λί - αν
Sweet-est such mes-sage would be

A

δε-ξαί-μεσθ; Ἐλ-λά-δος ἐκ γὰρ πλω-τῆ-ρων εἴ τις ἔ-βα,
 Sent to us on from her home Should one sail from Hel-las a - far;

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a long slur over the final four measures. The middle staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/2 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a long slur over the final four measures. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/2 time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

δου-λεί-ας — ἐ-μέ-θεν δει-λαί-ας παυ-σί-πο-νος·
 Slave-lot then would be done, Slave-lot and end-ed my pain.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a long slur over the final four measures. The middle staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/2 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a long slur over the final four measures. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/2 time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

rit. *a tempo*

κάν γὰρ ὁ - νεί - ροι - σι συν - εἶ - γν δό - μοις πό - λει τε πα - τρώ -
 Would that in dreams just once a - gain, I might stand in the halls of my sire. —

f

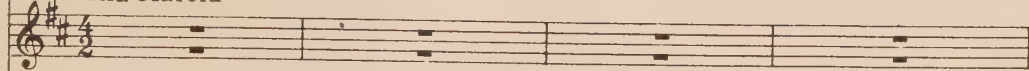
α, τερ - πνῶν ὕ - μνων ἄ - πό - λαυ - σιν, κοι - νὰν χά - ριν ἔλ - βου.
 Tast - ing sweets of songs I once sung, — That were joy to the brim - ming.

Nº 7. March of the Prisoners (Chorus tacet)

Alla Marcia

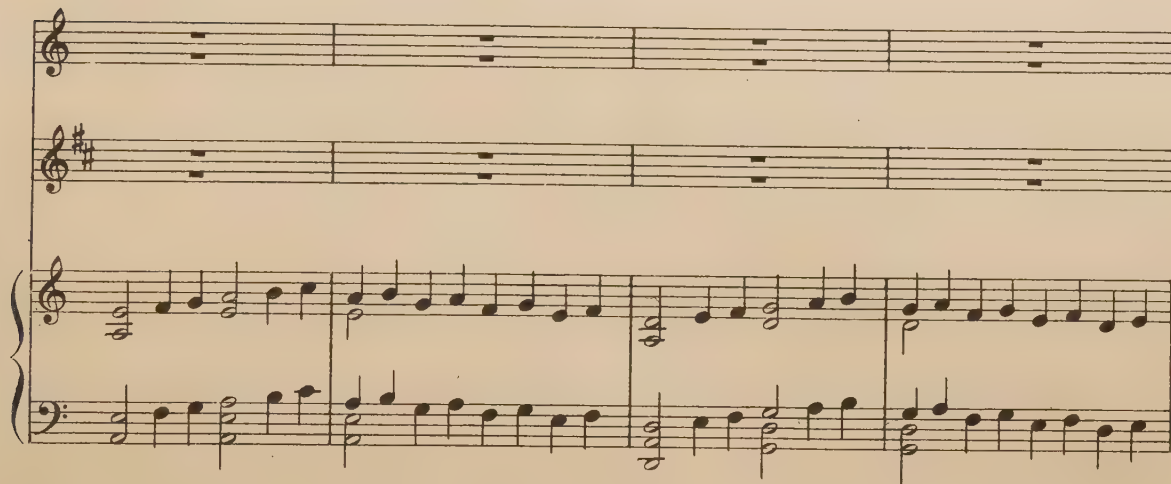
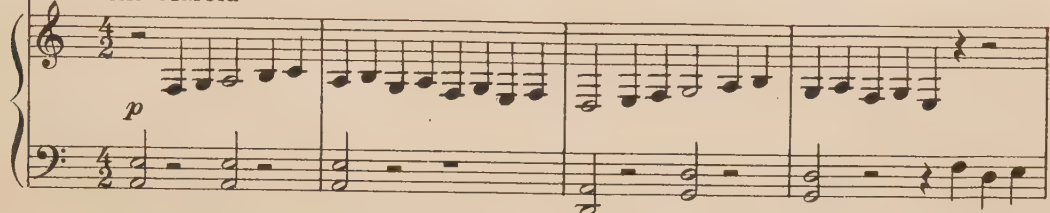
Flutes
I and IIClarinets
I and II
in B flat

Alla Marcia



Harp

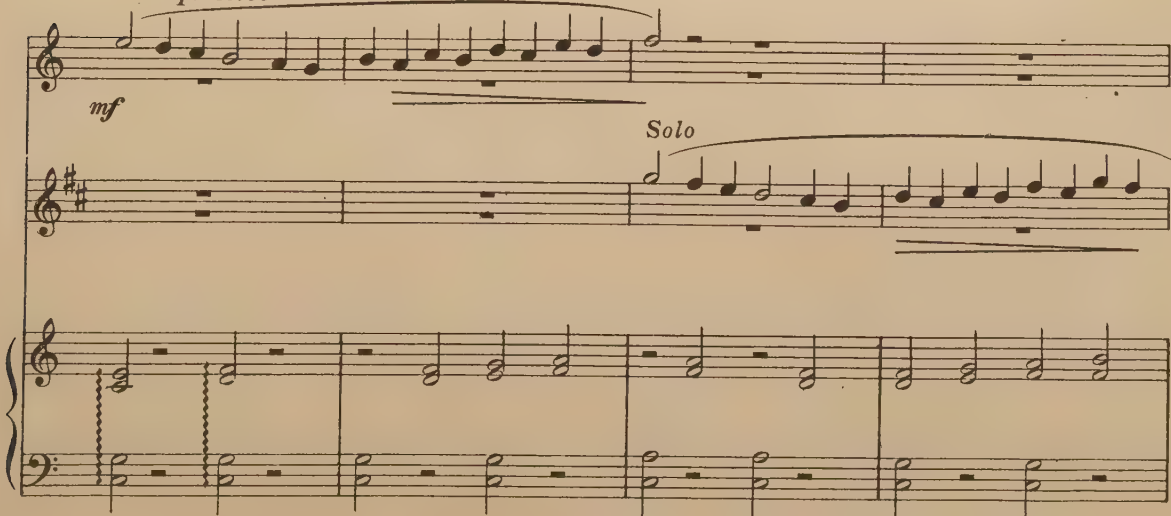
Alla Marcia

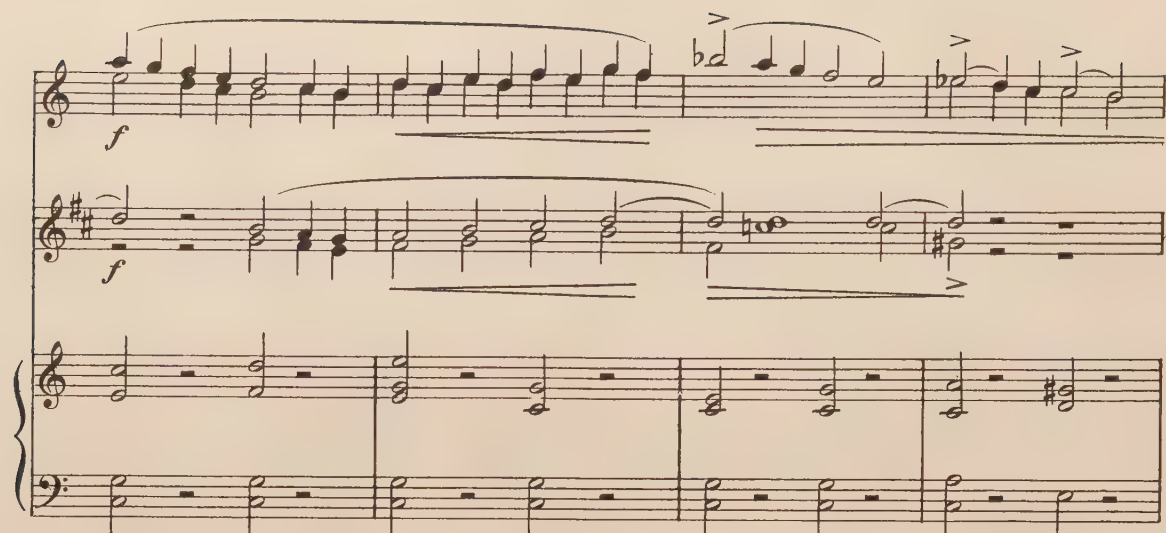


Solo espressivo

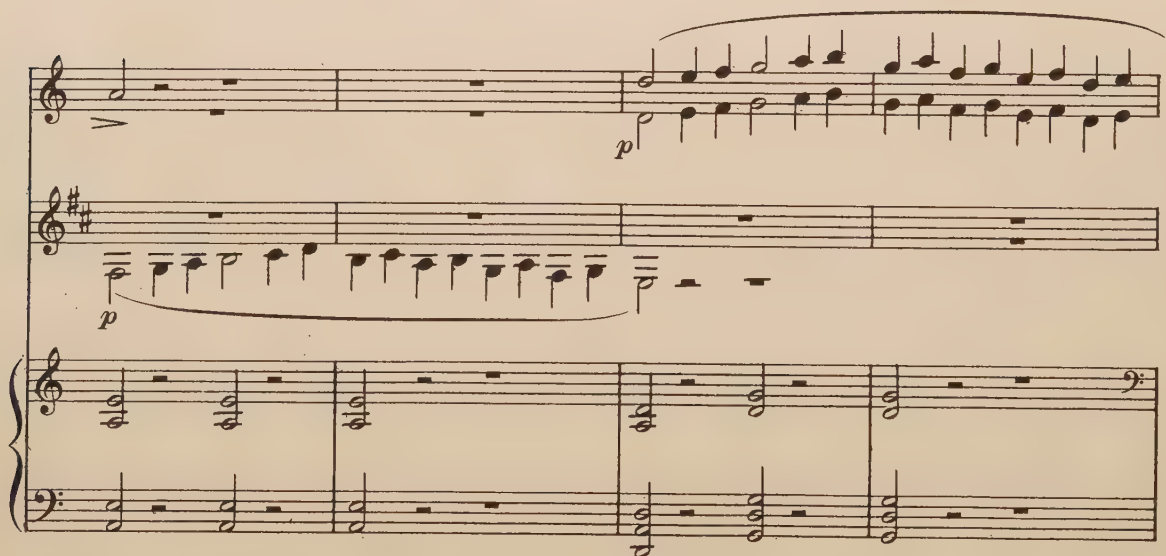
mf

Solo

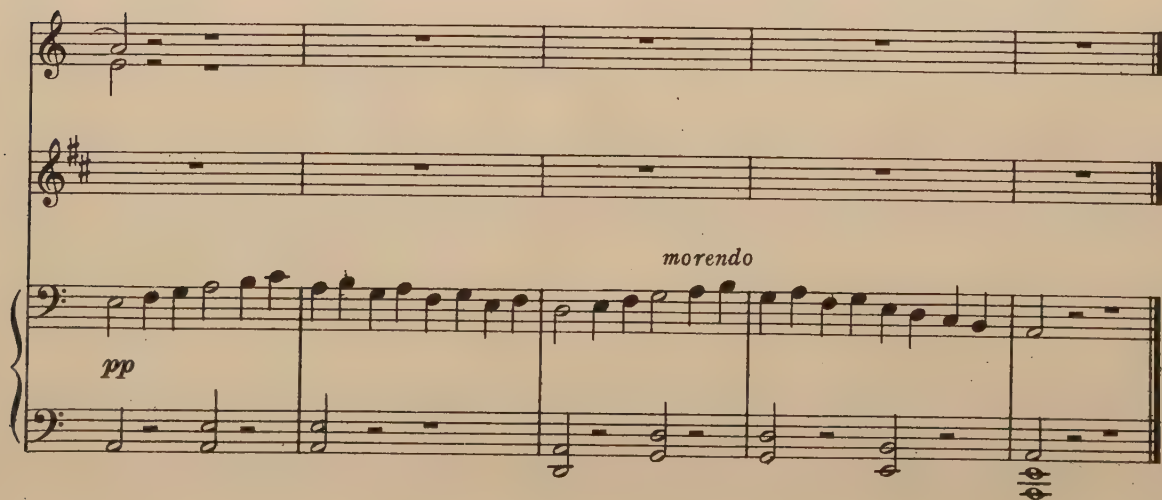




First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents (>) and a flat (b). The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *f*. It contains a harmonic line with chords and some single notes. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with chords and single notes.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents (>) and a flat (b). The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *p*. It contains a harmonic line with chords and some single notes. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with chords and single notes.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a bass line with chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and the instruction *morendo* (diminuendo).

№ 8. Lines 1089-1105: Chorus, Strophe III

ὄρνις, ἃ παρὰ πετρίνας "O thou bird"

The musical score is for the song "The Bird of Paradise" and is divided into five staves. The first staff is for Flutes I and II, the second for Clarinets I and II in B flat, the third for the Chorus, and the fourth and fifth for the Harp. The tempo is marked "Alla Marcia" with a metronome marking of 100. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes handwritten lyrics in Greek and English, and a handwritten note "mf" (mezzo-forte) above the Chorus staff. The Harp part is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef.

Flutes I and II

Clarinet I and II in B flat

Chorus

Harp

Alla Marcia (♩ = 100)

Alla Marcia

Alla Marcia

ορ - νις, ἃ πα - ρὰ πε - τρι - νας πόν - του δει - ρά - δας,
O thou bird of the harsh sea-waves, When loud beat - ing the

[illegible]

τοις βο-άν, ὅ-τι πό-σιν κε-λα-δεῖς ἄ-εἰ μελ-παῖς
 wise; They know ev-er thou cri-est a-loud, to thy mate call-ing,

ἔ- γώ σοι πα-ρα-βάλ-λο-μαι
 While I, too, a poor wing-less bird,

*So long as the hills are green
and the fountains
let them and their
flow'rs
to*

θρή-νους, ἄ - πτε-ρος ὄρ - νεις, πο-θοῦς Ἑλ - λά - νων ἄ - γό-ρους,
on thy mel - o - dy fall - ing, Griev - ing yearn for Hel - las' fair ways,

*the sea
from
the
of home
and
singing a name*

meno mosso
mp

meno mosso
mp
meno mosso

πο-θοῦς Ἀρ-τε-μιν ὀλ - βί - αν, ἃ πα-ρὰ Κύν - θι-ον ὄχ - θαν οἱ -
Yearn for Ar - te-mis, where she plays; Ar - te-mis dwells by the Cyn - thian hill-slopes

ENO

χεῖ φοί - νι - χά θ' ἄ - βρο - κό - μαν δάφ - ναν ῥ' εὐ - ερ - νέ - α καὶ
 fair, Where wav - ing palm - trees and lau - rel flour - ish - ing grace the air,

γλαυ - χάς θαλ - λὸν ἰ - ρὸν ἑ - λαί - ας, Λα - τοῦς ὦ - δι - να φί - λαν,
 Where bloom sa - cred shoots of the ol - ive pale, So kind to Le - to's woe;

cantabile

mp

mp cantabile

λί - μνάν θ' εἰ - λίσ - σου-σαν ὕδωρ χύ - κλι-ον, ἔν - θα χύ -
 Lake where circ - ling rip - ples throng, Swans are up-rai - sing their

χνος με-λω - δος Μού - σας θε-ρα - πεύ - ει. - πεύ - ει.
 gift of song, Hon - or-ing ev - er the mu - ses. mu - ses.

A* B

* A and B are alternative endings.

ναυ-οὶν ἔ-βαν πο-λε-μί-ων ἑ-ρε-τροῖ-σι καὶ — λογ-χαις.
 crashed, And I went in- to the ship to the oar and spear-shaft prey; —

ζα - χού σου-δὲ ἐν ἑμ - πο-λᾶς
 And bought, sold for a price of gold,

νό - στον βάρ-βα-ρον ἡλ-θον,
Sailed I then the wild wa-ter;

ἔν - θα τᾶς ἐ - λα -
Now en-meshed in the

φο - κτό-νου_θε-ᾶς ἄμ-φί-πο-λον κό-ραν παῖδ' Ἀ-γα-με-μνο-νί-
god-dess' fold_ I am ser-vant to her, the king's daugh-ter, Who priest-ess to

Più mosso *ff*

Più mosso *ff*

Più mosso *ff*

αν λα-τρεύ - ω βω-μὸς Ἐλ - λη-νο - θύ - τας
 Ar - te - mis - serves, Whose al - tars reek with slaugh-ter.

ff

ζη-λοῦς' ἄ - ταν δι - ἅ παν - -
 Ah, but I en - vy the doom of the

τὸς εὐσ-δαί-μον·
 hope-less heart!

p

ἐν — γὰρ ἀ-νάγ - καὶς οὐ χά-μνεις
 Him — in her arms drear - y woe hath

pp *ff* *ff* *pp* *ff*

σύν - τρο - φος ὢν. με - τα - βάλ - λει εὐσ - δαι - μο - νί - α· τὸ δὲ μετ'
 borne; From his spir - it un - torn Will his sor - row de - part. When life is

εὐ - τυ - χί - αν κα - κοῦ - σθαι θνα - τοῖς βα - ρύς αἰ - ὢν.
 pleas - ure al - lur - ing Comes grief heav - y past en - dūr - ing.

№10. The King's March

Alla marcia ($\text{♩} = 116$)

Flute I

Alla marcia

Flute II

Alla marcia

Clarinet I

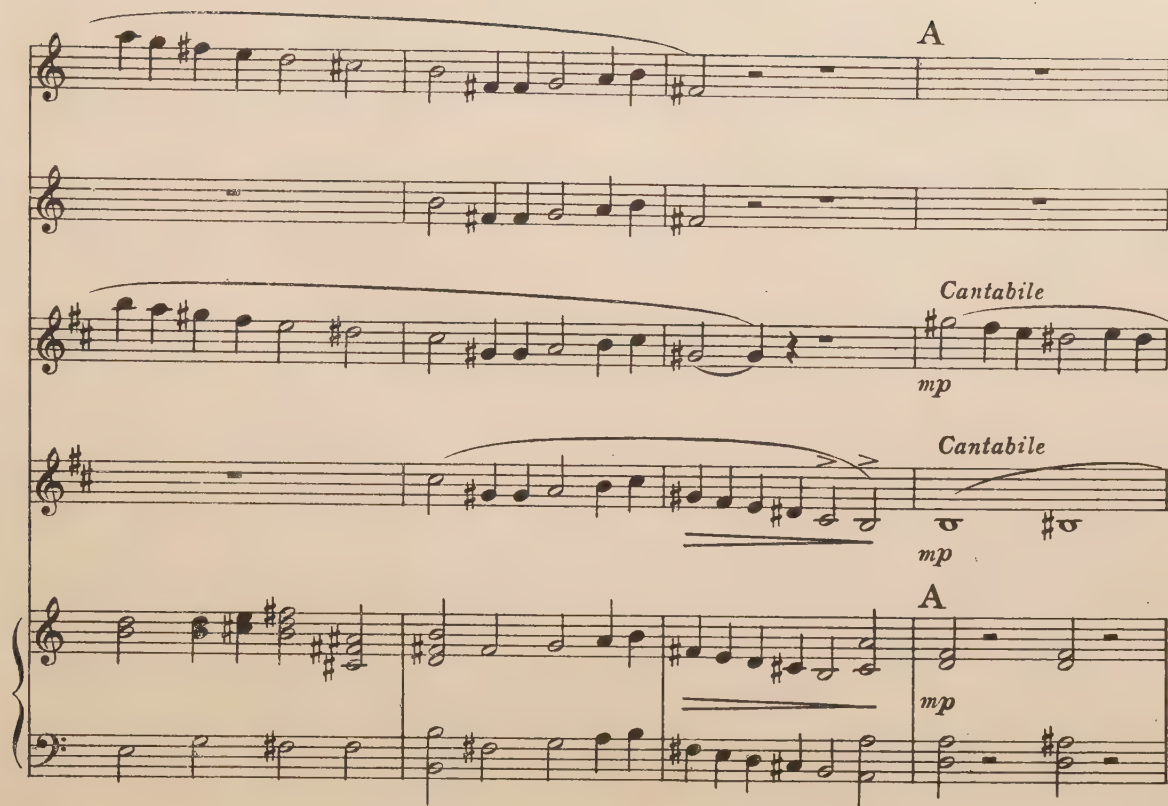
Alla marcia

Clarinet II

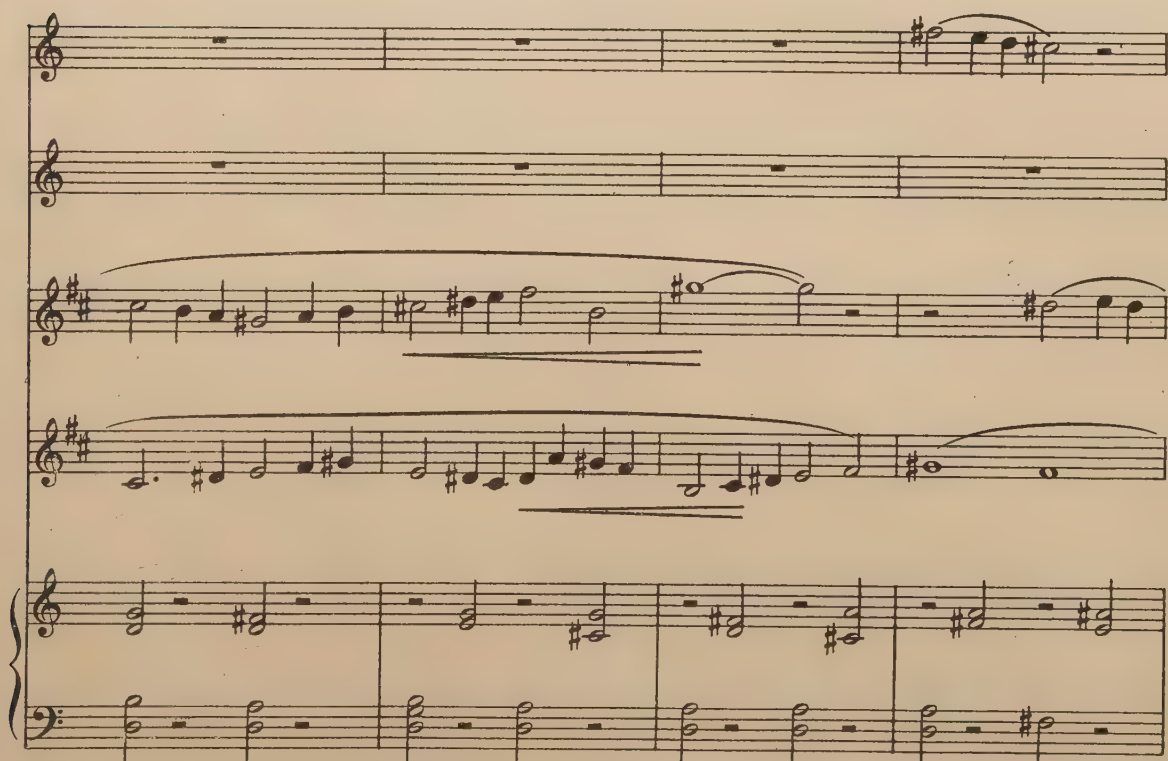
Alla marcia

Harp

The musical score is for a march titled 'The King's March'. It is written for a woodwind quintet and harp. The tempo is 'Alla marcia' at 116 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for Flute I, Flute II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, and Harp. The second system continues the music for the same instruments. The woodwinds play a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The Harp provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and arpeggios.

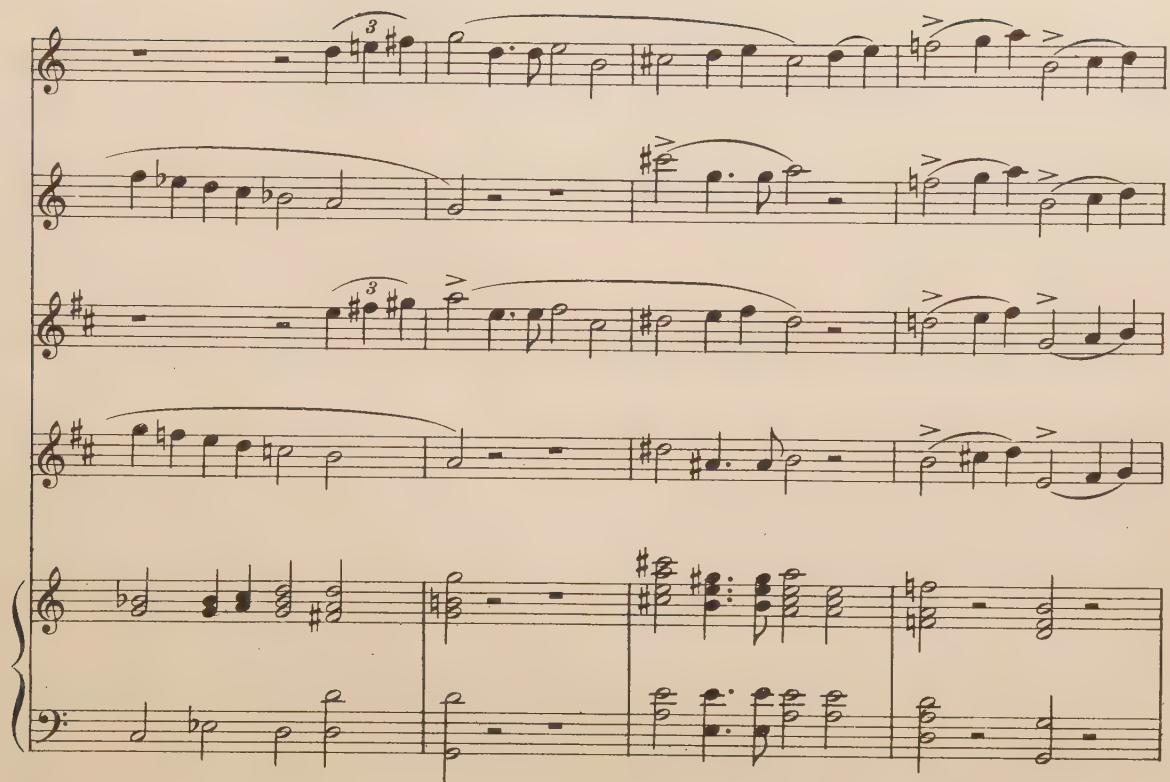


First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or melodic line, and the bottom three are for a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic of *mp* and a section label 'A'. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic of *mp* and a section label 'Cantabile'. The fourth staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic of *mp* and a section label 'Cantabile'. The fifth staff has a piano accompaniment with a slur and a fermata, marked with a dynamic of *mp* and a section label 'A'.

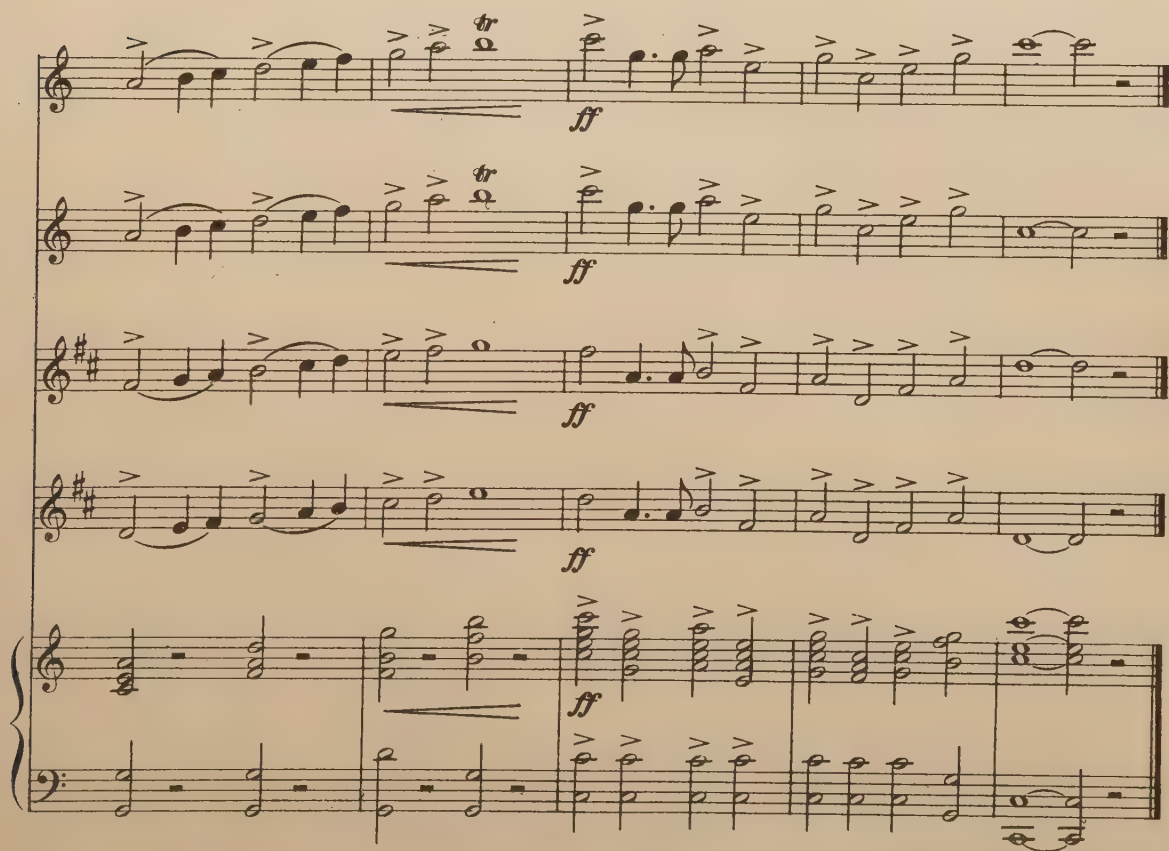


Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for a vocal or melodic line, and the bottom three are for a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The second staff has a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The third staff has a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The fourth staff has a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The fifth staff has a piano accompaniment with a slur and a fermata.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on five staves. The first four staves are for individual voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass), each in a different clef (Soprano: C1, Alto: C2, Tenor: C3, Bass: C4). The fifth staff is for the piano accompaniment, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is simple and catchy, with a chorus that repeats. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation. The handwriting is clear and legible.



First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top four staves are single-line staves in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and a triplet (3).



Second system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The top four staves are single-line staves in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and a forte (ff) marking.

No. 11. Lines 1234-1257: Chorus

εὐπαις ὁ Λατοῦς γόνος "An infant fair"

Allegro con fuoco (♩ = 176)

Flutes
I and II
Muta to
Piccolo

Clarinet
I and II
in B flat

Tambourine

Chorus

Harp

Allegro con fuoco

ff

Allegro con fuoco

Allegro con fuoco

ff

εὐ - παις ὁ Λα - τοῦς γό - νος, ἔν πο - τε Δη - λι - ἄς ἐν
An - in - fant fair Le - to bare Once in the De - li - an isle

καρ - πο - φό - ροις — γυ - ά - λοις γέν - νη - - σε, χρυ - σο - κό - μαν
 Rich, where the fruit - lands smile, A son — with tress - es of gold,

ἐν κι - θά - ρα σο - φόν,
 Skilled in the strains of the

Musical score for the first system. It includes three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts feature triplets and a melodic line. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

ἄ τ' ἐ- πὶ τό - ξων εὖ - στο - χί - α γά - νυ - ται.
 cith - a - ra, Lord, too, Lord of the bow, arch - er bold.

Musical score for the second system. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The vocal parts have more complex melodic lines with many triplets. The piano accompaniment includes chords and a bass line with triplets.

φέ - ρε εἰ - νὺν ἄ - πο
 Then she bore him on a -

Muta Piccolo to II Flute

Tambourine tacet al Fine.

δει - ρά-δος εἰ - να-λί-ας, λο - χεῖ - α' κλει-νὰ λι-πούς'
 far from the bil - low - beat-en scour And left site of toil

ἀ - στάκ-των μα-τέ-ρα πα - γὰν βαχ-χεύ-ου -
 To jour-ney far to the rill Gush-ing down from the

σαν Δι - ο - νύ σῳ Παρ - νά - σι - εν χο - ρυ - φάν;
 hill where the wine - god makes night All wild on the height;

mp *mp*

ὁ - θι ποι - κι - λό - νω - τος οἶ - νω -
 Where the va - ri - e - gat - ed drag-on

πὸς δρά-κων, σκι-ε-ρᾶ κα-τά-χαλ - κος εὐ - φύλ - λω δάφ -
 mon - ster holds His long watch by the bay - tree, coiled in bra - zen

B

νᾶ,
 folds,

γᾶς πε - λώ - ρι - εν τέ-ρας,
 Earth - sprung mon - strous prod - i - gy

Musical score for the first system. It includes three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are in Greek and English.

ἀμφ - ε - πε μαν - τεῖ - ον Χό - νι - ον. ἔ - τι μιν ἔ -
 guard - ing the fane of doom, And yet while a babe in thy

Musical score for the second system. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The lyrics are in Greek and English.

τι βρέ - φος, ἔ - τι φί - λας ἐ - πὶ μα - τέ - ρος ἀγ - κά - λαι - σι
 grace thou didst leap in thy moth - er's em - brace, Then thou slew - est, Phoe - bus,

molto rit. *a tempo*

θρῶ - σχων, ἑ - κα - νες, ὦ Φοῖ - βε, μαν - τεί - ων δ' ἐπ - έ -
 slew - est that mon - ster And took - est thy seat, great Lord of the

molto rit.

βας ζα - θέ - ων, — τρι - πο - δι τ' ἐν χρυ - σέ - ῳ θάσ - σεις, ἐν ἁ - φευ - δεῖ
 Or - a - cle, hard - be - side the tri - pod of gold, the throne of truth Where - from

— θρό-νῳ μαν-τεί - ας — βρο-τοῖς θεσ - φά - των — νέ-μων ἄ - ξύ - των — ὕ - πο,
 — thou speak-est sooth, All — that mor-tals are fain — to learn From where thy fires pro -

Κα-στα-λί-ας ῥε-έ - θρων γεί- των, μέ- σον γὰρ ἔ- χων μέ - λα- θρον.
 phet-ic — burn By Cas - ta-lia's stream, where is thine a-bode, thy dwell-ing,

No 12. Lines 1490-1499: Exodus of Chorus

ἔτ' ἐπ' εὐτυχίᾳ, "In a gale of good fortune"

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 116)

Flutes I and II

Allegro ma non troppo

Clarinet I and II in B flat

Allegro ma non troppo

Chorus

Allegro ma non troppo

Harp

rit. *p* *pp* *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo* *mf*

ἵτ' ἐπ' εὐ-τυ-χί-α τῆς— σφ-ζο-μέ-νης μοί-
In a gale of good for-tune speed forth on your way, Since

rit. *a tempo* *mf*

ρας εὐ-δαί-μο-νες— ὄν-τες. ἵτ' ἐπ' εὐ-τυ-χί-α τῆς—
Fate hath or-dained you to pros-per. In a gale of good for-tune speed

Poco andante ($\text{♩} = 92$)

Poco andante

Poco andante

σφ-ζο-μέ-νης μοί- ρας εὐ-δαί-μο-νες ὄν-τες. ἄλλ', ὦ σε-μνή πα- ρά—
 forth on your way, Since Fate hath bid-den you pros-per; And let praise be thine both from

Poco andante

pp

τ' ἄ-θα-νά-τοις καὶ— πα-ρὰ θνα-τοῖς, Παλ-λὰς Ἀ-θά-να, δρά - σο-μεν οὐ-τως ὡς
 men of a day And im - mor-tal gods, Pal - las A-the-ne; We ev-er shall do as

συ κε-λεύ-εις. μά-λα γάρ τερ-πνὴν χάν-έλ-πι-στον φή-μην ἀ-χο-αί-σι δέ-
 or-ders thy word, For thy voice more high than hope is heard, In the joy that it brings to our

Tempo primo

espressivo
p

δεγ-μαι.
 hear-ing.

ω
 O

Tempo primo

Tempo primo

μέ - γα σε - μνή Νί - χη, τὸν ἐ - μὸν βί - ο - τον κατ - ἐ - χοις καὶ
might-y Ni - ke, re - vered, all my days, Bless thou with thy praise, And

p

(Solo voices, or Solo)

μὴ λή-γοις στε-φα-νοῦ - σα. ὦ μέ - γα σε - μνή Νί -
weave me gar - lands un - dy - ing O might-y Ni - ke, re -

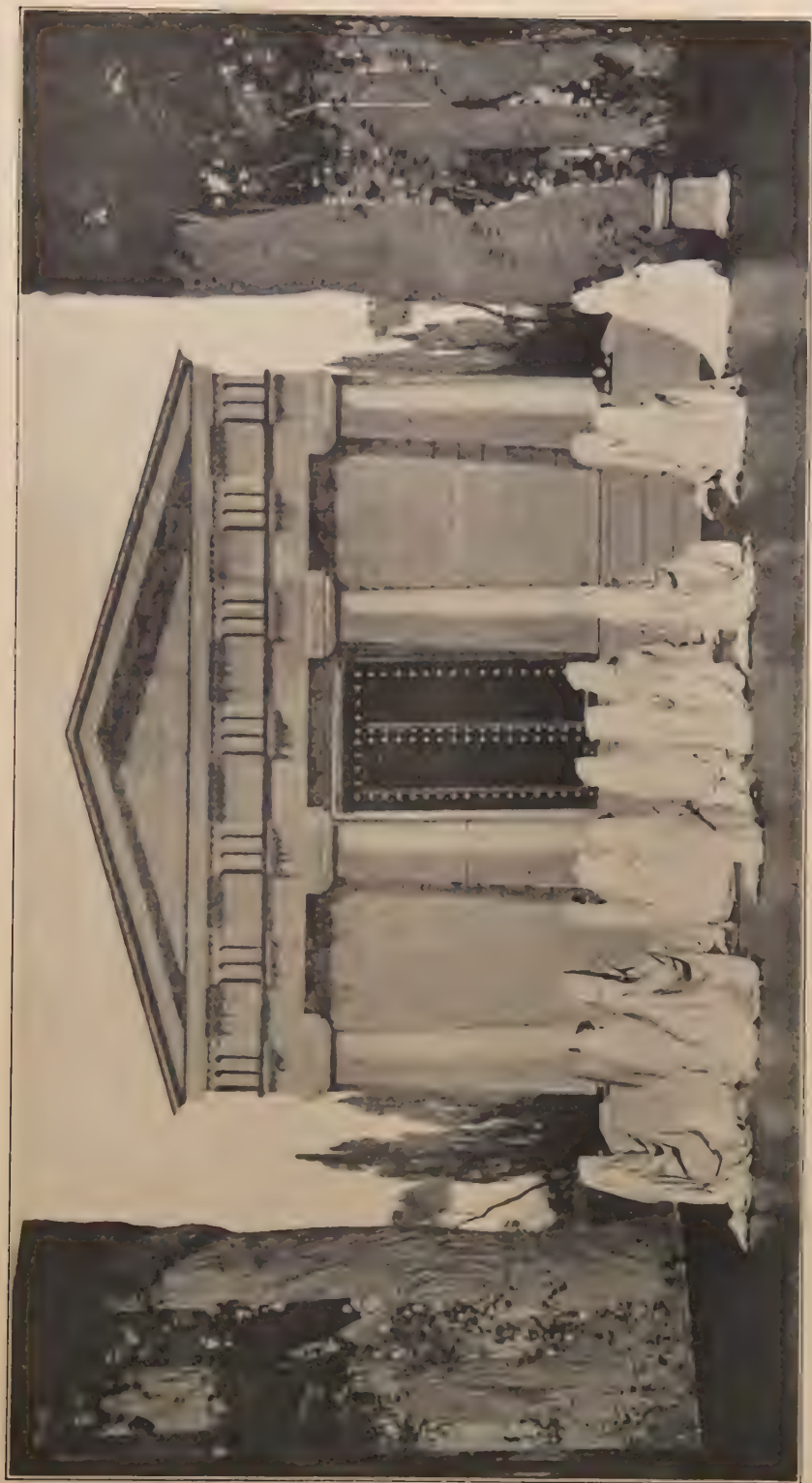
Musical score for the first system. The vocal part (treble clef) begins with a whole note rest, followed by a half note rest, and then a half note G4. The piano part (treble and bass clefs) consists of whole notes: F#4, A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *rit. e morendo* (ritardando e morendo).

κη, τὸν ἑ - μὸν βί - ο - τον κατ - ἐ - χοις καὶ μὴ λή - γοις στε - φα -
 vered all my days, Bless thou with thy praise, And weave me gar - lands un -

Musical score for the second system. The vocal part continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The piano part continues with whole notes: F#4, A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano).

νοῦ - σα.
 dy - ing.

PLATE I



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: THE PRAYER

THE STAGE SETTING FOR THE IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS

BY HERBERT A. KENYON

THE production of the *Iphigenia among the Taurians* with which we are here concerned was staged in the Hill Auditorium of the University of Michigan. Since the stage did not lend itself to an exact reproduction of the ancient Greek stage with its

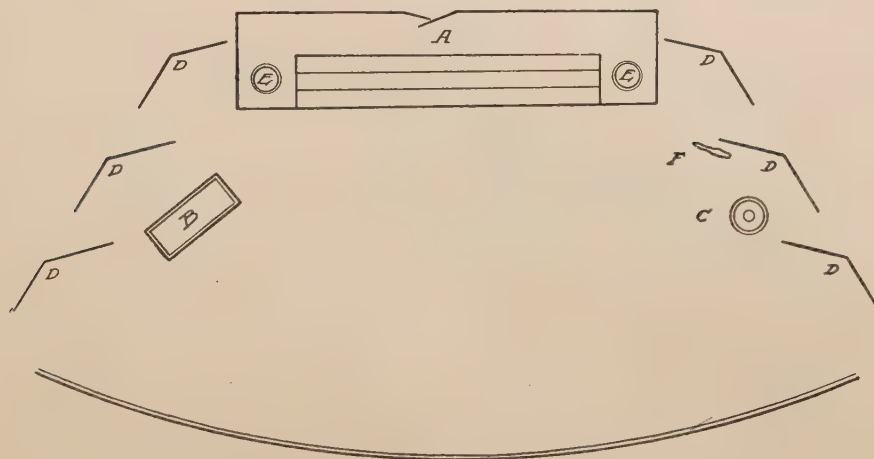


FIGURE 1. — PLAN OF STAGE SETTING

A. Front of temple with double door, approached by steps
C. Altar
F. Rock for the appearance of Athena

B. Bench
E-E. Braziers

two levels, certain liberties had to be taken. The purpose was always kept in mind, however, to re-create the Greek spirit rather than to copy meticulously features which would have been not only difficult with available stage equipment but probably bizarre in their effect had they been carried out.

As will be seen in our illustrations (Fig. 1, Plate I), the altar, instead of being located in the centre of a lower level, as would have been historically correct, was placed at the left of the stage,

in order to give the space necessary for chorus evolution.¹ The temple had but three steps; more would have been out of proportion to the height of the stage.

The decoration of the stage was kept very simple (Fig. 1). Besides the altar, the stone bench at the right and two bronze braziers at either end of the temple platform constituted the only movable articles of the stage setting.

¹ It may be worth while to add that a limestone *puteal*, of the Roman period, was used for the altar, and answered the purpose very well. It was found on the site of ancient Puteoli, and belongs to the De Criscio collection of the University of Michigan.

PLATE II



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: WHO ARE THESE STRANGERS AND WHENCE COME THEY?

DANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS

BY HERBERT A. KENYON

IN the staging of the evolutions of the chorus, the aim was to reproduce, as faithfully as possible, the spirit of the ancient Greek dance and chorus. So little is known in regard to the actual steps employed in ancient times that no attempt was made to reconstruct them. It seemed sufficient to use steps in keeping with the character of the music, expressing so far as possible the emotional value of the lines of the strophes and odes. On the other hand, a careful study of the gestures and positions of the figures of ancient Greek vases and statuary was made, and the indicated gestures may be considered as faithful reproductions of typical scenes and examples of chorus positions.

The preëminent quality of the Greek dances was a keen sense of mimetic value, combined with perfect rhythm; but, because of this aim at mimetics, the personal equation became particularly important, with resultant lack in precision. In the noble and sacred dances the predominant positions are the forward and backward movement of the torso. This must not, however, be exaggerated. In march movements the head should move in opposition to the body. The leg carried forward is the left when the marcher is turned to the right of the spectator, and the right leg forward when moving away. It is also known that the Greeks used the five positions of the feet, the Pirouette, and the Entrechat, and also made turns by the stamping of the feet.

With the passing of time all of the gestures with a concrete significance became symbolic. These gestures may be divided into three groups: gestures of ritual and symbol, gestures of everyday life, and gestures of a concrete type which later became decorative motifs. The gesture of a single arm lifted high is ritual and religious; the hand on the hip expresses dreamy immobility; in the gesture of pouring of libations, one hand is held high, the other low, as if to show the course of the liquid; in the gesture of

worship, both arms are raised with palms up. Abrupt angles of the arms are permissible as well as curves.¹

Gestures with the veil and tunic, with either hand, appear to have been used at any time to emphasize the expression or heighten the artistic effect. In the following dances, the artistic use of the veil is of supreme importance.

I. ENTRANCE OF CHORUS: *εὐφραμείτ', ὦ*. LINE 123 FF.²

The step used throughout Number I is the so-called "drag step," consisting of one step with the left foot, bringing the hollow of the right foot to the heel of the left, and holding one count, continuing with the right, etc.

This step is slow and dignified, and is typical of a ritual or religious ceremony. The first *εὐφραμείτ', ὦ* is sung off the stage by a few voices, the second by a full chorus.

The chorus enters on twelve interpolated measures in two files. At the third *εὐφραμείτ', ὦ* the files face each other, and halt, while the chorus leader enters, marching straight to the altar, and arrives at the head of the line at the syllable *-τες* of *ναίοντες* (line 125; Fig. 2):

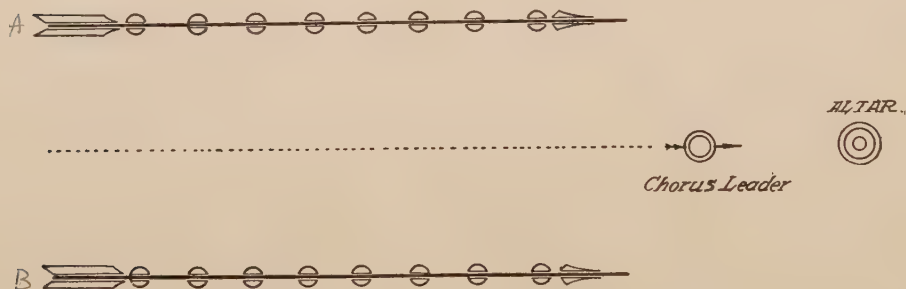


FIGURE 2. — ENTRANCE OF CHORUS

At *ναίοντες* all turn to face the altar, and move to the following position in six measures, kneeling on the seventh measure (Fig. 3; for suggested alternative arrangements, see Figures 4, 5, and cf. Plate I).

¹ Of particular value in constructing many of the positions and fundamentals for chorus evolutions has been *The Antique Greek Dance, after Sculptured and Painted Figures*. By Maurice Emmanuel. Translated by Harriet Jean Beuley. With drawings by A. Collombar and the author. New York, John Lane Company, 1916.

² The line references are to the Greek text of the *Iphigenia* published, with an English translation by Arthur S. Way, in the *Loeb Classical Library: The Works of Euripides*, Vol. 2. New York, 1912.

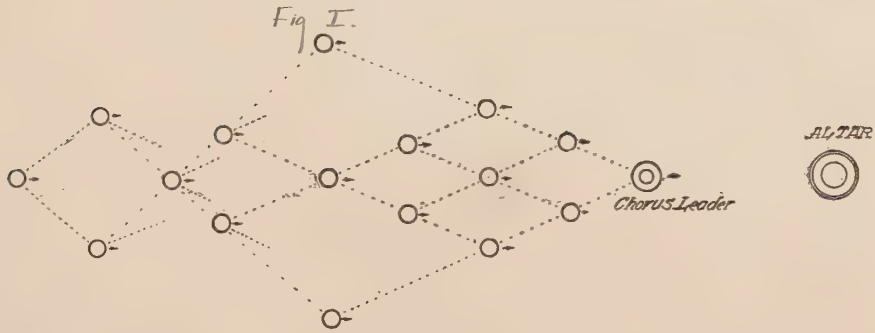


FIGURE 3. — FORMATION FOR PRAYER

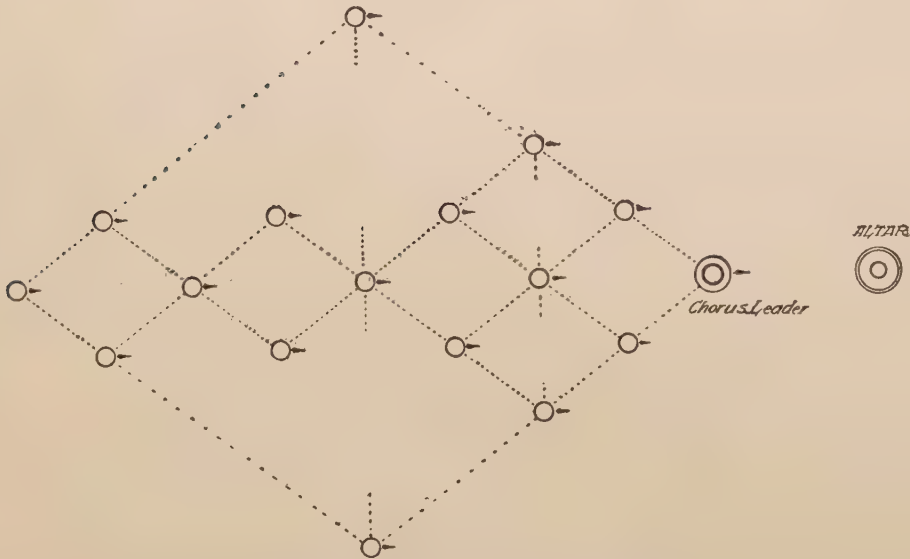


FIGURE 4. — VARIANT OF FORMATION FOR PRAYER: FOR A DEEP STAGE

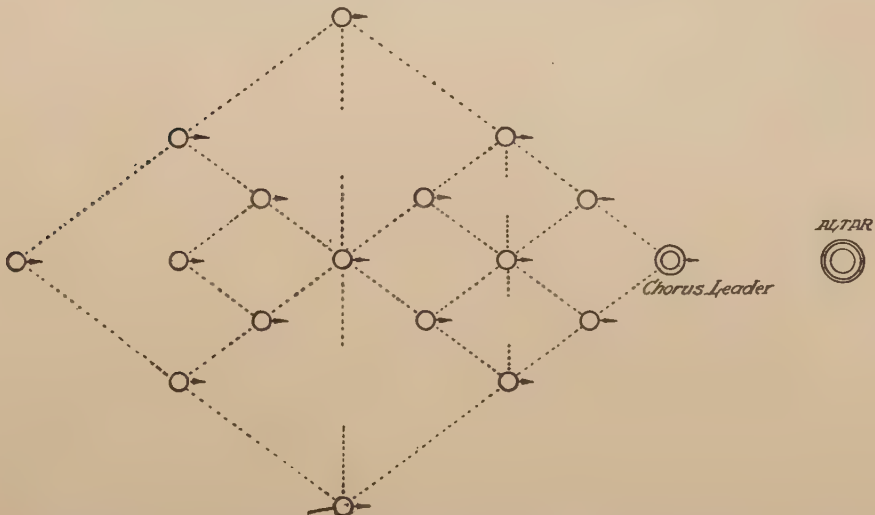


FIGURE 5. — VARIANT OF FORMATION FOR PRAYER: FOR A DEEP AND NARROW STAGE

At $\hat{\omega}$ παῖ τᾶς Λατοῦς (l. 126), the hands are raised in the gesture of worship and held up until αὐλάν (l. 128), then folded in the attitude of prayer to εὐδένδρων (l. 133).

At the end of the prayer, the chorus rises and returns to the proper line as in Figure 2. Then the front file *B* faces right about and following file *A* marches in an S figure, each file going to its place at the side of the temple (Fig. 6).

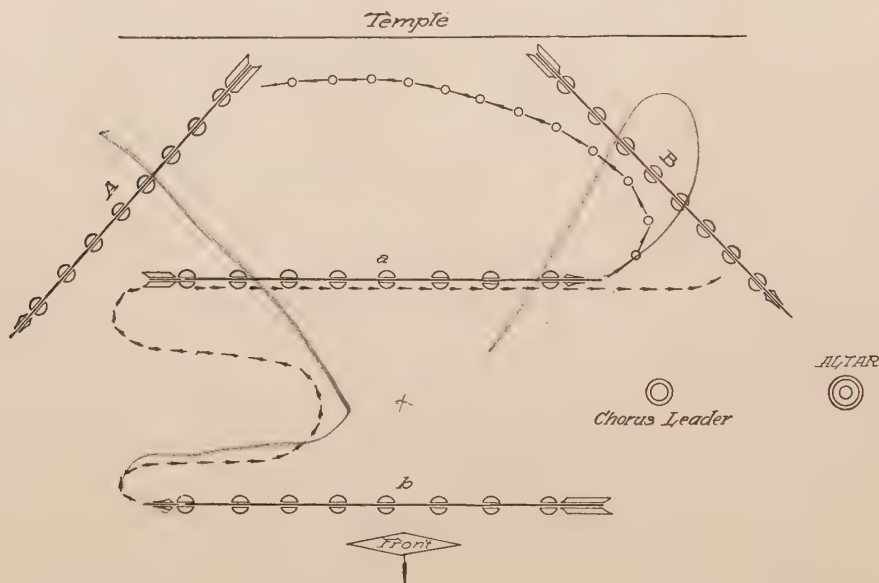


FIGURE 6. — MOVEMENT OF CHORUS AFTER FORMATION FOR PRAYER, TO POSITION AT RIGHT AND LEFT OF TEMPLE STEPS

Throughout No. I, the heads of the chorus are veiled. When Figure 6 is completed, the veils are removed and allowed to hang from the shoulder.

II. "RESPONSIVE SONGS": ἀντιψάλμους ᾠδάς. LINE 179 FF.

The drag step is used also throughout Number II. The hand away from the audience holds out the veil to serve as a background for the face and head (Figs. 7, 8).

File *A* swings diagonally across the stage opening ranks for file *B* to pass through, as in Figure 7. Upon reaching the proper place, which must be largely determined by the size of the stage, files *B* and *A* break at the center (*C* and *D*) and group themselves about a bench at the right of the stage as indicated in Figure 8; the component parts of these lines form a group picture, some seated on the bench, some standing behind it.

In Figures 7 and 8 the motion is continuous.

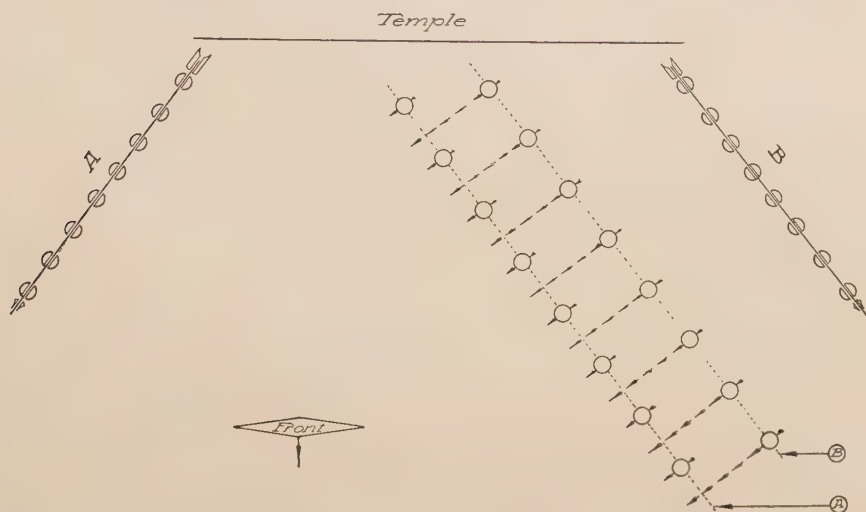


FIGURE 7.—MOVEMENT FROM RIGHT AND LEFT OF TEMPLE STEPS TO SEATED POSITION A

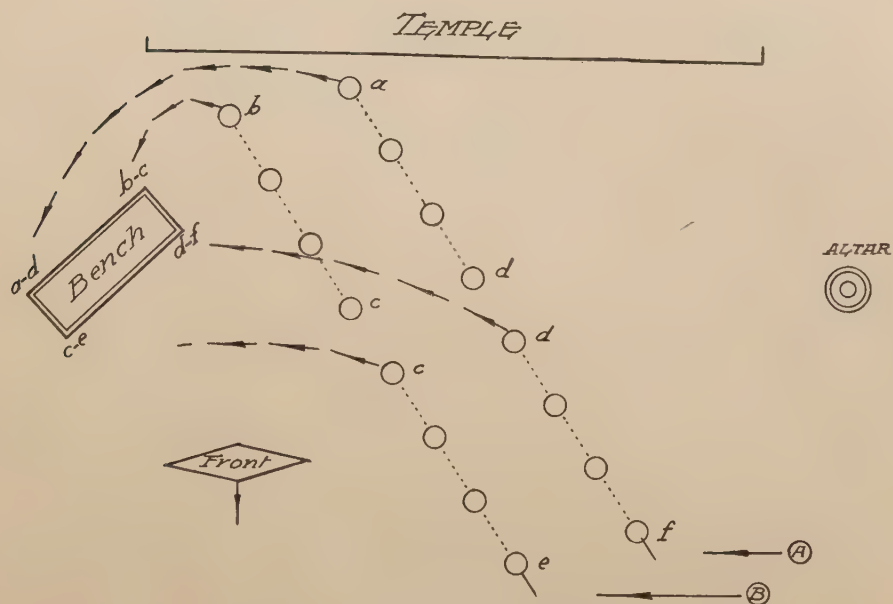


FIGURE 8.—COMPLETION OF MOVEMENT INDICATED IN PRECEDING FIGURE

III. STROPHE I: *κνάνειαι κνάνειαι*. LINE 392 FF.

For Strophe I, a simple march step is used, starting from the bench at the right of the stage; all march across in a long file, forming a line across the back of the stage.

At *Ἀσιήτιδα* (l. 396), they step into the following positions: half of lines *A* and *B* diagonally across the front corners of the stage, and the rest of the lines *A* and *B* grouped in pairs on the temple steps, the chorus leader holding the centre of the stage.

At *τίνες* (l. 399), *A* and all on the temple steps look off to the right, right hands to eyes, scarfs extended. File *B* at the front

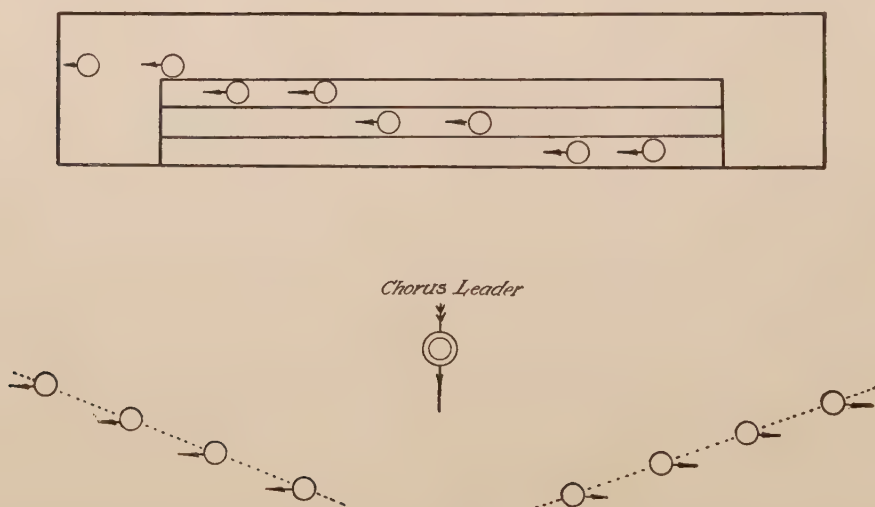


FIGURE 9. — DANCE OF STROPHE I, STASIMON I

of the stage shade their eyes with their hands, and gaze to the left. The position is held a moment for tableau (Fig. 9, Plate II).

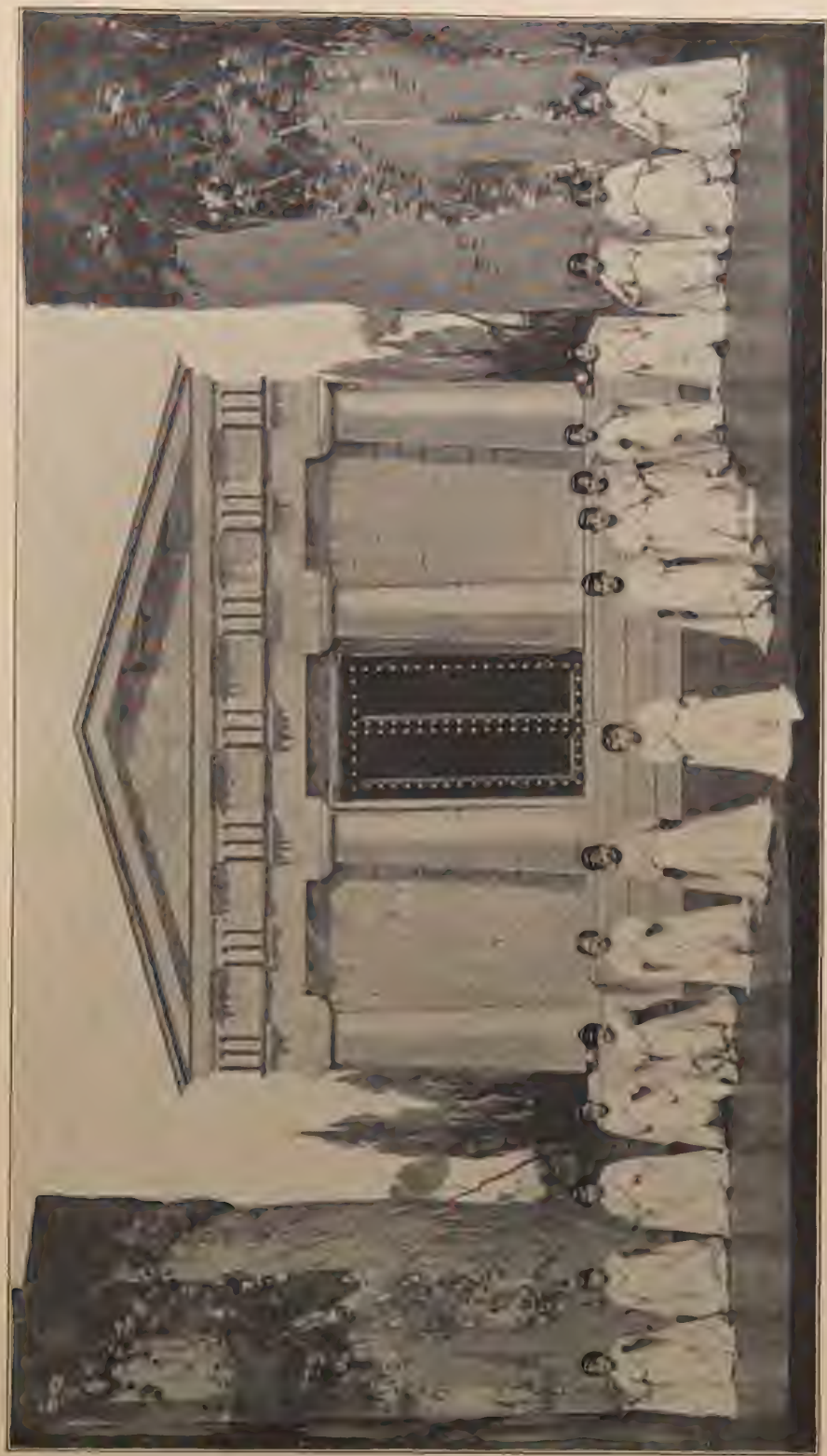
At *δία τέγγει* (l. 403), the whole chorus returns slowly to the long straight line across the centre of the stage ready for the dance to follow. The chorus leader takes a position in the middle of the line.

IV. ANTISTROPHE I: *ἦ ῥοθίους*. LINE 406 FF.

Balance forward right, back left, step right, step left, waltz turn right, *hold*.

At *κώπας* waltz turn right, balance back left, forward right, back left, waltz turn right; two steps right forward, change, two

PLATE III



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: PRAYER FOR VENGEANCE UPON HELEN

steps left forward, five step circle, turn right; step, hold right, whole line; step, hold left, whole line; slow pirouette; odd numbers kneel at ἀνθρώποις (l. 414; Fig. 10).

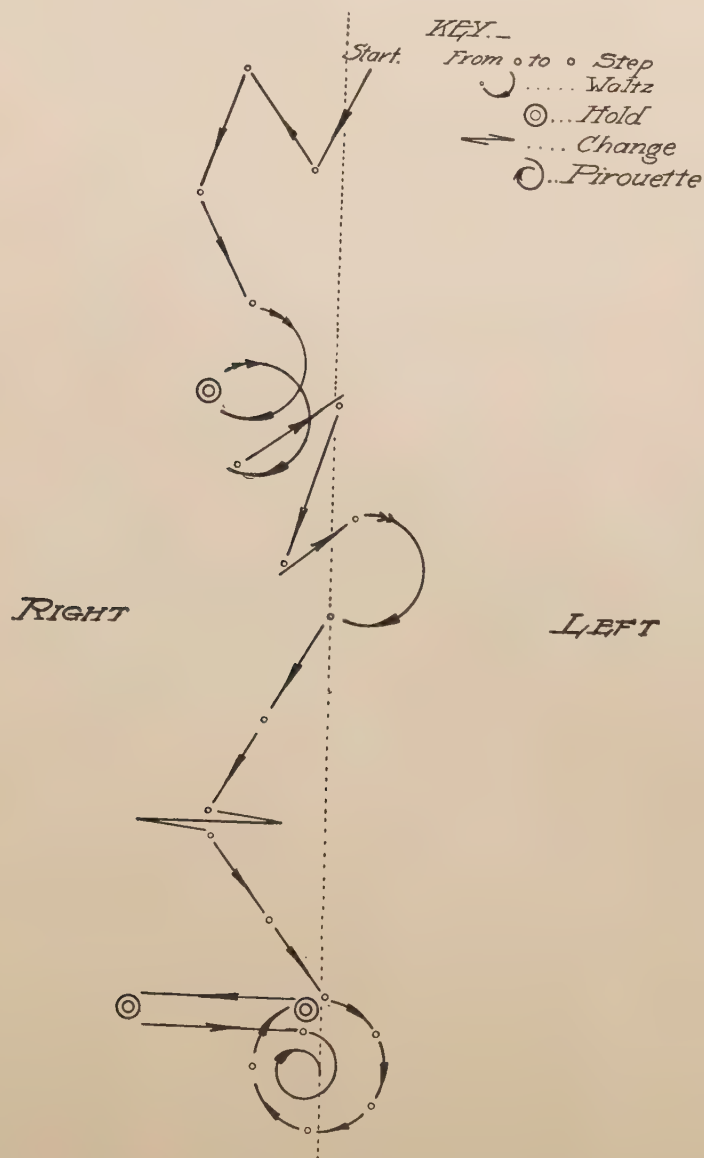


FIGURE 10. — DANCE OF ANTISTROPHE I, STASIMON I: MOVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL

Here three measures are interpolated: even numbers stand behind odd who are kneeling, step right (1), step left (1) (Fig. 11), odds rise (1), in couples hands joined and outstretched, even

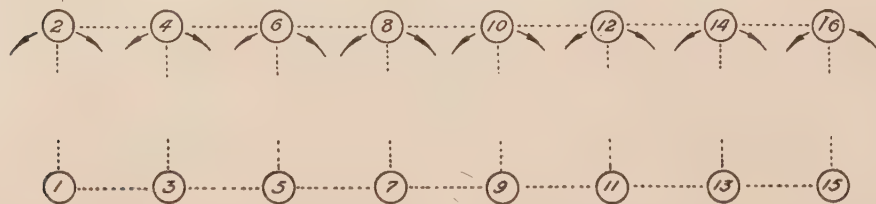


FIGURE 11. — CHORUS FORMATION FOLLOWING DANCE SHOWN IN PRECEDING FIGURE
[line 416 *ἐλβον βάρος*]

behind odd, slide right two slides, hold; stamp, pirouette, turn right in place, step back to place at back of stage, two long, six short steps.

V. STROPHE II: *πῶς πέτρας*. LINE 421 FF.

Throughout Number V, the single step with the toe pointing at the side (side balance) is used.

Lines *A* and *B* move forward in a V formation. When the

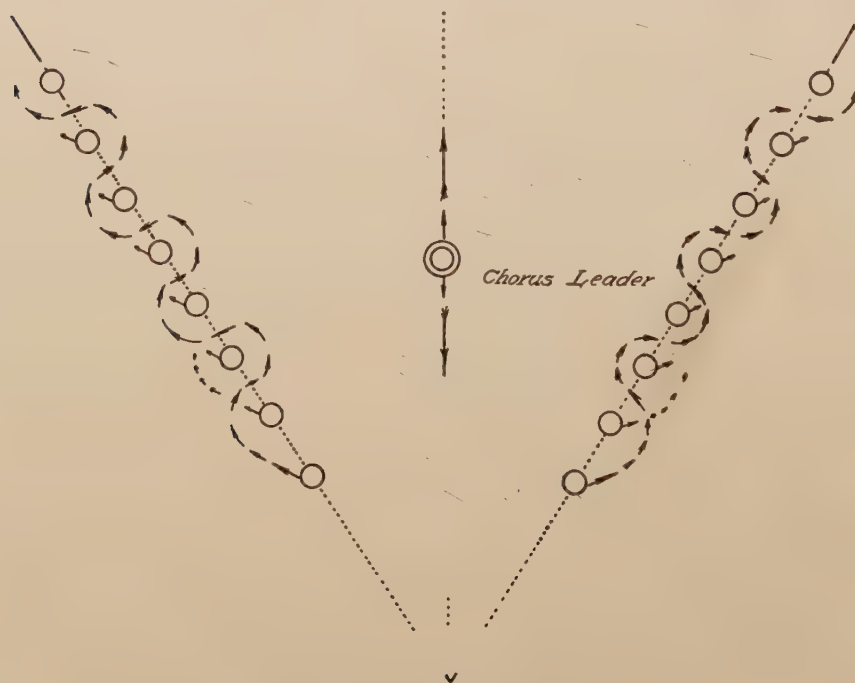
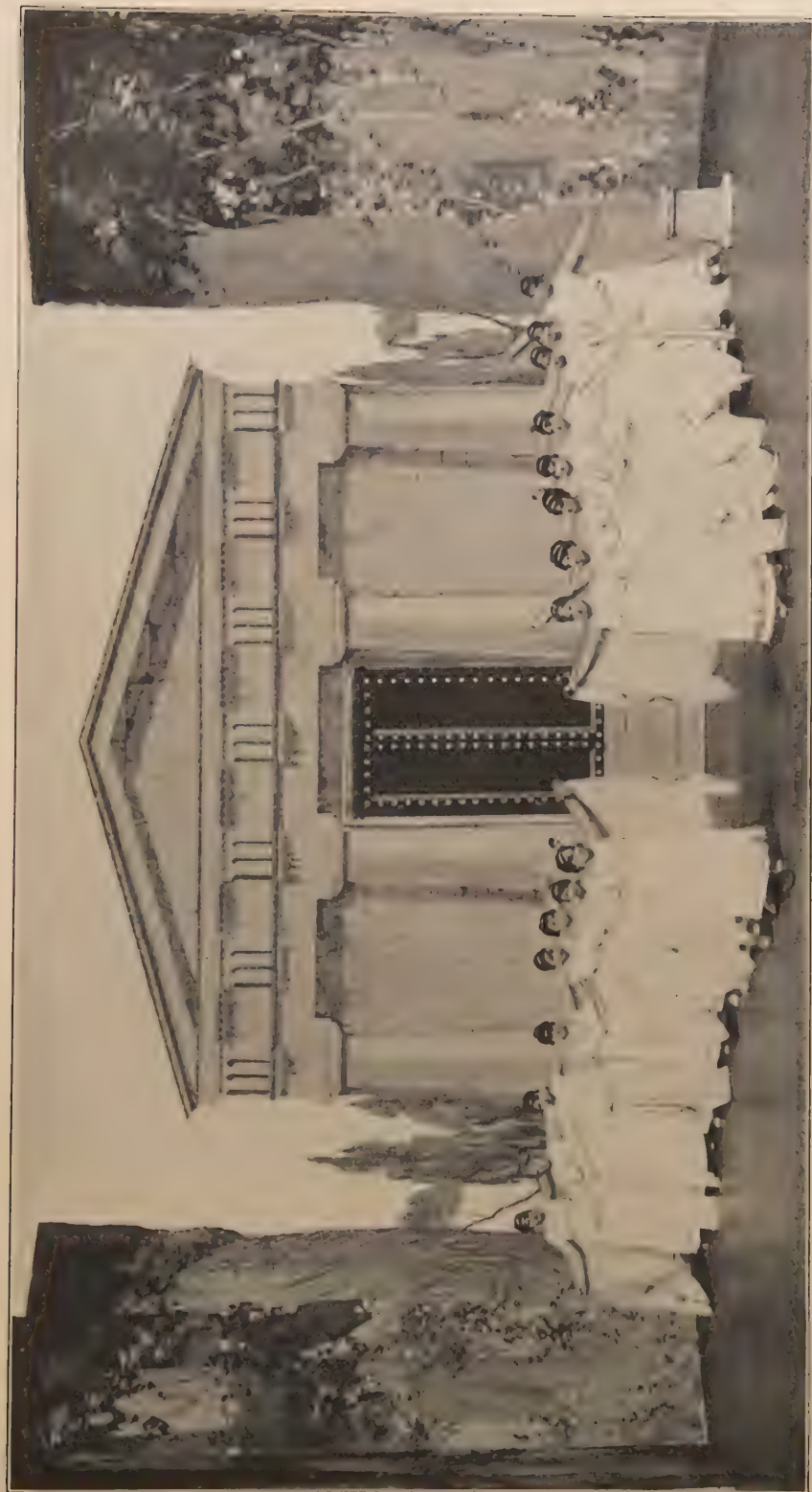


FIGURE 12. — DANCE OF STROPHE II, STASIMON I

PLATE IV



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: HOPE FOR DELIVERANCE

leaders of the lines meet, they turn away from each other, weaving back through their own lines, first to the right and then to the left, as the lines move forward; each member of the chorus in the same line follows the movements of the leader (Fig. 12).

When the last one in each line has come to the point of the V, the rear ends of the V bend forward, forming two semicircles. At *ᾄζεινον* (l. 438) all kneel and raise their hands in the gesture of worship (Fig. 13).

During this evolution of the dance, the chorus leader has moved in a straight line from the centre of the V to the back of

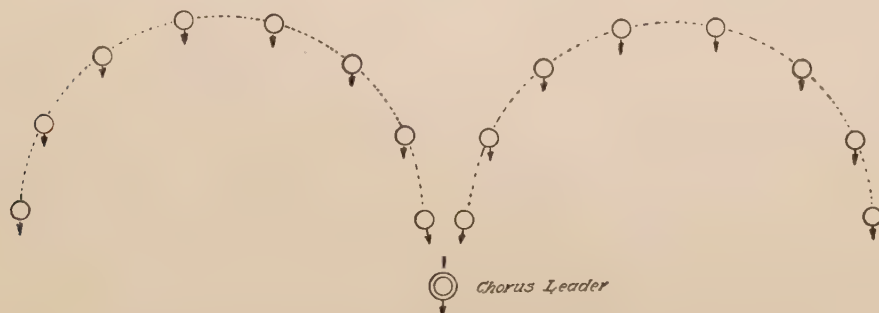


FIGURE 13. — CONCLUSION OF MOVEMENT SHOWN IN PRECEDING FIGURE

the stage, then forward again, arriving at the centre of the double semicircle at the moment when all kneel. The picture is held for a moment (Plate III).

VI. ANTISTROPHE II: *εἴθ' εὐχαῖσιν*. LINE 439 FF.

At the beginning, the lines resume the V formation, returning to the original V by repeating the evolution just indicated; they return to the original V formation at *ἀντιπάλους* (l. 446).

With *ᾄδιστ' ᾄν* (l. 447), the dance begins again, the two lines of the V moving in opposite directions with the following step: step point, step point slide, step, rise on toes; repeat; backwards — step point, step point, pirouette; forward — step point, balance, rise on toes; backwards — step point, step point, slide, step; backwards — step point, step point, pirouette away from centre (Plate IV).

At *κἄν γάρ* (l. 452), the chorus divides in the middle and in lines moves away from the centre, four steps behind and before, slide step, rise on toes; then in lines the chorus moves back toward the centre to form a single line, five steps behind and

before, cross slide step, rise on toes, then step point back, toward rear of stage, to end of dance. Wherever possible, scarfs should be extended during this part of the dance. In this production, the chorus here exits, half to the left and half to the right.

VII. MARCH OF THE PRISONERS

No movement of the chorus is required for this selection. The chorus remains stationary in the wings until the march is finished.

VIII. STROPHE III: *Ορνις, ἂ παρὰ πετρίνας. LINE 1089 FF.

The chorus enters, four at a time, from opposite sides of the stage. Each group walks four short steps, rises on toes and holds for a moment. This is repeated.

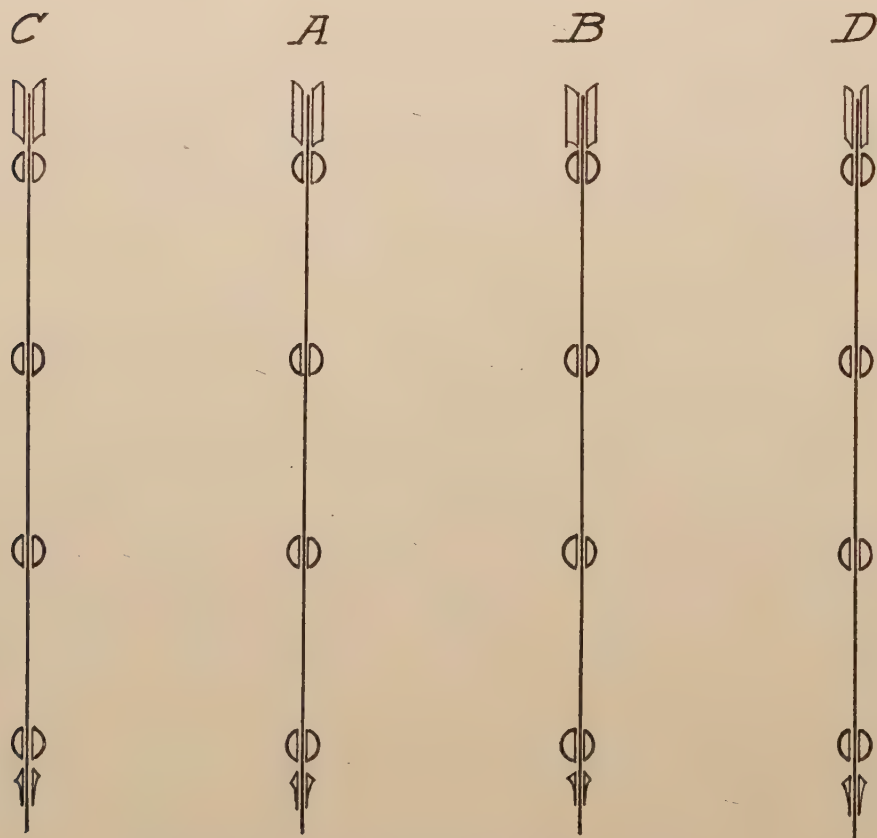
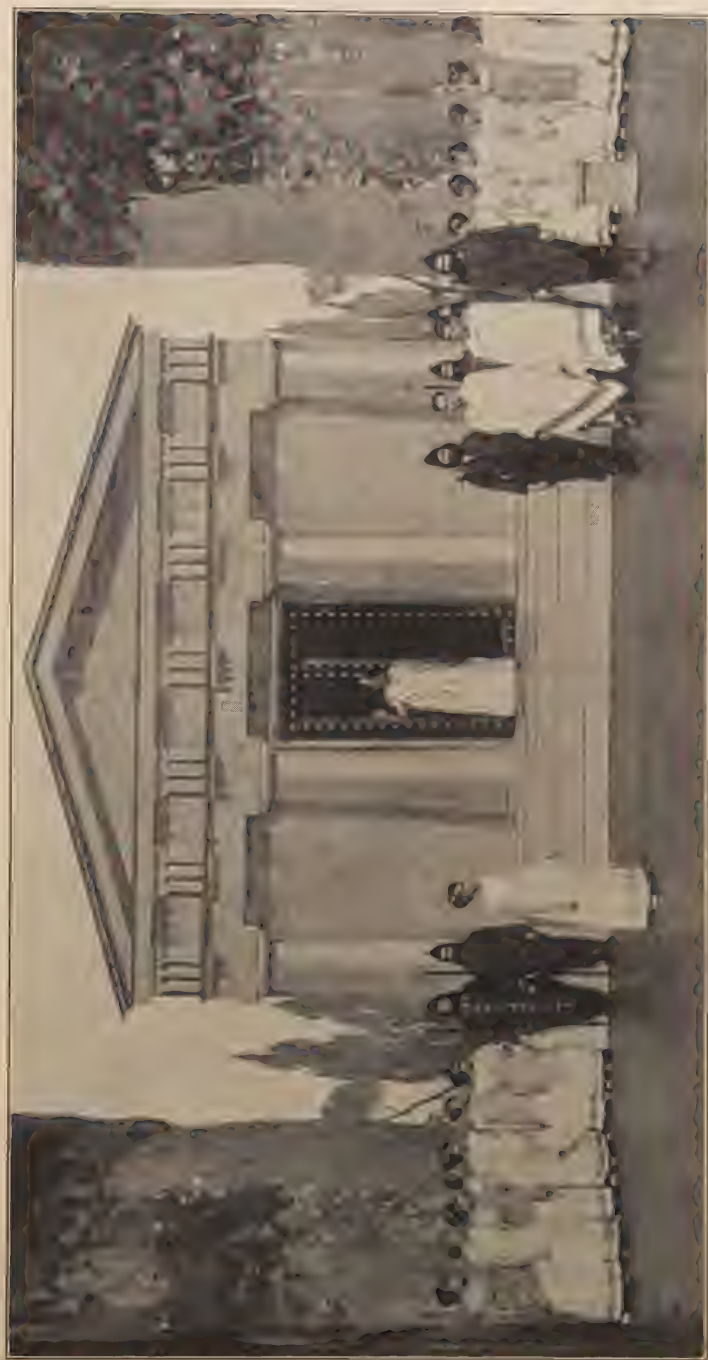
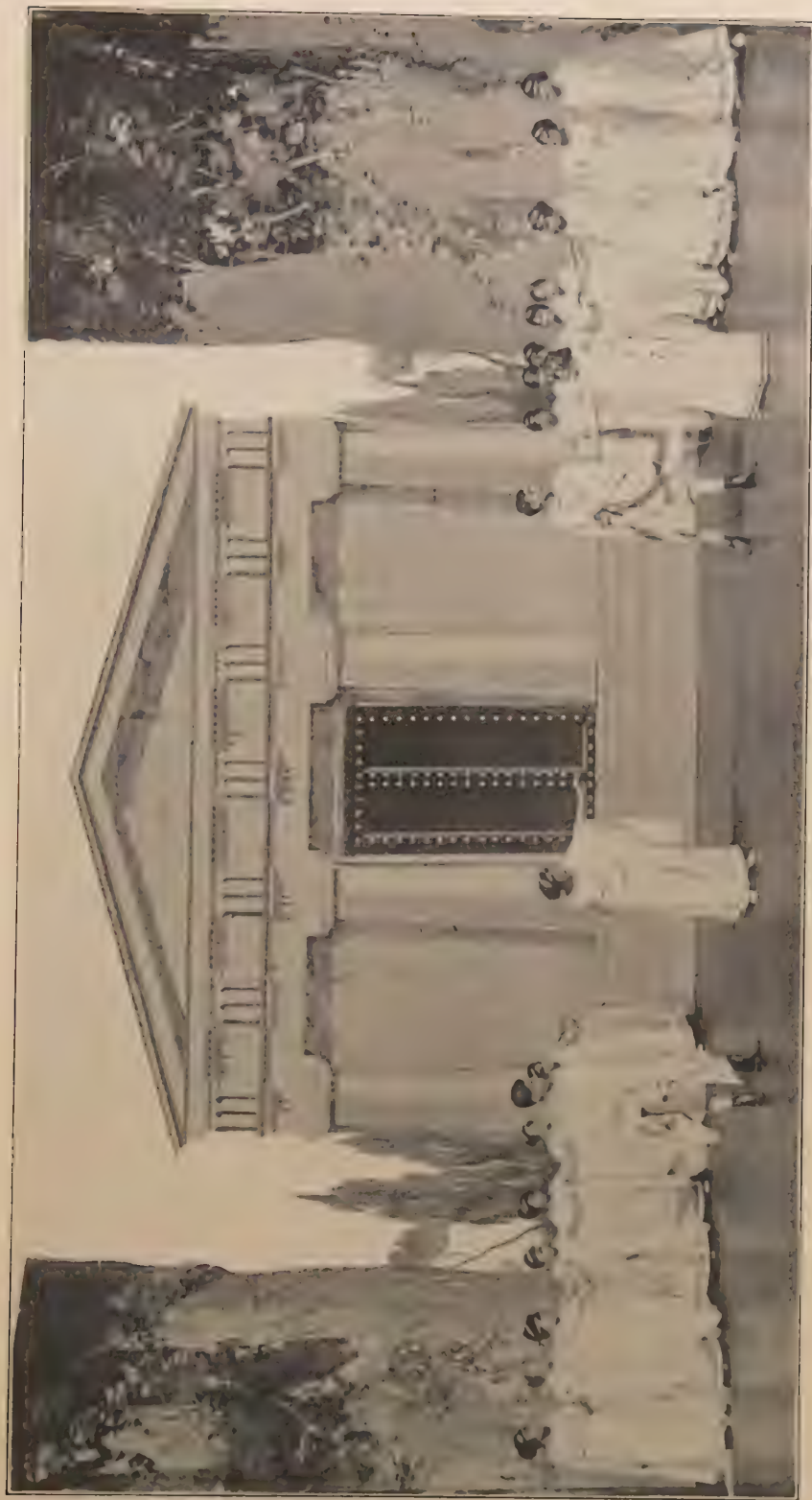


FIGURE 14. — FIRST MOVEMENT OF STROPHE I, STASIMON II

PLATE V



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: ORESTES AND PYLADES AS CAPTIVES



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: THE RECOGNITION

When the first four begin the second series of four steps, four others enter from the sides using the same step, producing the following formation (Fig. 14).

Files *A* and *C* make two slides to the right, and files *B* and *D* two slides to the left. All walk three steps back and turn towards the centre. *A* and *B* then exchange places alternating as the lines cross.

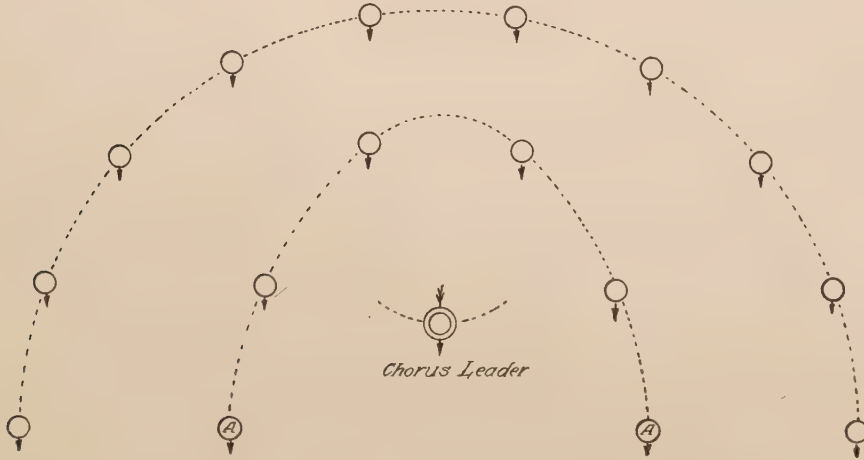


FIGURE 15. — FIRST TABLEAU: STROPHE I, STASIMON II [line 1094, *μολπαῖς*]

The whole chorus takes four slides to the position of the following figure for the picture (Fig. 15). Scarfs are held at full length. Then the picture is held for a moment (Plate VI).

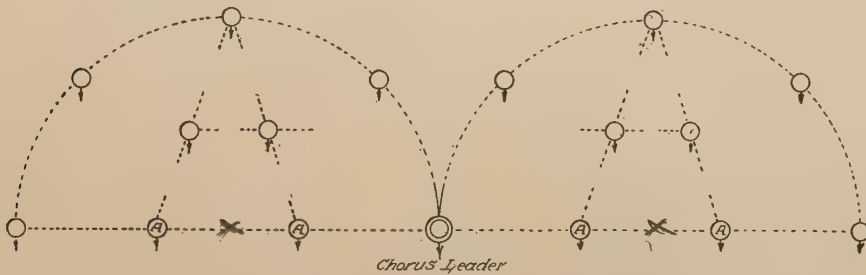


FIGURE 16. — SECOND TABLEAU: STROPHE I, STASIMON II [line 1096, *δλβλαυ*]

The chorus now returns to the formation shown in Figure 14. The two centre lines face each other and exchange places, walking three steps, rise on toes, walk four steps, rise on toes.

At the same time, the outside lines move forward two steps and two steps back. The whole chorus takes five slides to forma-

tion for the second picture (Fig. 16, Plate VIII). In Figures 15 and 16 the chorus leader and the members of the chorus marked *A* kneel.

From this formation, the members of the chorus slide to the original position shown in Figure 14: three slides out, three slides in, and then backward step point to the end of dance.

IX. ANTISTROPHE III: ὦ πολλὰ δακρύων λιβάδες.

LINE 1106 FF.

This dance follows directly from the formation shown in Figure 14.

When that formation has been resumed, the lines face the centre and cross each other in a zigzag, using slide step formation; *B* goes to the position of *D*, *A* goes to the position of *C*, *C* goes

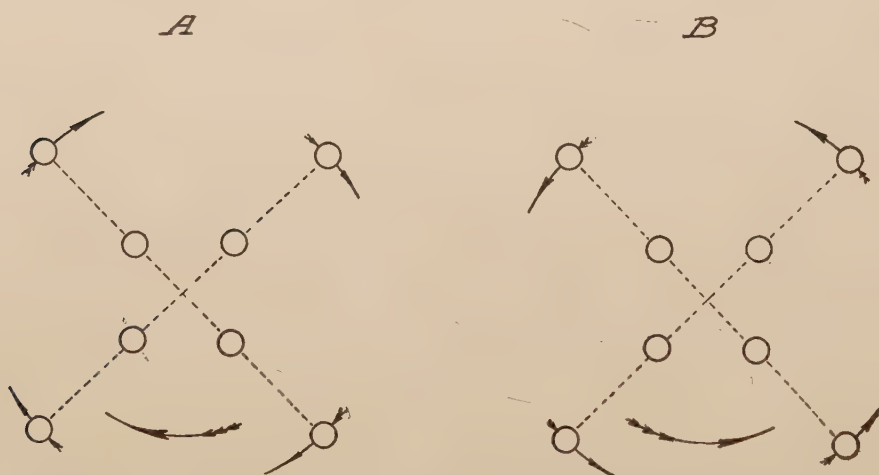
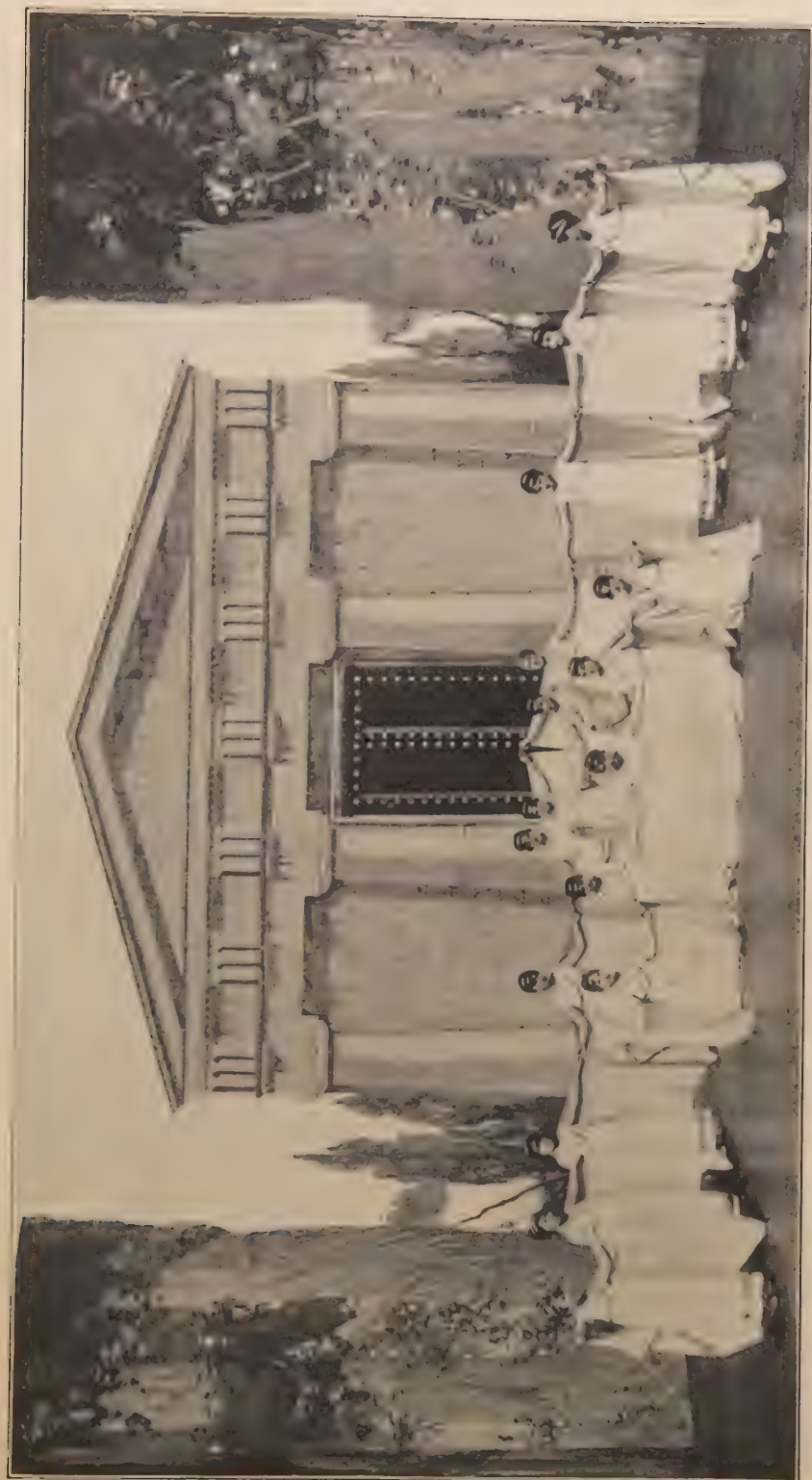


FIGURE 17.—WHEEL FORMATION: ANTISTROPHE III, STASIMON II [line 1111, ἡλφον]

to the position of *A*, and *D* goes to the position of *B*. Two wheels are formed, lines *A* and *B* forming one and *C* and *D* the other; slide to position; as groups in *X* on the right of the stage give left hands, and in *Y* at the left of the stage give right hands, the wheels revolve in opposite directions (Fig. 17).

At λατρεύω (l. 1115), a new wheel formation is made, the four in wheels *X* and *Y* nearest the centre of the stage give right hands, and the remainder in *X* and *Y* form two small wheels at either side of the large wheel. The groups in the small wheels

PLATE VII



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: THE CRY OF THE HALCYON

cross left hands and the wheels revolve, the two outer wheels revolving away from the centre of the stage (Fig. 18).

At τὸ δὲ μετ' (l. 1121), the wheels break up when the entrance

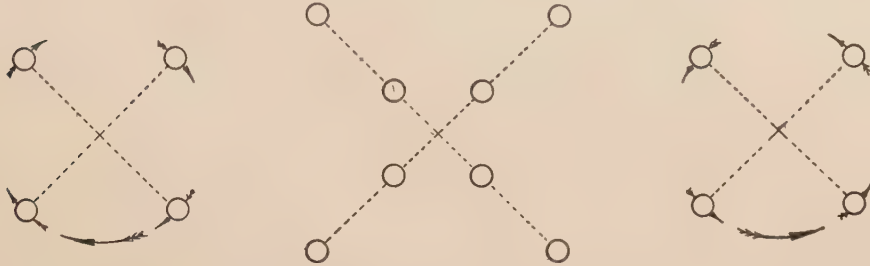


FIGURE 18. — SECOND WHEEL FORMATION: ANTISTROPHE III, STASIMON II,
[line 1118, ζηλοῦσ']

march of the king begins. The chorus retires to the left of the stage, making deep obeisance as King Thoas enters.

X. KING'S MARCH

The entrance of King Thoas and his followers is of the type of pageant processional. The ceremonial must be governed by the size of the stage, the number of attendants available, and other practical considerations (Plate IX).

The chorus remains stationary during this march.

XI. CHORUS: εὐπαις ὁ Λατοῦς γόνος. LINE 1234 FF.

In this number the movement is furious, no particular dance step being used. The arms and scarfs are held high as the

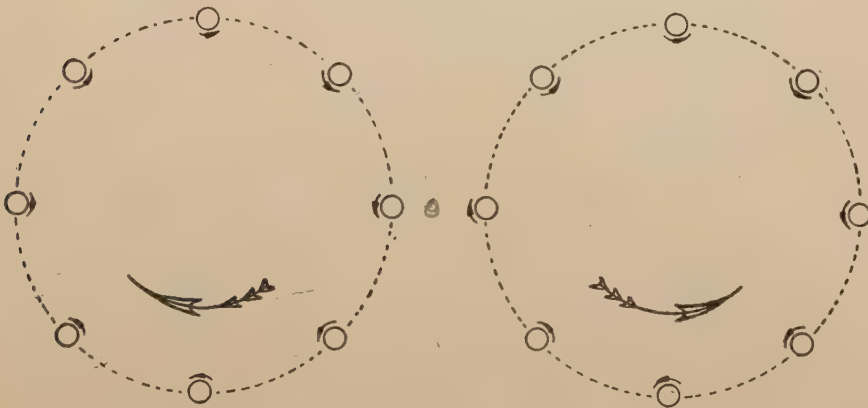


FIGURE 19. — WHIRLING CIRCLES: STROPHE I, STASIMON III

dancers whirl after the introductory measures, four whirls each way ending in a double pirouette to the position of the following figure, forming two circles (Fig. 19).

The movement is continued in these two circles, which revolve on themselves, the individual dancers also whirling. After one complete revolution of the circles, the members of the chorus slide to the position shown in the following diagram (Fig. 20):

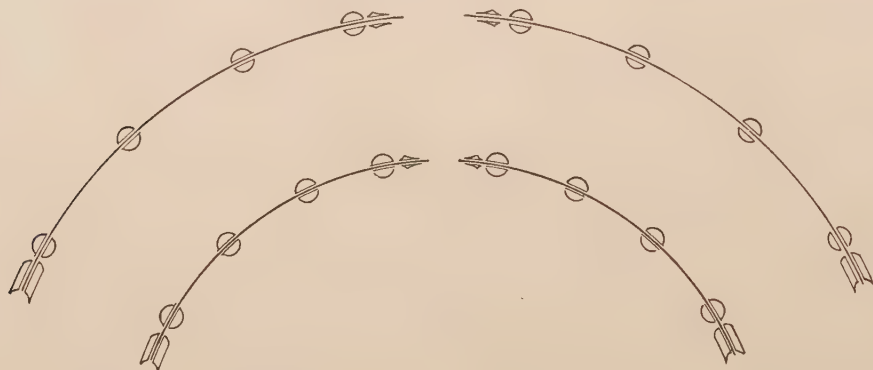


FIGURE 20. — CONCLUSION OF MOVEMENT SHOWN IN PRECEDING FIGURE

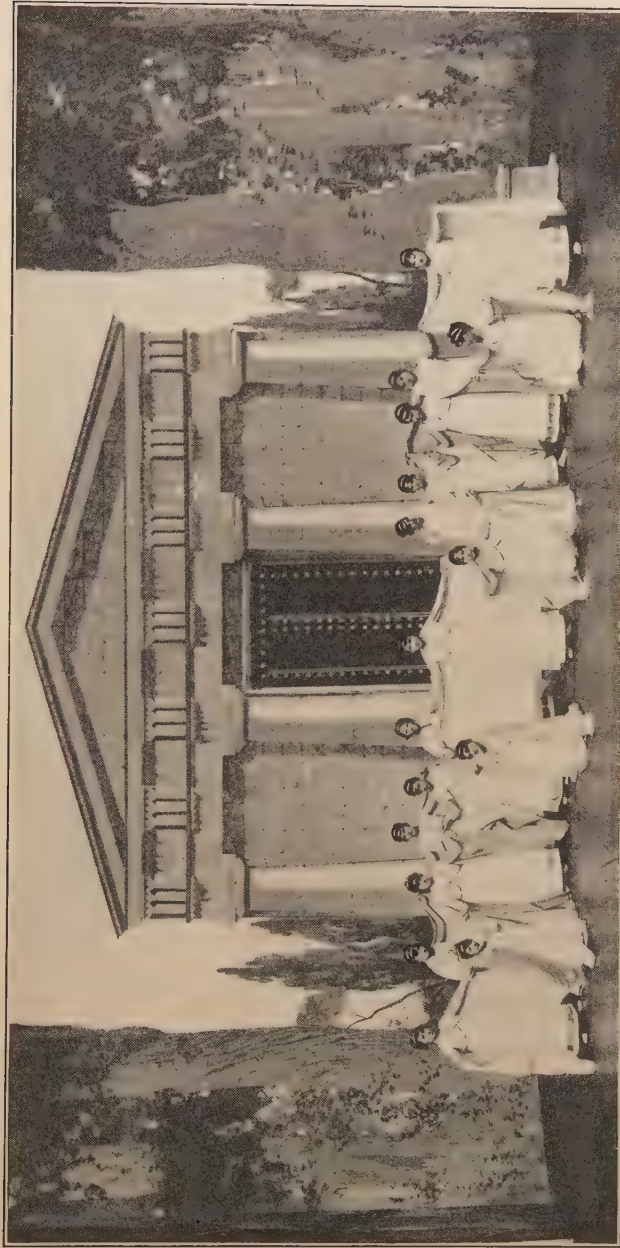
After this position is taken, this dance immediately follows: slow pirouette, step — hop forward left four times; front line kneels, holds, rises; backward — step point, four times; two whirls, slide right, slide left, pirouette to formation of Figure 14; grand square march, ending up stage; left and right.

XII. EXODUS OF CHORUS: ἵτ' ἐπ' εὐτυχία. LINE 1490 FF.

In the last number, the chorus is scattered about the stage and on the temple steps, facing right (Plate X). They sway in unison waving the right hand, then turn by pirouette facing the altar for prayer.

Exeunt all, right, slow march.

PLATE VIII



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: OH, FOR GREECE AND ARTEMIS

THE COSTUMES FOR THE IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS

BY ORMA F. BUTLER

THE effective presentation of a Greek or Latin play in the original, before a modern audience, presents many difficulties. How far, in the solution of these problems, the performance may hope to attain to historical accuracy is conditioned, in no small degree, by the resources, financial and material, at the disposal of the producer. Even though these resources may be limited, the producer should not despair of success. "The play's the thing," and he who wins the sympathy of his audience so thoroughly that in following the story of human problems common to all ages, they forget the weary centuries that have elapsed since these plays were written, has succeeded, be his stage properties what they may.

The chief obstacle in the way of winning the sympathy of the spectators is generally considered to be the inability of most of them to follow the spoken words. This is in reality a minor matter. The popularity of moving pictures proves that spoken words are not necessary to the understanding of a play. The thing that is vital is that the producer shall see that his play has the same clarity of action and definite pictorial effect which are found in good moving pictures. If these two elements are present, success is certain.

With the acting we are not here concerned. While there are other factors which contribute to the definite pictorial effect, which we have specified as the second element of success, it is safe to say that the costumes are the most important. By a careful use of color, for example, not only is it possible to give individuality to the characters on the stage, but the natural character-groupings may be indicated. In this way the spectator is unconsciously helped to follow the course of the plot.

It goes without saying that in the designing of costumes for Greek plays the first requisite is the command of the original sources, both literary and monumental, which can be drawn upon for information regarding the kinds, shapes, and draping of the garments, and in regard to the minor accessories. This assured, the adequate costuming of a play depends upon the care with which certain preliminary work is done.

Before any materials are purchased, it is advisable to determine what characters will be on the stage together throughout the presentation. With this as a basis, it is possible to work out a color scheme for the costumes which will be sufficiently varied to distinguish the characters sharply, but at the same time will possess sufficient harmony to avoid all risk of combinations of shades which are discordant. When this scheme is complete, and a tentative choice of fabrics made, it is well to test the materials under electric lights similar to those of the stage, to see if the color values remain constant.

The range of colors available naturally depends upon the materials chosen, but it is now possible to obtain surprisingly good shades in the cheaper fabrics. With a carefully chosen color scheme as a point of departure, time and patience spent in searching for materials within the limit of one's budget cannot fail to yield good results.

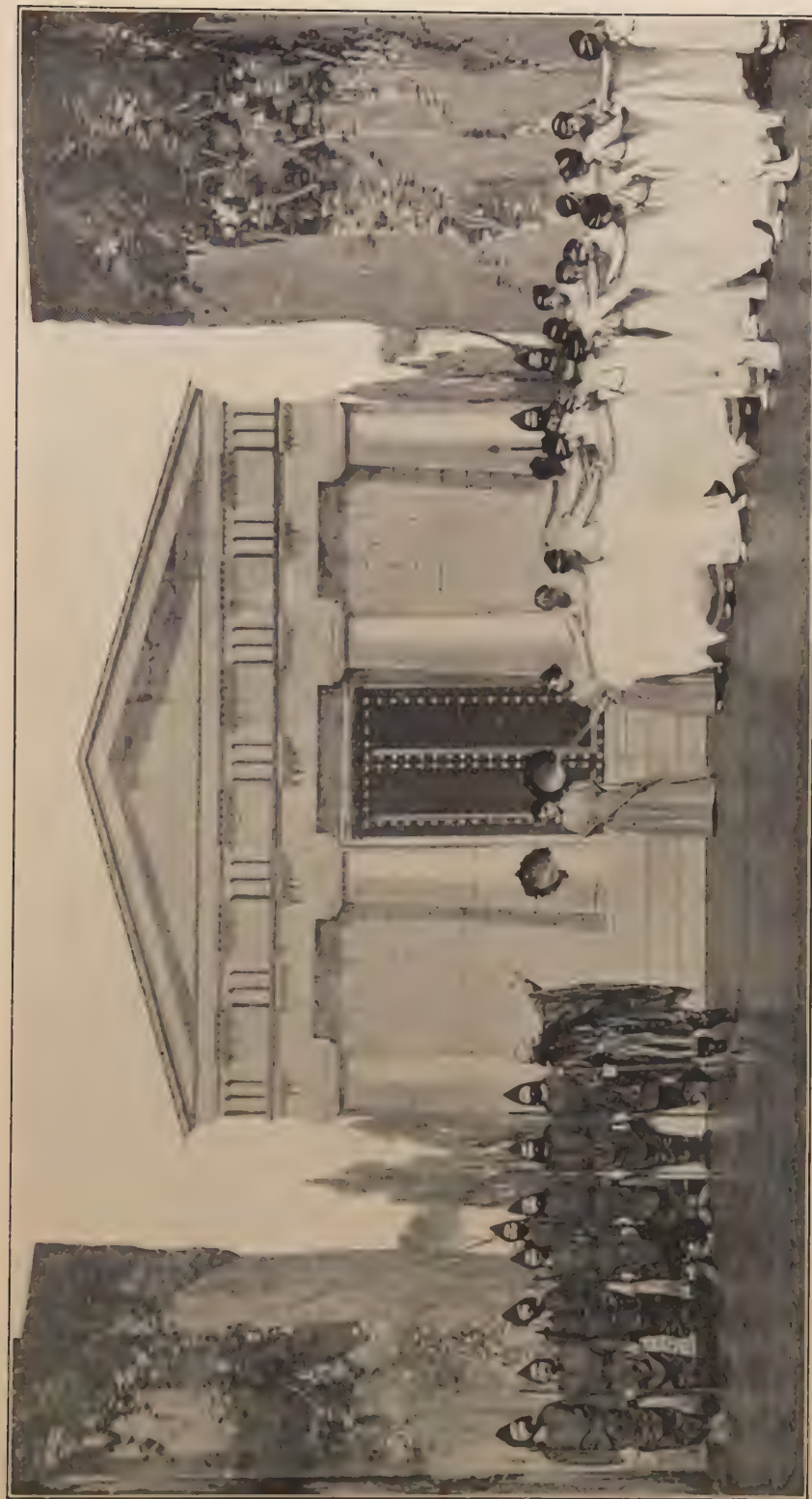
The costumes for the performance of the *Iphigenia among the Taurians*, given by the Classical Club of the University of Michigan in 1917, had to be designed with great care. It was necessary that they should be in keeping with the simple elegance of Hill Auditorium where the play was given. As a result none but good materials could be used. Another point that had to be kept in mind was the widely varying types of character seen in the play.

In this play we find three groups of characters:

- (1). The pure Greek: Orestes, Pylades, Athena.
- (2). The Taurian: Thoas, the soldiers, the messenger, and the herdsman.
- (3). Greeks resident in the country of the Taurians: Iphigenia, the leader of the chorus, the chorus, and the attendants.

While each of these groups forms a unit in itself, and demands a type of costume peculiar to itself, no inharmonious colors could

PLATE IX



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: ENTRANCE OF KING THOAS

be used since all of the actors were on the stage in at least one scene. It was here that the greatest difficulty with the costumes lay.

The costumes for the Greek group were based upon the type of garment seen in Greek vase paintings. Here we strove for the utmost simplicity, depending upon the graceful lines natural to this kind of garment to produce the desired effect.

To Orestes and Pylades were given a white petasus, and a short sleeveless tunic of soft woolen material. This, in the case of Orestes, was white; in that of Pylades, dull blue. Both wore a chlamys of white broadcloth bordered with a band of color. In the case of Pylades the chlamys repeated the shade of the tunic, but for Orestes purple was used, and a touch of the same color was seen at the neck of the tunic. High shoes of dull red completed these costumes (Plates V, VI).

Athena was provided with a tunic and chlamys of soft, silky white material which naturally fell in folds similar to those seen in the statues of the goddess. Touches of gold were used along the edges. Her spear was white with a gold tip; her helmet was covered with cloth of gold, with a white-plumed crest. The aegis, of brilliant gold lace, bore a gilded Gorgon's head of modelling clay sufficiently hideous to have won the heart of Mrs. Jarley herself (Fig. 21).



FIGURE 21. — ATHENA

In making the costumes of the Taurian soldiers, canton flannel of two colors, dull gold and soft dark green, was used. Both colors were utilized in each uniform, the coat and trousers being of different colors. These costumes were designed along the lines indicated in the plates of Minns's *Scythians and Greeks*,¹ to which constant reference was made.

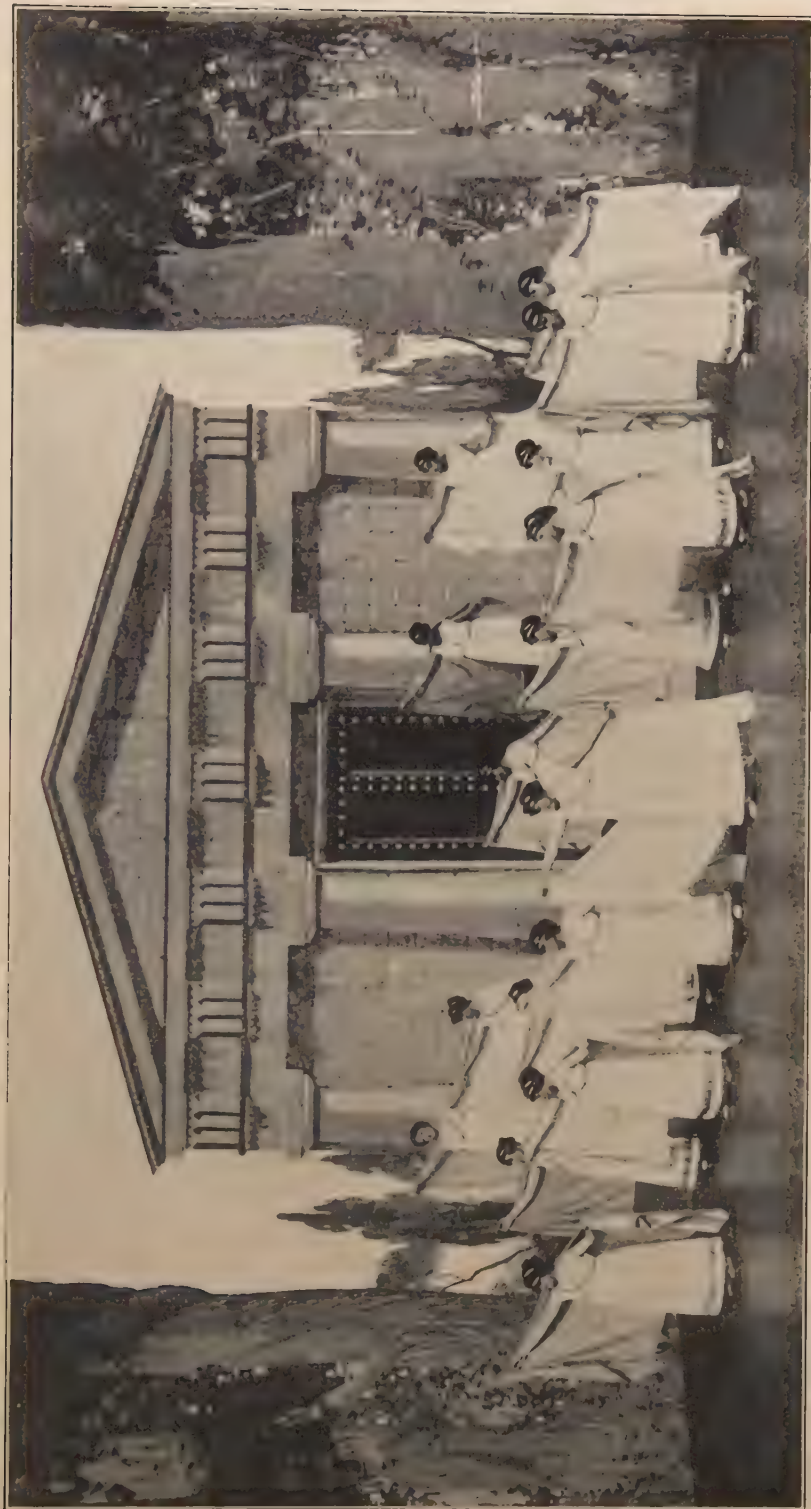
¹ *Scythians and Greeks*. A Survey of Ancient History and Archæology on the North Shore of the Euxine from the Danube to the Caucasus. By Ellis H. Minns. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1913.



FIGURE 22. — IPHIGENIA AND THE HERDSMAN

Conventional patterns based on designs found in Figs. 49, 93, and 94 in the book just mentioned were cut out of the same material and applied around the neck, the cuffs, and down the front of the coats, as well as around the ankles of the trousers.

PLATE X



IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS: THE FAREWELL

Since, aside from a few designs cut from dull red canton flannel, the green was used on the gold, and vice versa, it was possible to make a rich and effective trimming without introducing discordant color tones. The soldiers also had curious hood-like caps of material like that in their costumes, and baggy shoes of brown canton flannel shaped like those seen in the plates of Minns and in Plate IX of this volume.

The messenger's costume was designed along the same lines. The herdsman, since it seemed improbable that he would be



FIGURE 23. — THOAS AND HIS GUARD

dressed as smartly as the king's body guard, wore a long straight tunic of brown canton flannel, and dull red trousers. His brown cap and shoes were shaped like those of the soldiers. The crude whip which he carried lent a final touch of rusticity (Fig. 22).

Upon the costume of Thoas was lavished all the richness of material and profusion of decoration consistent with our means. Since it was made of a good grade of sateen, his costume under the lights took on a silken sheen that gave him no slight degree of royal distinction (Fig. 23).

His trousers were a brilliant scarlet. Around the ankles ran a decorative design in black relieved with touches of dull green which accentuated the red tone. The himation was of the same scarlet, and was undecorated. The tunic, which reached to the knees, was of dull gold color, with bands of decoration, like those

used on the trousers, around the neck and sleeves and down the front. At intervals around the hem were large wooden buttons, gilded, having colored beads, green or red, in the centre. Under the lights these shone brilliantly.

Thoas carried a gilt sceptre set with beads. He wore a gilt crown, patterned after the one shown in the volume by Minns (page 391, Fig. 287), and set with colored beads along the seams and at the top. From the crown hung a long flowing wig. This with the full beard, which formed part of his make-up, gave the final touch to the barbaric effect.

The costumes of the third group were designed along Greek lines, but were distinguished from those of the first group by a more generous use of color, which hinted at their continued residence in the land of the Taurians. In this manner their position as the connecting link between the other two groups was made clear.

Iphigenia wore a sleeveless tunic of white *crêpe de chine*, which fell in long straight lines from the narrow girdle that, crossing front and back, passed under the arms and fastened on the shoulders. There were touches of scarlet silk and gold embroidery around the hem and on the front of the tunic. The himation was laid in permanent folds and banded with scarlet, the design being taken from representations of old Greek costumes. In one scene a scarlet himation was used instead, and in another a black one; but in each case the himation was left free so that it could be draped as need required. A small crown of gilded points tipped with color completed the costume (Fig. 24).

The attendants of Iphigenia were dressed in simple tunics, of a modified Ionic type, made of soft yellow silkoline. These were left untrimmed, as befitted their position. The different style of draping was sufficient to distinguish their costumes from those of the chorus.

The chorus, including the leader, appeared in tunics of white cashmere similar in their design to that worn by Iphigenia. In the case of the leader, the skirt had several bands of gold braid near the hem. The members of the chorus, sixteen in number, each had a wide gold band around the skirt, gold girdles, and gold fillets (Plates II, V, etc.).

All were provided with himations of *crêpe de chine*. That of the leader was white. The himations of the chorus ran through

a series of colors which may be seen in the morning sky — soft blue, dull rose, lavender, apricot, and two shades each of yellow and green. Each color was used in two himations, so that the sixteen were grouped in eight pairs. The costumes of the chorus, thus differentiated, were arranged in a graded succession, from the paler shades at the front of the stage to the stronger colors in



FIGURE 24. — IPHIGENIA AND HER ATTENDANTS

the rear. The constant shifting of combinations of color, as the chorus moved through their dances, was most effective.

The freer use of color in the costumes of the chorus did not mar the Greek effect. When the chorus was seen on the stage with Orestes and Pylades there was no doubt of their common nationality. On the other hand, the refinement of the Greek costumes, in contrast with the lavish decoration of those of the Taurians, made it at once apparent that the Greeks were strangers in a strange land. Furthermore, the solid masses of color worn by the Taurians served as a background against which the Greeks stood out with a cameo-like distinctness, while the sinister cast of countenance given to the soldiers by their shaggy beards hinted

at deeds of violence and unrestrained barbarian fierceness, which increased the pathos of the position of isolation in which the Greeks were seen.

In order to differentiate Athena more sharply from the rest of the actors, everything in her costume was chosen with a view to its power of reflecting light. As a result, her sudden appearance under the spot-light had in very truth the effect of an apparition from another world.

PART IV

TWO FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT GREEK
MUSIC

TWO FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT GREEK MUSIC

THE arrangements of the fragment of the First Ode of Pindar and of the Dirge of Sicilus in the following pages represent the composer's first venture in the field of Greek Music.

Settings of these fragments had already been published by H. Thierfelder¹ and O. Fleischer.² Those of the former are admirable, and may be considered the best yet offered, while those of Fleischer have more to commend them than other arrangements for which this scholar is responsible. Since these arrangements and others, which it is not necessary to enumerate, were available, on first thought there certainly appeared to be no necessity for presenting the settings which are here offered.

In justification, however, attention may perhaps be called to the fact that the solutions of the problems here presented differ somewhat from those given by others. This is specially true of the setting of the Pindaric Ode,³ in which there is more variety than in the arrangements previously made.

The figure for lyre, or harp, which introduces and accompanies the first part of the Ode is typical of Greek tradition, while the use of full chords in the Chorus gives added distinction.

The second setting of the solo melody — if such it be — affords an opportunity for a contrapuntal accompaniment into which the harp, at stated intervals, interjects suggestions of the appropriate harmony. As the first part is intensified by the introduction of the wind instruments, so in the chorus a flute obligato is added to the full chords of the harp.

In the Dirge of Sicilus the movement of the bass is an interesting feature, but it is not necessary, as the chords made possible by using the first bass note in each group of three are

¹ *Altgriechische Musik*, Breitkopf and Härtel, Leipzig, 1898.

² *Die Reste der Altgriechischen Tonkunst*, Breitkopf and Härtel, Leipzig, 1899.

³ The inclusion of the Pindaric Ode must not be construed as an indorsement of its genuineness, for Father Kircher's reputation for critical acumen is not so impeccable as to forbid questionings of his "finds." An analysis of the melody shows that it was based on a pentachord, a procedure so opposed to Greek practice as to throw still more doubt on its authenticity.

sufficient. Obviously, where there are many changes in the harmonies the bass part must be played exactly as written.

In addition to these two settings several other fragments were arranged for the concert of ancient music¹ which furnished the occasion for the representation of those here given. No new setting for the Hymn to Apollo was included in the list, however, as the preparation of still another arrangement for this masterpiece would have been not merely a work of supererogation but, in addition, an evidence of presumption.

¹ At a session of the Classical Conference in connection with the meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, March 31, 1913.

The program here follows :

PART I

LATIN HEXAMETERS

1. Prelude (Virgil, Aen. I. 1-12).

Air by J. Raleigh Nelson. Harmonization by A. A. Stanley.
Students of the Ann Arbor High School.

2-6. Médiaeval Setting of Five Passages from the Aeneid of Virgil.

Plain-song, written in neumes in a manuscript of Virgil of the tenth or eleventh century, now in the Laurentian library in Florence, formerly in the Ashburnham collection; published by Jules Combarieu in 1898, with modern harmonization.

Mr. Allen Avery Dudley, University School of Music (2, 4, 5).

Miss Pearl Louise Donelly, University School of Music (3, 6).

PART II

ANCIENT GREEK MUSIC

Accompaniment by Director Albert A. Stanley.

Miss Ellen Clarken, Harpist; Mr. Waldo Schleede, Flutist.

Chorus of Ladies (University School of Music): Misses Lou Matilda Blakeney, Ethel Smurthwaite, Mrs. Byrl Fox Bacher, Mrs. Lura Alma Fullerton, Misses Violet Marie Stevens, Elizabeth Graybill Tribble, Jeannette Cynthia Lindstrom, Minto Isabel MacGregor, Irene Gladys Stowell, and Eleanor Frances Hornby.

1. Hymn to the Muse Calliope.

Attributed to Dionysius, who lived perhaps in the second century A.D.

Chorus of Ladies.

2. Dirge of Sicilus.

Inscribed, with musical notation, on a small pillar set up by Sicilus; discovered at Tralles, in Asia Minor, in 1882. Date, perhaps near the end of the first century A.D.

Mr. William Howland, University School of Music.

LIST OF FRAGMENTS

	PAGE
No. 1. Fragment of the First Pythian Ode of Pindar ¹	221
No. 2. The Dirge of Sicilus ¹	225

3. Hymn to Nemesis.

Attributed to Mesomedes, who lived about the middle of the second century A.D.
Miss Ethel Smurthwaite.

4. Hymn to Apollo.

Inscribed on marble slabs in the Treasury of the Athenians, at Delphi; discovered in 1893 (first sung in Ann Arbor in 1895). The hymn, which is incomplete, apparently celebrates the repulse of the Gauls from Delphi in 278 B.C.

Mr. William Howland.

5. First Strophe of the First Pythian Ode of Pindar.

This ode was written to commemorate a victory gained by Hieron of Syracuse in 474 B.C. The music, first published in 1650, was alleged to have been found in a manuscript in a monastery near Messina, in Sicily.

Miss Smurthwaite and Ladies' Chorus.

¹ English translation by Dr. M. C. Wier, University of Michigan.

I. Fragment of the First Pythian Ode of Pindar

Moderato (♩ = 92)

Voice

Χρυ - σέ - α φόρ -
Gold - en Lyre, fair

Harp

p *mf*

μυξ, Ἀ - πόλ - λω - νος καὶ ἶ - σ - πλο - χά - μων σὺν - δι - κον Μοι -
prize A - pol - lo holds with the Mus - es fair - Crown - ed with their

σᾶν χτέ - α - νον τᾶς ἀ - κού - ει μὲν βά - σις, ἀ - γλα - ί -
vi - o - let hair, Step of danc - ers, pre - lude of fest - i - val,

ας ἀρ - χά, πεί - θον - ται δ' ἄ - οι - δοὶ
heed thine air; Thy sign they at - tend, all

ff

σά - μα - σιν, ἄ - γη - σι - χό - ρων ὁ - πό - ταν προ - σι - μί -
 they that sing, What time with thy quiv - er - ing strain thou wake the

ων ἄμ - βο - λὰς τεύ - χης ἐ - λε - λι - ζο - μέ - να·
 string, Up - ward lift - ing pre - ludes led on by the choir,

καὶ τὸν αἰχ - μα - τὰν κε - ραυ - νὸν σβεν - νύ - εις·
 Lo, thou quench - est thun - der's long spear - shaft - ed fire.

Clarinet I and II in B flat

Ἀρ - χὸς οἰ - ω - νῶν, κε - λαι - νῶ -
 King of birds, for mist - y dark - ness

mf

p

mf

f

πιν δ'έ-πί οί νε-φέ-λαν ἄγ-κύ-λῳ κρα-τί, γλε-φά-
 Thou on his beak-ed head Fast dis-till-ing light-ly hast

ρων ἄ-δὺ κλά-ι-στρον, κατ-έ-χευ-ας. ὁ δὲ
 shed, gen-tle bar that clos-eth his eyes in slum-

Flute

χνώσ-σων ὕ-γρὸν νῶ-τον αἰ-ω-
 ber deep; while he lift-eth pli-ant

ρεῖ, τε - αῖς ῥι - παῖ - σι χα - τα - σχό - με - νος. καὶ γὰρ βι -
 back in sleep, Bound fast by the spell of thy mag - ic; A - res'

α - τὰς ᾿Α - ρῆς, τρα - χεῖ - αν ᾿α - νευ - θε λι - πὼν ἐγ - χέ -
 might, Vast in prow-ess, leav - ing his spear-points bright Far a -

ὧν ἄχ - μάν, ἱ - αί - νει καρ - δί - αν.
 way, let - teth his spir - it rest in peace.

II. The Dirge of Sicilus

Largamente doloroso

Voice *p*

Θ - σον ζῆς φαί - νου Μη-δὲν ὁ - λως σὺ λυ - ποῦ. Πρὸς
 Thy whole life go on thy way, Give not a mo - ment to sor - row; For

Harp *p*

ὁ - λί-γον ἐσ - τὶ τὸ ζῆν. Τὸ τέ-λος ὁ χρό-νος ἀπ - αι - τεῖ.
 slight is the span of thy brief day; The end - Time claims it to - mor - row.

p *rit. e morendo*

PART V

MUSIC TO CANTICA OF THE
MENAECMI OF PLAUTUS

MUSIC TO CANTICA OF THE MENAECHMI

THE principal obstacle to be surmounted in the attempt to give musical expression to certain parts of the *Menaechmi* is well stated in Holy Writ:—“If the light within thee be darkness, how great is that darkness.”

In the first place, to assume that certain lines were sung by some one not in the cast, while the actor gave in pantomime the suggestions of the text, is to take much for granted; and, in the second place, we have but little certainty as to the technique of the double-pipe, which is supposed to have furnished the accompaniment. We ignored this uncertainty. In the performance of Plautus's *Menaechmi* by the Classical Club of the University of Michigan on the evening of March 30, 1916, the first hypothesis was accepted, but in the music no attempt was made to reconcile opposing views. As a matter of fact the music was intended to “mirror the emotions and enforce the action” in a manner acceptable to a modern audience in which there was a sprinkling of those to whom Latin was in verity a “dead language.”

In the effort to attain this end, it must be confessed that methods were resorted to which involved a deliberate ignoring of certain physical characteristics of reed instruments. Before arriving at this determination several attempts were made to restrict all melodic movement to the first clarinet, functioning as the *tibia dextra*, while the second, in the guise of the *tibia sinistra*, gave a drone note. The results were so monotonous, and so unresponsive to dramatic implications, that they were rejected in favor of a treatment for which apologies would be necessary were it not for the fact that it was successful in practice.

As introductory to a consideration of details, two important points should be stressed. They are: first, the consideration that the choral factor did not enter into the equation; and, second, the embarrassing fact that but little rhythmical inspiration was yielded by the text, largely on account of the frequent elisions which generally occurred at points where they successfully brought to

a halt well-nigh every attempt to develop a melody. Here again lack of knowledge regarding the actual pronunciation of elided syllables on the Roman stage must baffle all attempts to present a musical reconstruction which shall be valid from the scientific point of view.

As a compensation, however, the variety of expression in these deliverances of heightened feeling gave abundant opportunity for the display of imagination, while the elisions referred to called for the exercise of ingenuity. The variety of utterance demanded by the situations could be satisfied only by well-trained singers; and as the contrasting nature of the different numbers required singers of special types, the list of participants was increased by four. There were five selections, but Nos. 1 and 3 were given by the same singer.

The representative of the player of the double-pipe was given an exceedingly difficult task, that of appearing to produce the tone from his instrument, and, consequently, of making every movement of his fingers coincide with the music. It can easily be seen that the possibilities of error were not only great but carried absurdities in their train. Having exercised the greatest freedom in formulating the general concept in matters of detail, the composer felt no hesitation in introducing rhythmical innovations, or at least, unusual treatments. It will be noticed that the shorter metrical schemes are conspicuously absent, and that the time-signature 15-8 is frequently employed. This serves to designate a rhythmical procedure by means of which a more logical accentuation in extended lines can be secured, and favors plasticity; for secondary accents within the measure can be so placed as to yield a more perfect interpretation of the text, while at the same time they add subtlety to the rhythmical scheme. The instrumental two-voiced accompaniments are written in a quasi-contrapuntal style, and are designed to be played by clarinets.

To leave the general and consider the particular, the peculiarities and necessities of each number will now be mentioned, in the interest of those who, through a production of this remarkable comedy, may wish to assist in placing Plautus in a more vital relation to lovers of classic drama than is possible by merely studying the text in class — for credit.

The first solo, *Ni mala, ni stulta*, must be sung by a tenor possessing a voice of strident rather than lyric quality, with a

high range, and of great sonority. The angry and petulant utterances of the thoroughly indignant husband require a quasi-declamatory delivery, which is demanded also by the character of the somewhat disconnected phrase formations in the music. It is more effective when sung in strict time, exactly as written.

The recitative *Sine foris sic*, in the first measures of the music assigned to Erotium (No. 2), and the contrasting *Animule me* (line 361) give abundant opportunity for the display of good vocalism and intelligent interpretation, requirements not to be satisfied by any but a competent artist.

Ut hoc utimur, the third number, is regular in structure. Since the sentiment is less varied than in the preceding number, the music presents fewer complications, excepting that frequent rhythmical changes are necessary to give the metrical nuances inherent in the text. Among the rhythms employed, 15-8 appears, as it does in No. 2. A characteristic *motive*, first heard in the second measure, is a unifying factor, and is subjected to certain modifications as necessitated by artistic considerations. This motive, in somewhat different form, is also used in the music assigned to the Old Man (No. 4). In No. 3 the actor on the stage is the same as in No. 1, Menaechmus I, and it is more consistent to have both these numbers sung by the same person.

Ut aetas meast atque ut hoc usus factost gives the key to an understanding of No. 4. It aims to portray the vocal limitations of an old man as the action reveals the physical. On a word like *feroces*, intentionally given a high tone, a break in the voice cannot fail to give the impression of a man whose vocal apparatus, when forced to utterance by strong emotion, fails to respond. A tenor with a rather light voice and a good command of falsetto, were he willing to sacrifice artistic effect to dramatic truth, could make of this whole scene a real contribution. The instrumental figures in places suggest the uncertain gait of decrepit old age. It must be borne in mind that this music, like the other numbers, must be sung, in the main, in strict time.

When Messenio appears (No. 5), it is plainly evident that he is in more or less of a rage. As rage in certain circumstances is cumulative, the instrumental figures at the beginning of *Spectamen bono servo id est* are delineative of the growing intensity of his feelings. Following the leadings of the text, much of the music is semi-ejaculatory, as befits Messenio's state of mind. It

should be sung by a high, full-voiced baritone, in a dramatic style and with superlative vigor. When the real Messenio calls a halt to his pantomimic activity and prepares to take up the lines, the singer, possibly because he has been supplanted, still suffers from an excess of emotion. Therefore his suppressed feelings are given voice by the double-pipe in terms of the introductory *motive*.

So much for the music. Having laid bare the reasons for the decision to run amuck, as it were, in the composition of this music, and pointed out the demands made upon its interpreters, we may now submit certain details of the Michigan performance, even though some of them may appear to be confessions. Because of the impossibility of securing competent clarinet-players, the *aulos* was represented by a cabinet organ which had a set of reeds of distinct clarinet quality. This organ was placed in the right wing in a position affording a clear view of the stage. As this substitution proved effective, a part for organ or pianoforte appears in the score. If not desired for use in the performance, it will be found useful in rehearsing, for the music given to the singers is distinctly difficult.

The double-pipe in evidence was a fine reproduction of the Roman *tibiae pares*, made by Pelitti, of Milan, for use in the Pompeian Festival of 1883. It is listed as No. 599 in the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments. The performer had memorized the part perfectly and appeared to be really playing the music.

As a rule it is not considered advisable to reveal the secrets of the stage and thus dispel illusion, but at this point a rather successful application of camouflage might be noted. As but one of the singers had the remotest acquaintance with Latin, they found so great difficulty in memorizing the text and music that it became necessary to indulge in deception, by attaching the vocal score, written large, to the back of the costume of the double-pipe player. The singers, standing farther back and somewhat to the left of the player, were then enabled to sing from the music, and thereby won greater freedom than otherwise would have been possible. If the end justifies the means, in this instance the result stilled any qualms of conscience arising from doubt as to the method.

The stage in any case relies more or less on illusion; and, if in this instance the double-pipe player was a music-rack as well, no

loss was occasioned to the audience; for, the combination of functions, not having been perceived, furnished an additional illusion, out of the ordinary.

LIST OF CANTICA

ACT I, SCENE II		PAGE
No. 1.	"Ni mala, ni stulta" (lines 110-126; p. 14) ¹	235
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¹ The references are to *The Menaechmi of Plautus: The Latin Text, with a Translation*. By Joseph H. Drake.

This edition of the *Menaechmi* was prepared, with stage directions, as a libretto for the presentation of the play at the University of Michigan in 1890. It was revised and republished in 1916. Copies can be obtained by addressing *Latin Department, University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Nº1. Actus I

SCAENA II

Con anima e vigoroso

Clarinet I
in B $\flat$

Clarinet II
in B $\flat$

Menaechmus I

Con anima e vigoroso

Con anima e vigoroso

Organ

f

Ni ma-la, ni stul-ta si-es nⁱ in - do-mi-t^a Im-pos-

qu^e a-ni-mi, quod vi-r^o es - s^eo - di-o Vi-de-as, tu-te ti-bi

o - di - o ha - be - as.

ff

Prae-ter-hac si mi-hi ta - le post hunc di - em

ff

Fa-xis, fa - xo fo - ris vi - du - a vi - sas pa - trem:

ff

Nam quo-ti-ens fo-ras i-re vo-lo, Me re-ti-nes,

re-vo-cas, ro-gi-tas, Quo e-g°e-am, quam rem

a-gam, quid ne-go-ti ge-ram, Quid pe-tam, quid

fe-ram, quid fo-ris e-ge-rim.

Por-ti-to-rem do-mum du-xi; i-

^{t^a} om-nem mi-hi Rem ne-ces-se e-lo-quist, quic-quid

p

p

p

f

f

f

f

f

f

nam, au - rum, ves - tem, pur - pu - ram Be - ne

The first system consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb). The vocal parts have lyrics: 'nam, au - rum, ves - tem, pur - pu - ram Be - ne'. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

prae-be-o nec quic-quam e - ges, Ma - lo ca - ve - bis,

The second system consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb). The vocal parts have lyrics: 'prae-be-o nec quic-quam e - ges, Ma - lo ca - ve - bis,'. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

si sa - pis; *ad lib.* Vi - rum ob - ser - va - re de - si - nes.

The third system consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats (Bb). The vocal parts have lyrics: 'si sa - pis; *ad lib.* Vi - rum ob - ser - va - re de - si - nes.' The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Nº 2. Actus II

SCAENA III

Recitativo

Clarinet I
in B $\flat$

Clarinet II
in B $\flat$

Erotium

f Si-ne fo-ris sic: a-bi, no-l^o o-pe-ri-ri. In-tus pa-ra, cu-ra;

Organ

Andante cantabile con grazia

mf

vi-de, Quod o-pust, fi-at.

Andante cantabile con grazia

Andante cantabile con grazia

p *pp*

Ster - ni - te lec - tos, In - cen - di - t^e o - do - res; mun - di - ti - a

In - le - ce - br^a a - ni - most a - man - ti - um, a - man - ti - um. A -

man - ti^a - moe - ni - tas ma - lost, no - bis lu - crost. Sed

u - bi il - lest, quem co-quos an - t^e ae-dis ait es-s^e? at - qu^e ec-cum vi - de - o,

Più mosso con molto energico

Più mosso con molto energico.

Qui mi est u-sui et plu - ru-mum pro - dest.

Più mosso con molto energico

I-tem huic ul - tro fit, ut me - ret, po - tis - su-mus nos - tra^e ut sit

molto rit. Andante grazioso

p

molto rit. Andante grazioso

p

do-mi. Nunc eum a-di-bo; ad-lo-quar ul-tro. A-ni-mu-le mi, mi-hi

rit.

rit.

rit.

mi-ra vi-den-tur Te hic sta-re fo-ris, fo-res quoi pa-te-ant

a tempo

a tempo

Ma-gis, quam do-mus tu-a, do-mus qu^{om} haec tu-a sit. Om-ne pa-

a tempo

ra - tumst, Ut ius - sis - ti at - que ut vo - lu - is - ti, Ne - que ti - bi iamst

con anima
ul - la mo - ra in - tus. Pran - dium ut ius - sis - ti - hic cu - ra - tumst;

con anima
U - bi lu - bet, i - li - cet ac - cu - bit - tum.

Nº 3 Actus III

SCAENA II

Moderato

Clarinet I
in B $\flat$

Clarinet II
in B $\flat$

Menaechmus I

Organ

mf

mf

mf

Ut hoc u - ti-mur ma-xu-me mo-re mo-ro Mo -

les - to - que mul-tum, at - que u - ti qui-que sunt Op - tu - mi,

ma - xu - me mo - r-ē ha - bēnt hunc; clu - en - tis Si - bi om - nis

vo - lunt es - se mul - tos; bo - ni - ne an Ma - li sint, id hand quae - ri - tant. Res ma -

gis quae - ri - tur, quam clu - en - tum fi - des quo - i - us

mo-di Clu-e-at. Si est pau-per at-que haud ma-lus, ne-quam ha-be-tur; Sin

di-ves ma-lust, is clu-ens fru-gi ha-be-tur. Qui ne-que

a tempo

le-ges ne-que ae-quom bo-num us-quam co-lunt, Sol-li-ci-tos pa-tro-nos

ha-bent, Da-tum de-ne-gant, quod da-tumst; Li-ti-um ple-ni, ra-

pa-ces, Vi-ri frau-du-len-ti, Qui ant fae-no-re aut per-iu-ri-is

Ha-bent rem pa-ra-tam; mens est in que-re-lis. Iu-ris u-bi di-ci-tur

di - es, si - mul pa - tro - nis di - ci - tur; Quip - pe qui pro il - lis lo - quan - tur,

quae ma - le fe - ce - rint; Aut ad po - pu - lum aut in

iu - re aut ad iu - di - cem rest.

Nº4. Actus IV

SCAENA II

Moderato

Clarinet I
in B $\flat$

p *mp*

Clarinet II
in B $\flat$

Senex

mp

Ut ae-tas me-ast at-qu^e ut hoc u-sus

Organ

p *mp*

fac - tost, Gra - dum pro - fe - ram, pro - gre - di - ri pro - pe -

ra - bo. Sed id quam mi - hi fa - ci - le sit, haud sum fal - sus.

Nam per - ni - ci - tas de - se - rit, Con - si - tus sum Se - nec - tu - tē; o -

nus - tum ge - ro cor - pus; vi - res Re - li - que - rē. Ut ae - tas

ma - la mers est ma - la, ma - la ter - go!

Nam res plu - ru-mas pes - su-mas, quom ad - ve - nit, Ad - fert, quas

rit. e poco adagio

si au - tu-mem om-nis, ni - mis lon - gus ser - most. Sed haec res

rit. e poco adagio

rit. e poco adagio

mi-hi in pec-to-r^e et cor-de cu-raest, Quid-n^{am} hoc sit ne-go-ti,

quod fi-li-a sic Re-pen-t^e ex-pe-tit me, ut ad se-

s^e i-rem. Nec quid id sit mi-hi, cer-ti-us fa-cit, Quod ve-

lit, quod me ar-ces-sat. Ve—rum pro-pe-mo-dum iam sci-o,

quid si-ea-re-i; Cre-do cum vi-re-li-ti-gi-um

Tempo I

colla voce *colla voce* *ad lib* *Tempo I* *Tempo I*

na-tum es-s'e a-li-quod. I -

ta is - taec so - lent, quae vi - ros sub-ser - vi - re ——— Si - bi

pos - tu-lant, do - te fre - tae, fe - ro - ces. Et

il - li quo-qu^ehaud ab - sti-nent sae - pe cul - pa.

Ve-rumst mo-dus ta-men, quo-ad pa-ti u-xo-r^{em} o - por-tet, Nec pol

fi - li^aum - quam pa - tr^{em} ar - ces - sit ad se,

Ni - si aut quid com - mi - sit vir aut iur - gⁱest cau - sa. Sed id

quic - quid est, i - am sci ^{am}At-quē ^eec-cē ^{am}e - am - pse An - te

ae - dis et e - ius vi - rum vi - de - o tris - tem.

ad lib.
Id est, quod sus-pi-ca - bar.

Nº 5. Actus V

SCAENA IV

Allegro vigoroso

Clarinet I
in B $\flat$

Clarinet II
in B $\flat$

Messenio

Organ

Allegro vigoroso

ff

The musical score for Actus V, Scaena IV, features four staves. The top two staves are for Clarinet I and Clarinet II, both in B $\flat$. The third staff is for Messenio, and the bottom two staves are for the Organ. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vigoroso'. The key signature is one flat (B $\flat$). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The organ part features a prominent bass line with triplets and a melody in the right hand. The clarinet parts have melodic lines with accents and triplets. The Messenio part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

ta - men bo - no ser- v^o id est, qui rem e - ri - lem, Pro -

cu - rat, vi - det, col - lo - cat, co - gi - tat - que, Ut ab -

sen - t^e e - ro rem e - ri di - li - gen - ter Tu -

te - tur, quam si ip - se ad - sit, aut — rec - ti - us.

Ter - gum quam gu - lam, cru - ra quam ven - trem o -

por - tet Po - ti - o - r^a es - se, qui cor mo - des - te si - tumst. Re - cor -

de - tur id, Qui ni - hi - li sunt, quid is

molto rit *a tempo*
pre-ti De-tur ab su-is e-ris, Ig - na-vis, im-pro-bis vi-ris.

Ver - be - ra, com - pe - des, Mo - lae, las - si - tu - do,

fa - mes, fri - gus du - rum: Haec pre - ti - a sunt ig -

This system contains the first two systems of the musical score. It features a vocal line (soprano and alto) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass). The lyrics are in Latin. The first system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the vocal line.

na - - vi - ae. Id e - go ma - lum ma - le

This system contains the third and fourth systems of the musical score. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are in Latin. The piano part has a more active melody in the first system of this block.

me - tu - o.

This system contains the fifth and sixth systems of the musical score. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin. The piano part has a more active melody in the first system of this block, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic.

me - tu - o.

This system contains the seventh and eighth systems of the musical score. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin. The piano part has a more active melody in the first system of this block, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic.

PART VI

ATTIS
A SYMPHONIC POEM

ATTIS: A SYMPHONIC POEM

ATTIS, a beautiful Greek youth full of dreams and fancies, passionate, eager for new experiences, suddenly determines to sail away across the sea to Phrygia, there to become a priest of Cybele, goddess of the earth.

Scarcely has he arrived at this decision when he experiences one of those revulsions of feeling common to unregulated natures. Thoughts of home and all that he must leave behind, mingled with premonitions of disaster, crowd upon him, and for the moment he hesitates. Soon, however, he comes back to his first resolve; and, together with a company of youths whom his enthusiasm has inspired, he goes on board ship and resolutely sets sail.

As the voyage nears its end tender memories fill his heart with sadness. At the first sight of land there is an outburst of joy, but as Attis touches the shore he is again overcome by thoughts of home. Returning to his purpose, he summons his companions to follow, and they press on to the sacred grove in the still depths of which rises the temple of Cybele.

They approach the shrine as dusk comes on, and discover to their dismay a stone image where they had expected to find the beautiful goddess. The image of the goddess gives no sign of welcome, but stands grim and silent in the gathering shadows. Filled with vague distrust, but not despairing, they turn sorrowfully away. But they cannot yet give up the hope that the great goddess of the earth will by some visible sign show her acceptance of their worship, and again they approach the shrine with chanting.

Before they reach the temple, the air seems to be pervaded by a strange influence that dulls all thought of self, and moves them with a new and irresistible impulse. All about them is soft music, which gradually takes on the character of a dance.

As the music increases in intensity, the youths, drawn on by its stirring rhythms, move more and more quickly. Frenzy takes

possession of all; the dance becomes a wild and fearful orgy. At length, utterly exhausted, Attis sinks down, senseless, upon the ground.

As he comes to himself, he seems to hear an old melody of the homeland wafted over the seas. Responding to its suggestions he resolves to seek again his home and kindred. But Cybele, angered at the inconstancy of her devotee, unyokes a lion from her chariot, and bids him frighten the wavering Attis into submission. The youth, terror-stricken, flees to the shrine, and gives himself forever to the service of the Goddess.

The Attis is written in the modern form of the symphonic poem, and is scored for the full concert orchestra. The subject, taken from Catullus, has been given a free interpretation, in order that a proper musical sequence might be made possible.

The first theme, the Attis motive, G minor, *andante appassionato*, 3-4 time, — stated by the violins, violas, and 'celli — aims



at the portrayal of the successive steps by means of which Attis arrives at the determination to become a votary of Cybele.

Then follows a quieter motive (*poco adagio*) for clarinet, horns, and English horn, expressive of the tender emotions which he experiences as soon as he comes to his decision:



This is violently interrupted by a sharp incisive figure for the violins, which leads eventually to the first theme of the second

division, the sea voyage—C minor, *allegro ma non troppo*; 2-4 time:

No. 3
Allegro vivace

The second subject—in E flat major—is expressive of the nobler side of Attis's character, and has national suggestion through the incorporation of metrical structure essentially Greek (5-4 time):

No. 4
Maestoso

In the short "free fantasia" which now follows—the first part not being repeated—several purely musical themes are introduced leading to a variant of the Attis motive, which now takes on a somewhat dreamy and sorrowful character. The theme soon develops into a canonic duo between the oboe and English horn.

This is followed in turn by a contemplative theme for flute, oboe, and English horn:

No. 5

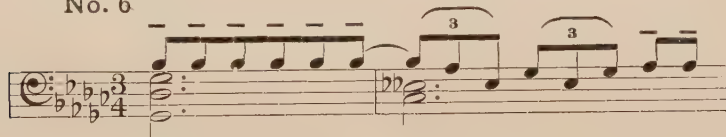


These themes are accompanied by a figure suggestive of the movement of the waves, and are hushed by the cries of "Land!" announced by blasts of the horns, repeated by the strings. At the third call the full orchestra responds with a statement of the Attis motive (*maestoso*). The *reprise* now follows.

As the vessel touches the shore, Attis, overcome by tender memories, looks questioningly across the seas towards home. This mood is expressed by a quiet theme for the muted strings, — E major, *poco adagio* — leading into solos for violin and 'cello, while the strings sustain a dominant seventh chord. This is followed by a choral-like theme played by the wood wind — F minor, *maestoso* — which, rising to a climax on *ff* chords for the brass, finally sinks into subdued harmonies as Attis and his companions stand awe-struck before the insensate image.

The Prayer motive — G flat major, *adagio*, 3-4 time — is given out by the bass clarinet accompanied by violas and 'celli *pp*, and

No. 6



is repeated several times in appropriate combinations.

As there comes no response, the desire for some answer to the prayer is voiced by the strings, in a second subject, in conjunction with the "Prayer" motive:

No. 7



The theme dies away and the choral chant is repeated in F sharp minor. At the conclusion of this movement, just as the

Prayer motive should enter again, the violins sustain B natural while a harsh dissonance resolving by an upward chromatic leading of the lower voice is followed by a figure, which, after three repetitions, leads directly into a dance — G major, *allegro con brio*, 3-4 time — based on the Prayer motive and its counter-subject.

This dance, written in a free adaptation of the Minuet form, gradually develops into a wild Bacchanale. As the change takes place the tonality grows vague and the rhythms become more and more agitated. All the themes already heard are introduced, but so transformed that they stand as expressions of the swift play of passion, which has brought about so complete a debasement of their better natures.

As the orgiastic music ceases, a long sustained tone in the violins leads into the next movement — B major, *poco andante molto espressivo*, 5-4 time. The flute gives out a quaint Greek theme — a quotation from the Hymn to Apollo. A solo horn answers with the Attis motive.

Again the Greek melody is heard, this time answered by the strings — eventually by the full orchestra — in a concise statement of the principal themes of the introductory division. As the concluding measures are about to end in a full cadence, the Finale — G sharp minor, *allegro vivace, quasi presto*, 2-4 time —



with its turbulent figures interrupts it, and we are precipitated directly into the struggle which finally results in driving Attis and his companions back to the service of Cybele. As if to heighten the awful situation, a short episode for horns and wood wind is introduced — one glimpse of their despair — leading to a final statement of a part of the Attis theme.

With a few subdued measures the work is brought to a close; the future course of events is left to the imagination.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE ATTIS

The instruments called for in Attis are as follows :

1 Piccolo	Cymbals
2 Flutes	Bass Drum
2 Oboes	Triangle
1 English Horn	Tam Tam
2 Clarinets	Tambourine
1 Bass Clarinet	Harp
2 Bassoons	Organ
4 Horns	1st Violins
2 Trumpets	2nd Violins
3 Trombones	Violas
1 Tuba	Violoncellos
2 Kettle Drums	Contra Basses

ATTIS

SYMPHONIC POEM

273

Andante appassionato

FLAUTI

OBOI

COR ANGLAISE

CLARINETTI
in B flat

CLARINETTO
BASSO

FAGOTTI

Andante appassionato

CORNI
in F

TROMBA
in B flat

TROMBONI I & II

TROMBONE III

TUBA

TIMPANI
in B flat & F

Andante appassionato

VIOLINI 1^{mo}

VIOLINI 2^{mo}

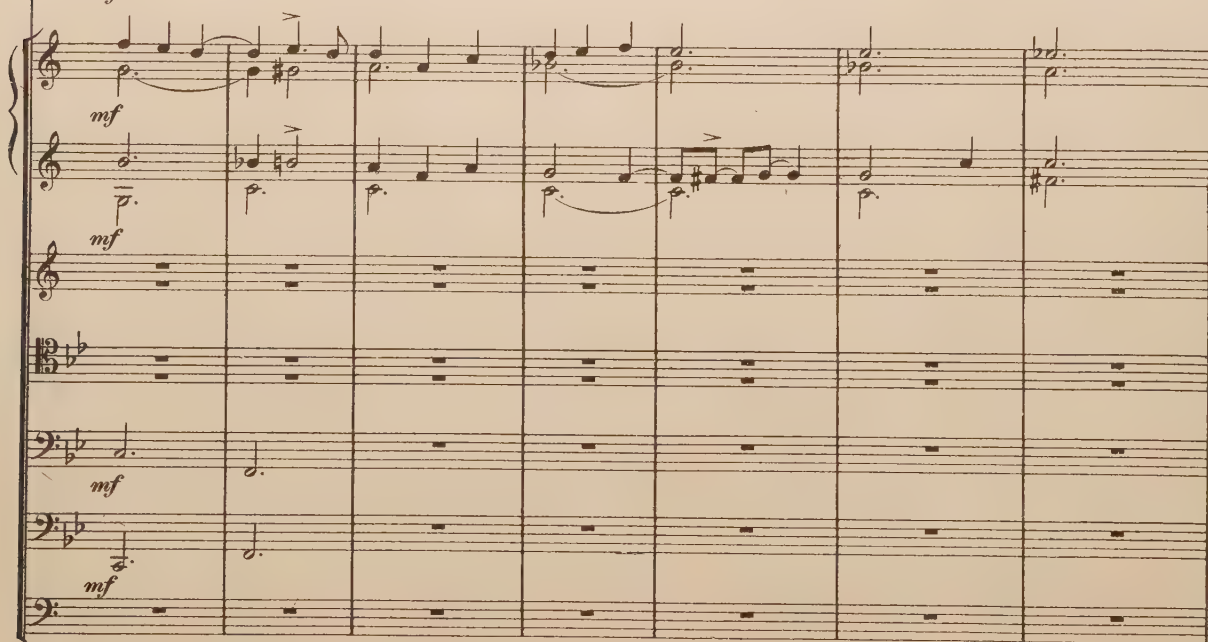
VIOLE

'CELLI

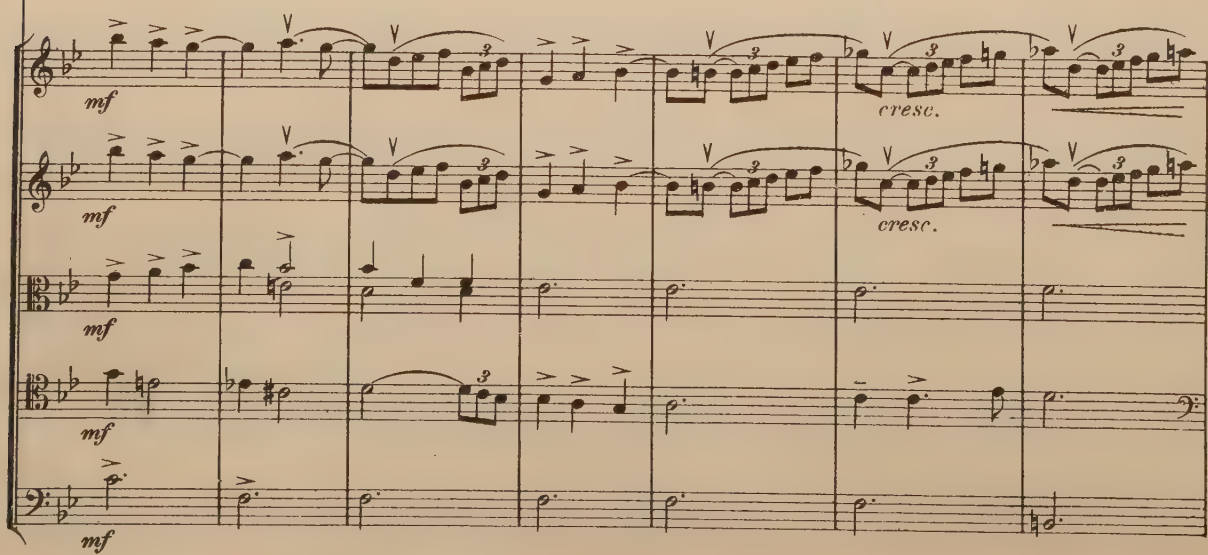
C. BASSI



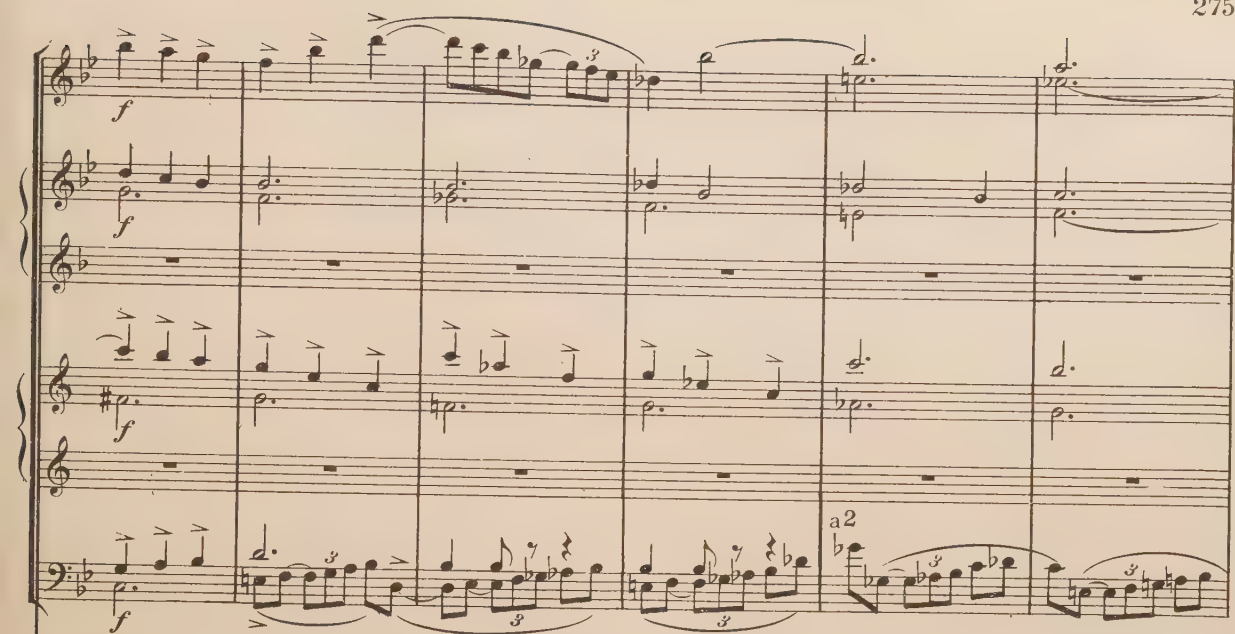
First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in G major, marked *mf*. The second and third staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, also marked *mf*. The fourth and fifth staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, marked *mf*. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.



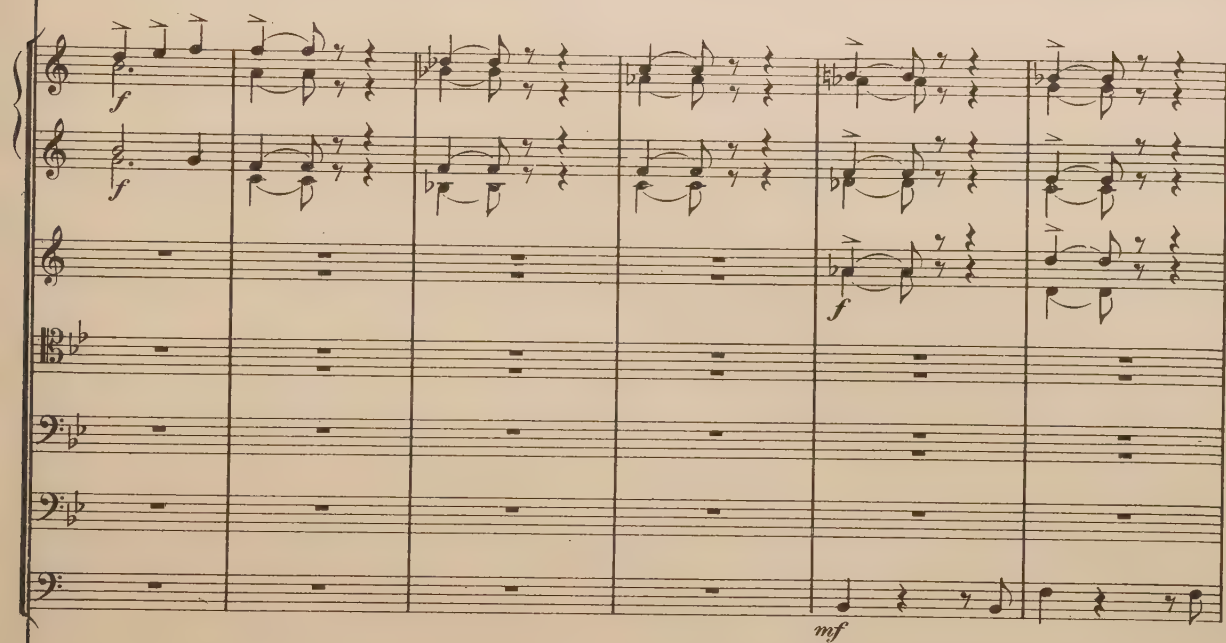
Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in G major, marked *mf*. The second and third staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, marked *mf*. The fourth and fifth staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, marked *mf*. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.



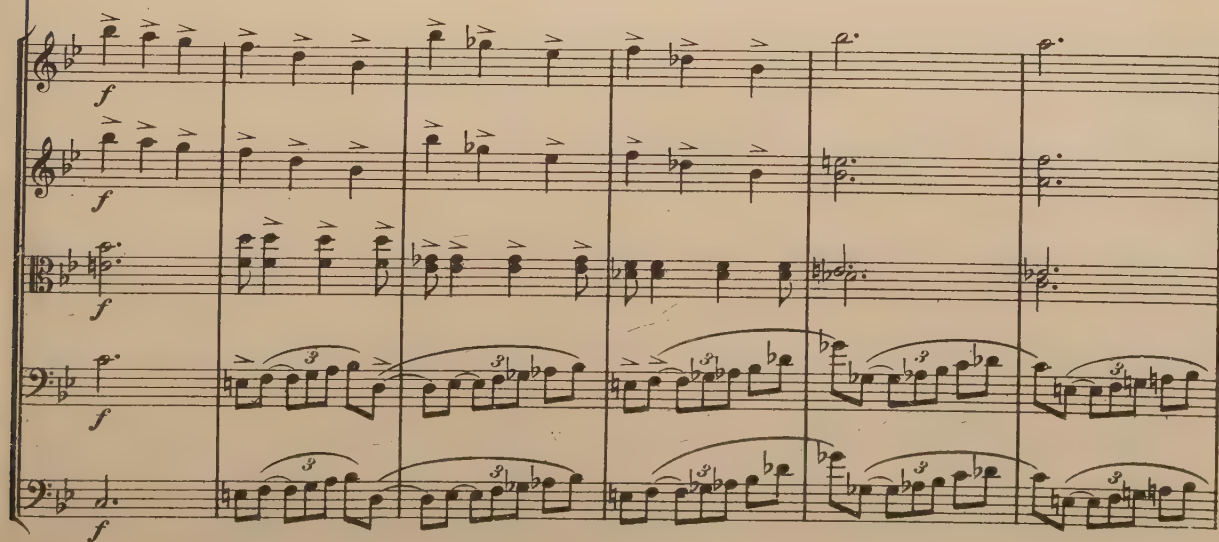
Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in G major, marked *mf*. The second and third staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, marked *mf*. The fourth and fifth staves are a piano accompaniment in G major, marked *mf*. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.



First system of a musical score, measures 1-6. The system consists of five staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and a fermata. The second staff (treble clef) also begins with *f* and provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) begins with a sharp key signature change and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. The fifth staff (bass clef) begins with *f* and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, triplets, and a fermata. A rehearsal mark 'a2' is placed above the fifth staff at measure 5.



Second system of the musical score, measures 7-12. The system consists of seven staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with *f* and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The second staff (treble clef) also begins with *f* and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) begins with a sharp key signature change and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. The sixth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. The seventh staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking appears below the fifth staff at measure 10.



Third system of the musical score, measures 13-18. The system consists of five staves. The first staff (treble clef) begins with *f* and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The second staff (treble clef) also begins with *f* and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The third staff (treble clef) begins with *f* and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, triplets, and a fermata. The fourth staff (bass clef) begins with *f* and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, triplets, and a fermata. The fifth staff (bass clef) begins with *f* and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes, triplets, and a fermata.

Più mosso (♩=138)

a 2

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is in 2/4 time, marked "Più mosso (♩=138)". It features a melody in the upper voice (treble clef) and a bass line in the lower voice (bass clef). The melody includes a trill in measure 2 and a double bar line in measure 3. The bass line features a triplet in measure 1 and a trill in measure 2. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Più mosso (♩=138)

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score continues the melody and bass line from the first system. The melody in the upper voice has a long rest in measure 9. The bass line continues with a triplet in measure 9. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat).

Più mosso (♩=138)

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The score continues the melody and bass line. The melody in the upper voice has a trill in measure 17. The bass line continues with a triplet in measure 17. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat).

First system of musical notation (measures 275-277). The score is written for a piano and includes staves for Treble, Alto, and Bass clefs. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system ends with a double bar line.

Measures 275-277. Dynamics: *f*, *sfz*, *rit.*

Second system of musical notation (measures 275-277). The score continues from the first system. It includes staves for Treble, Alto, and Bass clefs. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The second system ends with a double bar line.

Measures 275-277. Dynamics: *f*, *sfz*, *rit.*

Poco Adagio (♩=60)

First system of musical notation for 'Poco Adagio'. It consists of five staves. The first two staves (treble clef) and the fifth staff (bass clef) contain sparse accompaniment with chords and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) feature a more active melody with triplets and slurs, marked with an *espressivo* instruction and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is indicated as *Poco Adagio* with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute (♩=60).

Poco Adagio (♩=60)

Second system of musical notation for 'Poco Adagio'. It consists of five staves. The first two staves (treble clef) and the fifth staff (bass clef) contain sparse accompaniment with chords and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) feature a more active melody with triplets and slurs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is indicated as *Poco Adagio* with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute (♩=60). A *Muta to C and G* instruction is written below the fifth staff.

Poco Adagio (♩=60)

Third system of musical notation for 'Poco Adagio'. It consists of five staves. The first two staves (treble clef) and the fifth staff (bass clef) contain sparse accompaniment with chords and rests, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves (treble clef) feature a more active melody with triplets and slurs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is indicated as *Poco Adagio* with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute (♩=60). A *pizz.* instruction is written below the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Debussy, measures 1-10. The score is for a piano and includes a vocal line. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal line is in a higher register and includes a 'rit.' marking. The score is written on ten staves with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

1

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for five staves: Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, Bass Clef 1, Bass Clef 2, and Bass Clef 3. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time. The first three staves (Treble Clef 1, Treble Clef 2, and Bass Clef 1) are marked with a piano (pp) dynamic. The melody is primarily in the Treble Clef 1 and Treble Clef 2 staves, with the Bass Clef 1 staff providing a harmonic accompaniment. The Bass Clef 2 and Bass Clef 3 staves provide a bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Tempo I

First system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are for piano (p), marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom four staves are for violin (v), also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the violin part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement.

Tempo I

Second system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are for piano (p), marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom four staves are for violin (v), also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part continues its melodic line with slurs and accents, while the violin part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement.

Tempo I

Third system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are for piano (p), marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom four staves are for violin (v), also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents, while the violin part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in two systems of staves. The first system consists of ten staves, with the first five staves containing musical notation and the last five staves being empty. The second system consists of five staves, all of which contain musical notation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'crescendo'. The page is numbered '1' in the top left corner.

a 2 rit.

ff

ff

SOLO

rit.

ff

ff

f cresc.

ff

rit.

ff

SOLO

First system of musical notation. It includes a treble staff with a solo section marked "SOLO" and "rit.". The solo part features triplets of eighth notes. The bass staff has a melodic line with a triplet. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a left hand with a single note. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

Second system of musical notation. It includes a full orchestra with a symphony orchestra (strings, woodwinds, brass) and a percussion section. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

Third system of musical notation. It includes a solo section marked "rit." and "pizz.". The solo part features triplets of eighth notes. The bass staff has a melodic line with a triplet. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a left hand with a single note. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

Allegro con spirito

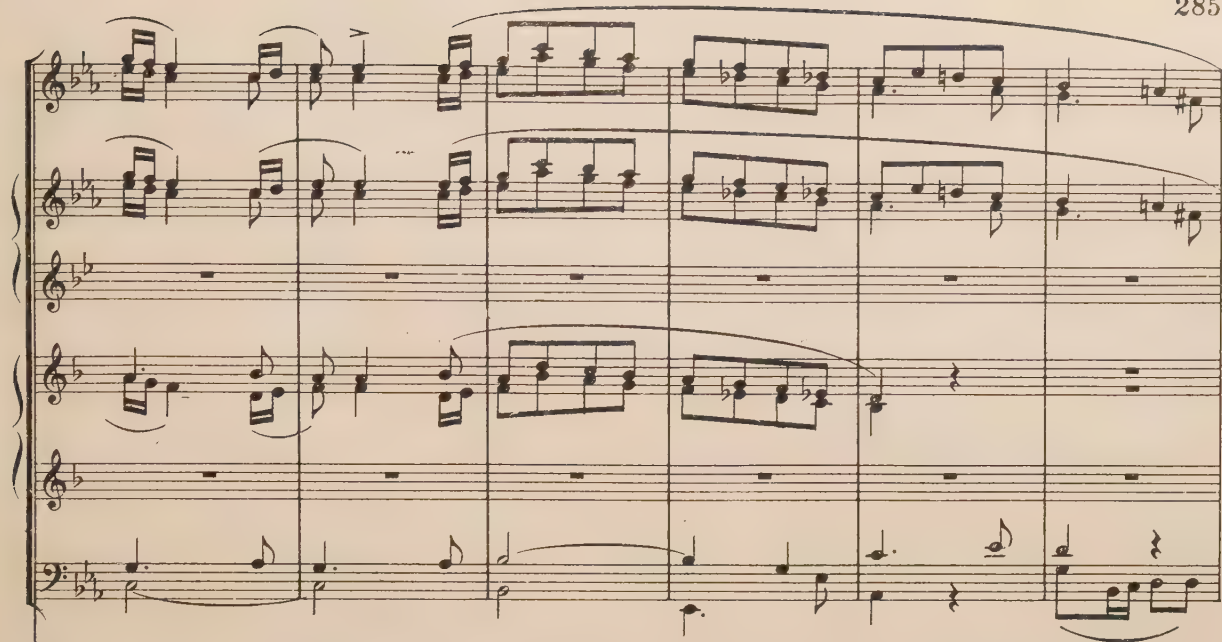
First system of musical notation, marked *Allegro con spirito*. It features a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are a piano part, with the second staff starting with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The bottom two staves are a cello and double bass part. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

Allegro con spirito

Second system of musical notation, marked *Allegro con spirito*. It continues the grand staff from the first system. The piano part in the second staff features a long, sustained note. The cello and double bass part in the bottom two staves has a more active, rhythmic pattern.

Allegro con spirito

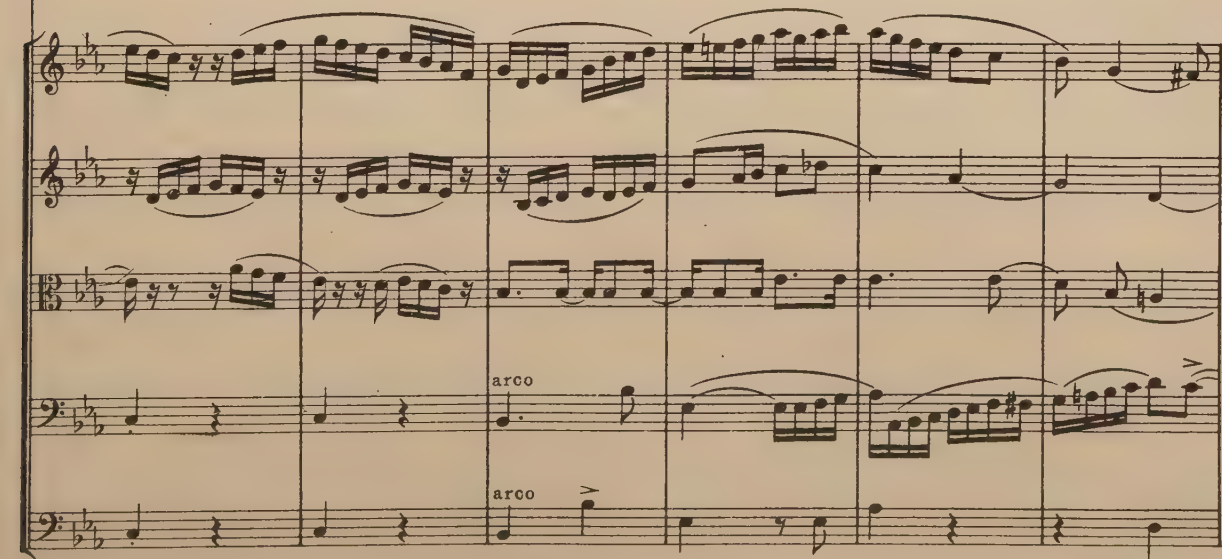
Third system of musical notation, marked *Allegro con spirito*. This system introduces a third staff, likely for a violin or viola, which plays a rapid, sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The piano part (second staff) also has a similar rapid pattern. The cello and double bass part (bottom two staves) continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pizz.* (pizzicato) for the double bass in the final measure.



First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) contain complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The third staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains melodic lines similar to the top staves. The fifth staff (treble clef) is mostly empty. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests.



Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) are mostly empty. The third staff (treble clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. The fifth staff (bass clef) is mostly empty. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests.



Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) contain complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The third staff (treble clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests. The fifth staff (bass clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple melodic line with some rests. The word "arco" is written above the fourth staff in the third measure.

SOLO

poco a poco ritenuto

SOLO

mp

poco a poco ritenuto

SOLO

pizz.

p

espressivo

espressivo

The musical score is written for a piano and a violin/viola. The piano part is in the lower staves, and the violin/viola part is in the upper staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 10. The second system contains measures 11 through 20. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). Performance instructions include *poco a poco ritenuto* (gradually slowing down), *SOLO* (solo), and *espressivo* (expressive). The *pizz.* marking indicates a pizzicato section for the piano.

a tempo

sfz

p

a tempo

mf

p

a tempo

mp

f

mp

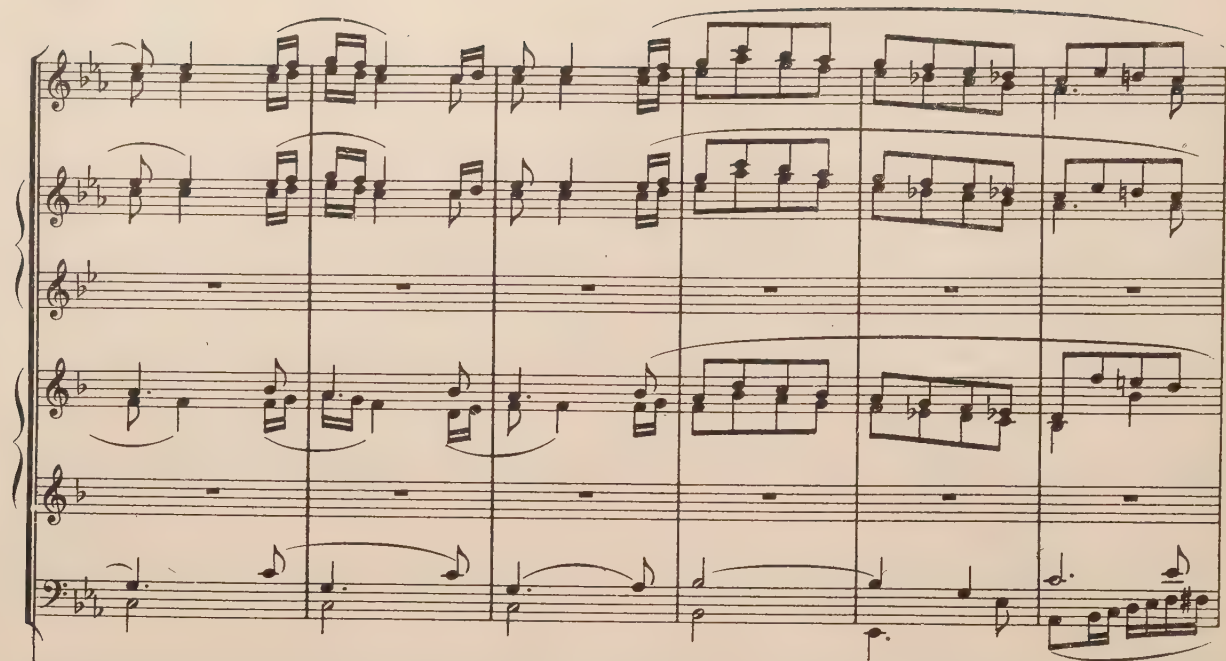
f

mp

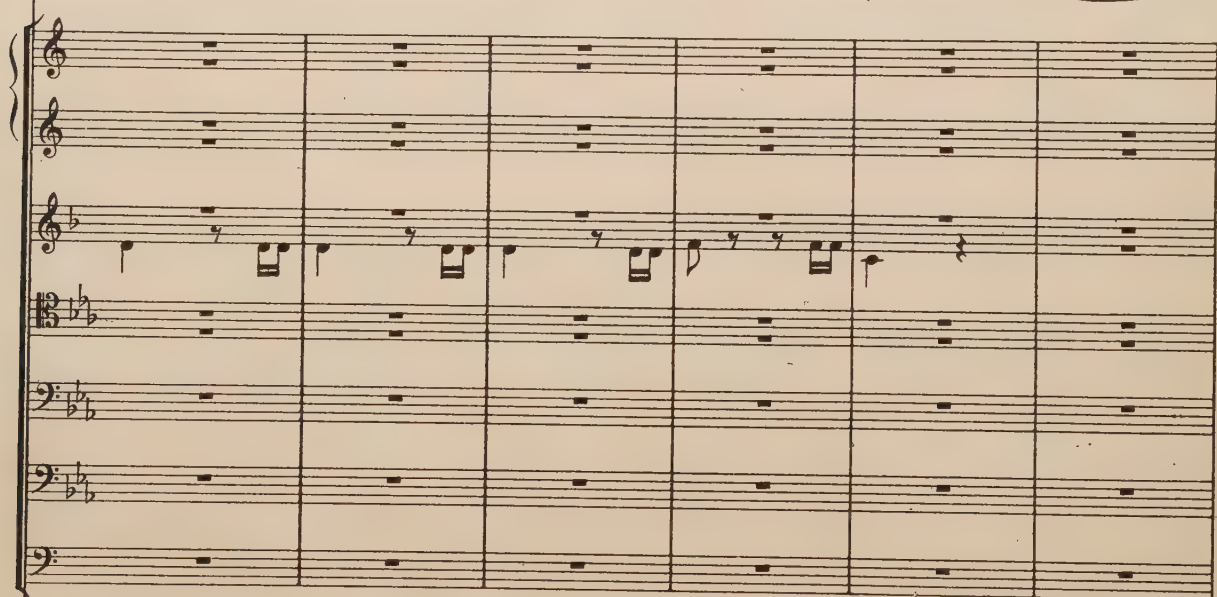
f

arco

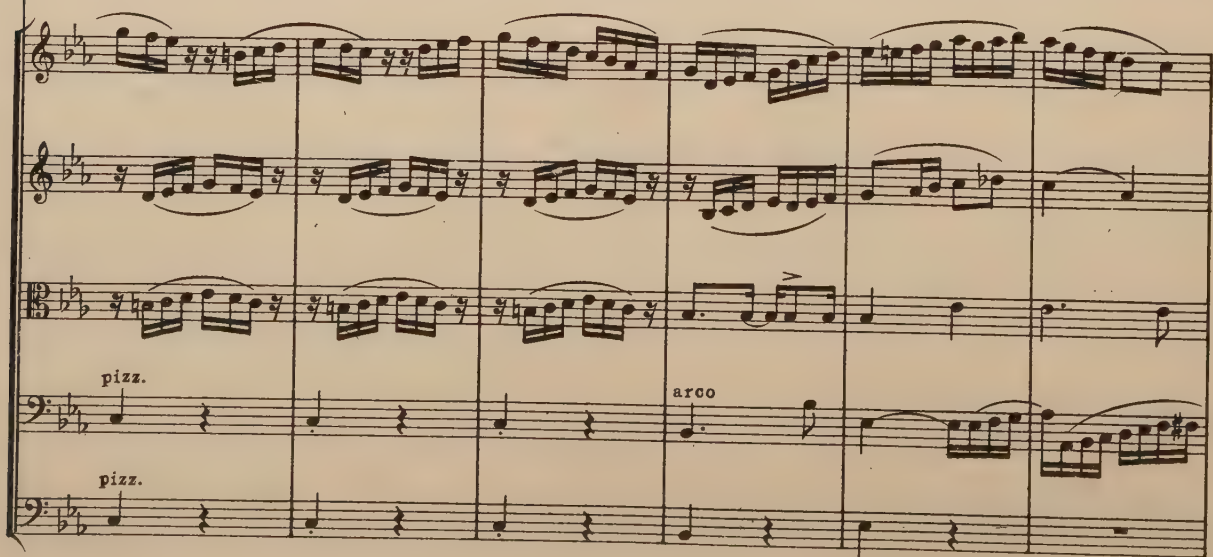
f



The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, the middle two are alto clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex arrangement of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several measures with rests, particularly in the middle two staves.



The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, the middle two are alto clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is mostly composed of rests across all staves, with some sparse notation in the middle two staves.



The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, the middle two are alto clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex arrangement of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several measures with rests, particularly in the middle two staves. The bottom staff has the instruction "pizz." (pizzicato) written below it. The middle staff has the instruction "arco" (arco) written above it.

*poco rit.**a2* *allegro*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a piano (p) and a violin (v) part. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *poco rit.* and the dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte).

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a piano (p) and a violin (v) part. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *poco rit.* and the dynamics include *f* (forte).

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a piano (p) and a violin (v) part. The piano part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *allegro* and the dynamics include *f* (forte). The word *arco* is written above the piano part in measure 11.

crescendo e accelerando

The first system of the musical score consists of six measures. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The top staff has a rapid, ascending melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff continues this melodic line with some rests. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The fifth and sixth staves have a more rhythmic, bass-like part. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

The second system of the musical score is a set of empty staves, consisting of six staves in total, arranged in two groups of three. It is intended for a continuation of the musical piece.

crescendo e accelerando

The third system of the musical score consists of six measures. It continues the musical piece with similar complexity to the first system. The top staff features rapid, ascending melodic lines. The second staff has a more melodic line with some rests. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support. The fifth and sixth staves have a rhythmic, bass-like part. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso

First system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a trill-like figure. The second and third staves have a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves have a bass line. The tempo marking 'rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso' is written above the first staff. The dynamics 'ff' (fortissimo) are marked on the second and third staves.

rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso

Second system of the musical score. It features five staves. The tempo marking 'rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso' is written above the first staff. The dynamics 'ff' (fortissimo) are marked on the second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso

Third system of the musical score. It features five staves. The tempo marking 'rall - en - tan - do e **A** maestoso' is written above the first staff. The dynamics 'ff' (fortissimo) are marked on the second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The label 'G string' is written on the right side of the system, indicating the instrument playing the final notes.



A system of six musical staves with a treble and bass clef, key signature of two flats, and a common time signature. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The fifth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The sixth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The music concludes with a double bar line. Above the first staff, the text *rit. e dim.* is written. Below the sixth staff, the text *p* is written.

A system of four musical staves with a treble and bass clef, key signature of two flats, and a common time signature. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a slur. The music concludes with a double bar line. Above the first staff, the text *rit. e dim.* is written. Below the fourth staff, the text *pizz.* is written. Below the fifth staff, the text *p* is written.

Piccolo

First system of musical notation for Piccolo, measures 1-6. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measures 1-3 show a melodic line in the first staff with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 4-6 show a similar melodic line in the second staff, also with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff contains a sustained note in measure 1, followed by rests. The fourth staff contains a sustained note in measure 1, followed by rests. The fifth staff contains a sustained note in measure 1, followed by rests. The sixth staff contains a sustained note in measure 1, followed by rests.

Molto allegro e agitato

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Measures 7-8 show a melodic line in the first staff with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 9-10 show a similar melodic line in the second staff, also with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff contains a sustained note in measure 7, followed by rests. The fourth staff contains a sustained note in measure 7, followed by rests. The fifth staff contains a sustained note in measure 7, followed by rests. The sixth staff contains a sustained note in measure 7, followed by rests.

Molto allegro e agitato

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Measures 13-14 show a melodic line in the first staff with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 15-16 show a similar melodic line in the second staff, also with accents and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff contains a sustained note in measure 13, followed by rests. The fourth staff contains a sustained note in measure 13, followed by rests. The fifth staff contains a sustained note in measure 13, followed by rests. The sixth staff contains a sustained note in measure 13, followed by rests.

This page of musical notation is divided into three systems, each containing five staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first staff features a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth measure. The second staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The third staff shows a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth. The fourth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The fifth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth.

System 2: The first staff features a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth. The second staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The third staff shows a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth. The fourth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The fifth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth.

System 3: The first staff features a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth. The second staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The third staff shows a melodic line with a trill in the first measure and a series of eighth notes in the fourth. The fourth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth. The fifth staff has a sustained note in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the fourth.

Piccolo tacet

The musical score is written for a band and is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for Piccolo (tacet), Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, and Cymbals. The second system includes staves for Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, and Cymbals. The score features complex rhythmic patterns and key signatures changes.

System 1:

- Piccolo:** tacet
- Flute:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Clarinet:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Bassoon:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Saxophone:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Trumpet:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Trombone:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Tuba:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Cymbals:** *vibrato*

System 2:

- Piccolo:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Flute:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Clarinet:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Bassoon:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Saxophone:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Trumpet:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Trombone:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Tuba:** Melodic line with various intervals and accidentals.
- Cymbals:** *vibrato*

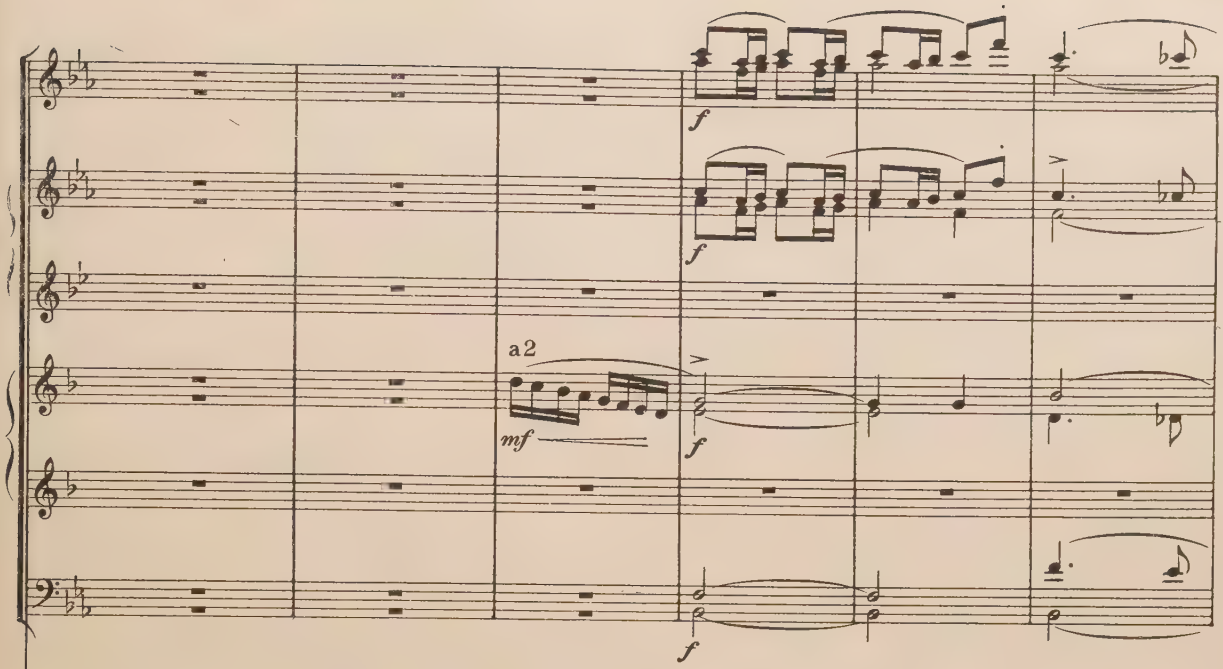
The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from B-flat major to E-flat major and back to B-flat major.

B
Tempo I

[illegible]

rit. **B Tempo I**

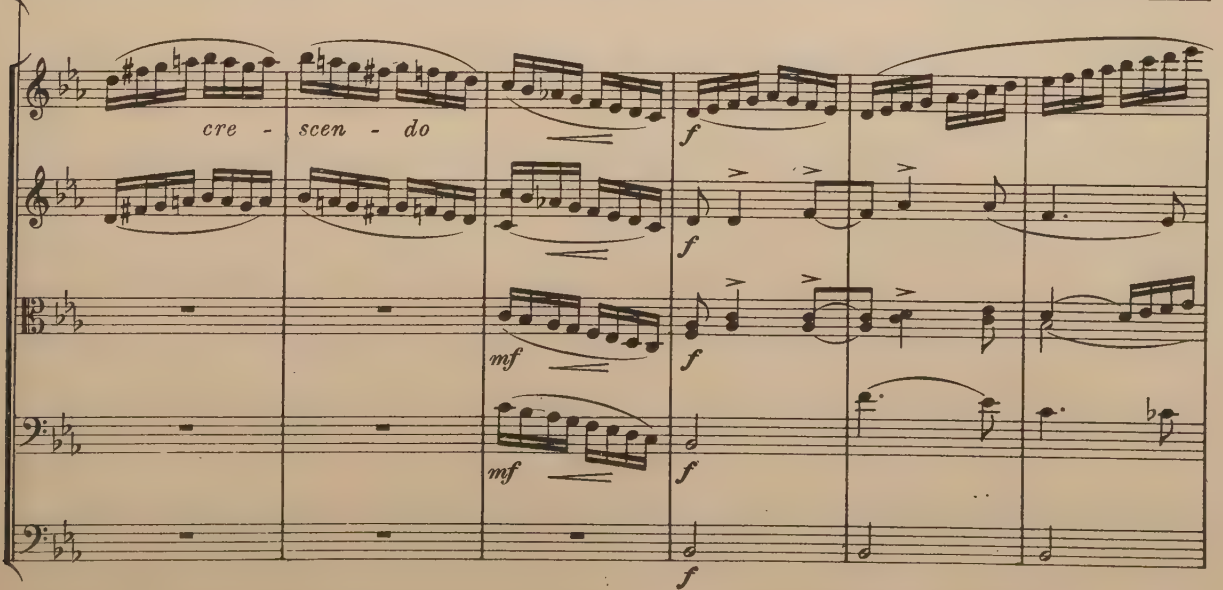
pp *p* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*



First system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The middle two staves are also treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first three measures are mostly rests. In the fourth measure, there is a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The fifth measure has a *f* dynamic marking. The sixth measure has a *f* dynamic marking. There is a *mf* dynamic marking in the fourth measure on the third staff, with a note marked *a2* and an accent (>). The system ends with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The middle two staves are also treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first three measures are mostly rests. In the fourth measure, there is a *mf* dynamic marking. The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The middle two staves are also treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first three measures are mostly rests. In the fourth measure, there is a *f* dynamic marking. The fifth measure has a *f* dynamic marking. The sixth measure has a *f* dynamic marking. There is a *mf* dynamic marking in the fourth measure on the third staff, with a note marked *a2* and an accent (>). The system ends with a double bar line.

Meno mosso

*espressivo**mp*

Meno mosso

*p**p*

This musical score is for a piano and string ensemble. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has six staves: two for the piano (treble and bass clef) and four for strings (two violins, two violas). The piano part begins with a melody in the right hand, marked *p* (piano), and a bass line in the left hand. The string section provides harmonic support. The second system continues the piano melody, which enters a *SOLO* section marked *mf* *espressivo*. The string section continues with a rhythmic pattern in the violins, marked *pizz.* (pizzicato), and a bass line in the violas, also marked *pizz.*. The piano part concludes with a final melody in the right hand, marked *p*.

p

SOLO
mf *espressivo*

pizz.

SOLO

pizz.

p

Solo *molto espressivo*

molto espressivo

Solo *p*

poco rit. a poco Andante

pp

pp

poco rit. a poco Andante

pp

arco

p

rit. *Solo* *Tempo I*

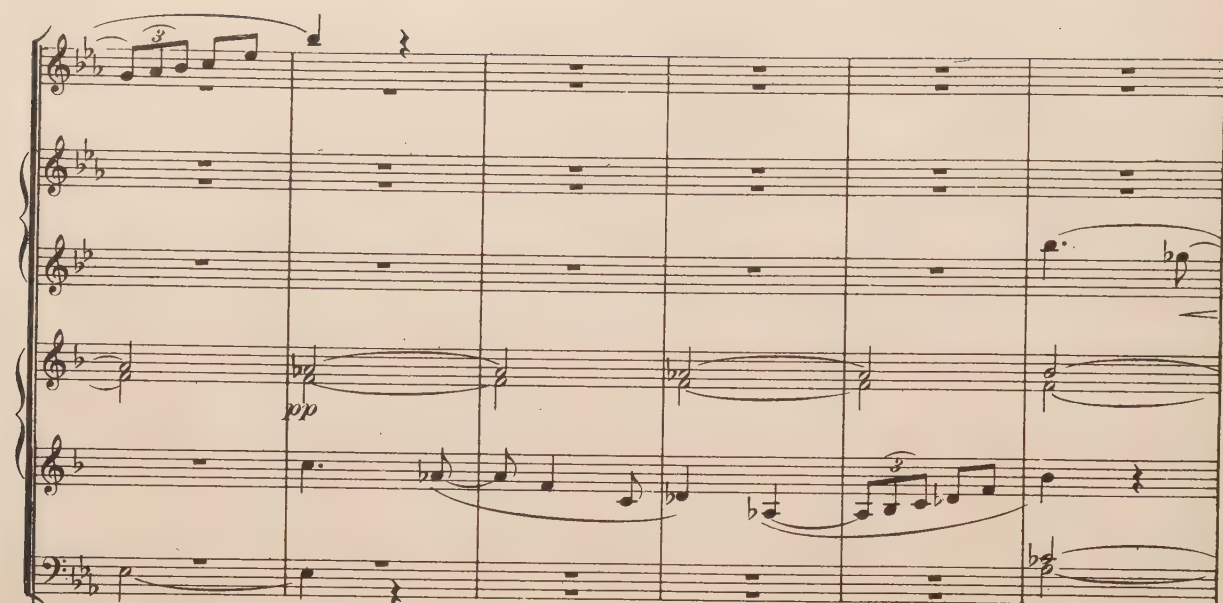
rit. *rit.* *rit.*

pp

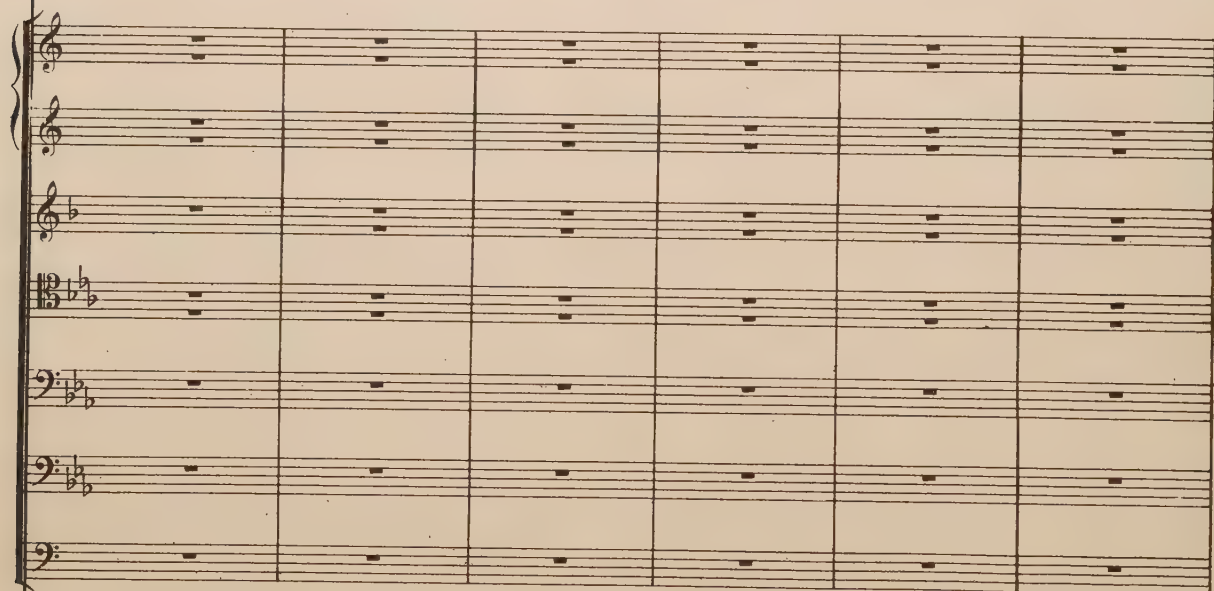
Tempo I

Tempo I

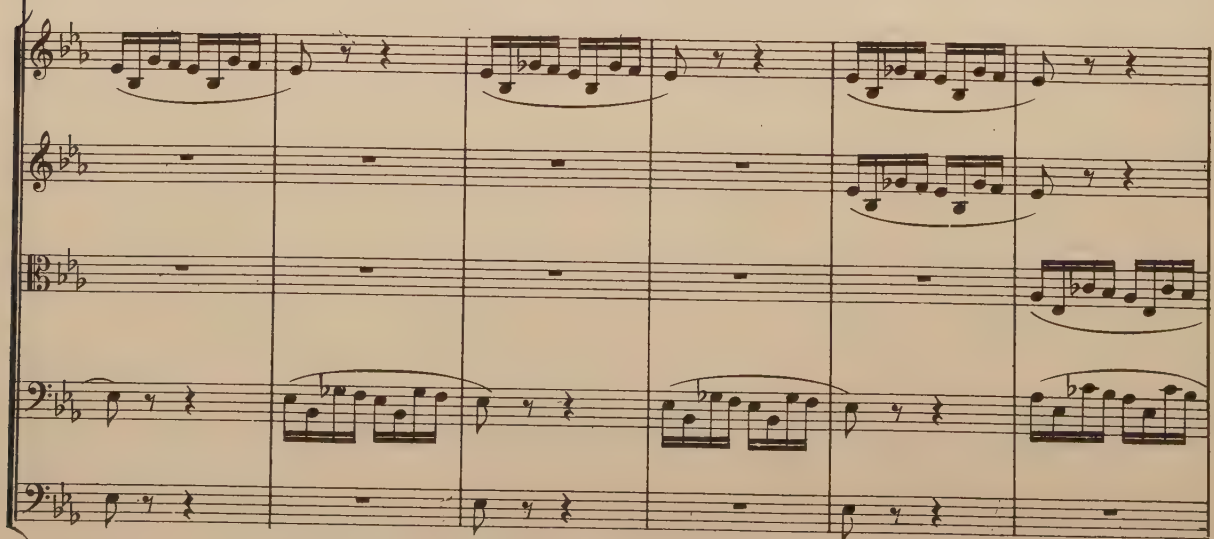
pizz. *p* *pizz.* *p*



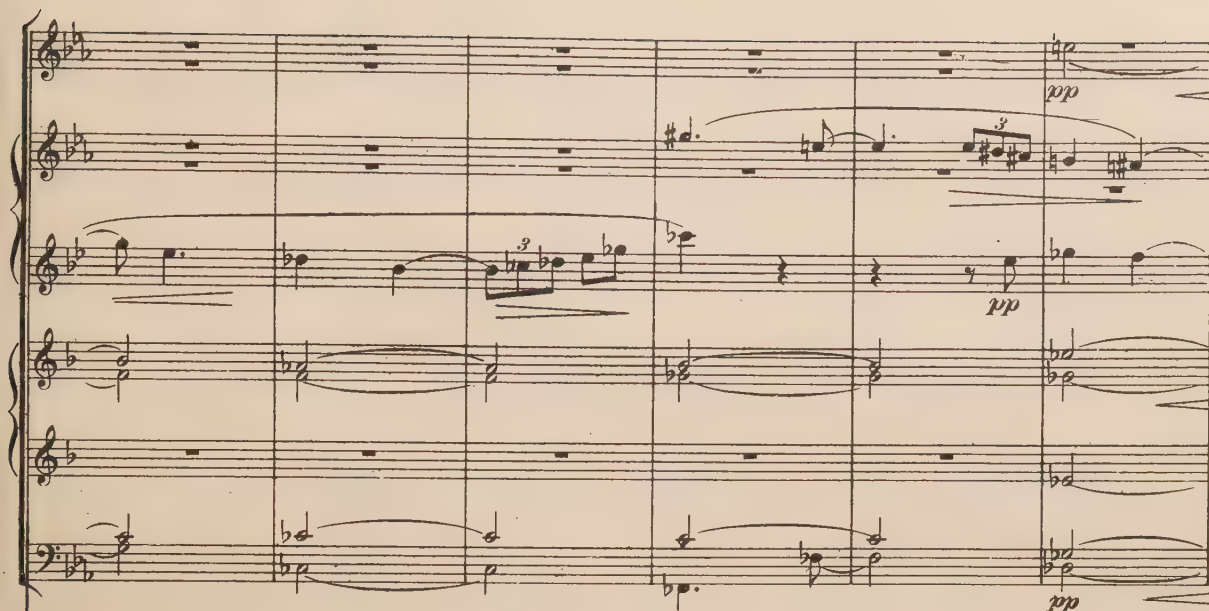
First system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) followed by a quarter rest. The second staff is empty. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F4 with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking, followed by a half rest. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F4, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F3, followed by a half rest.



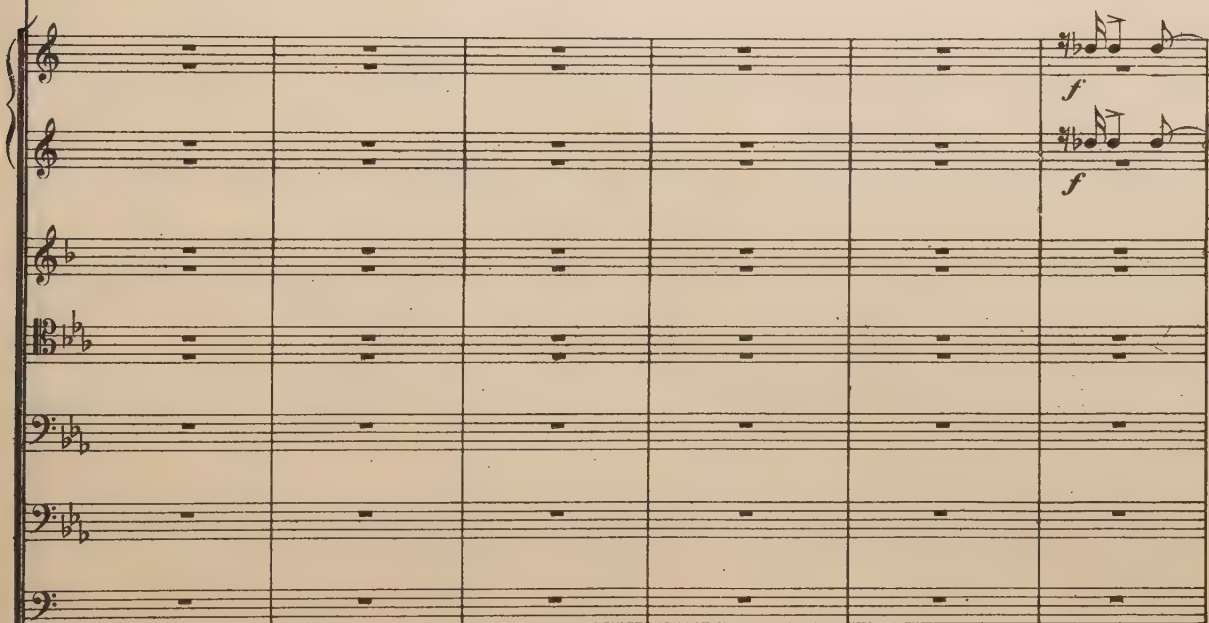
Second system of the musical score, consisting of six empty staves with treble and bass clefs and a key signature of two flats.



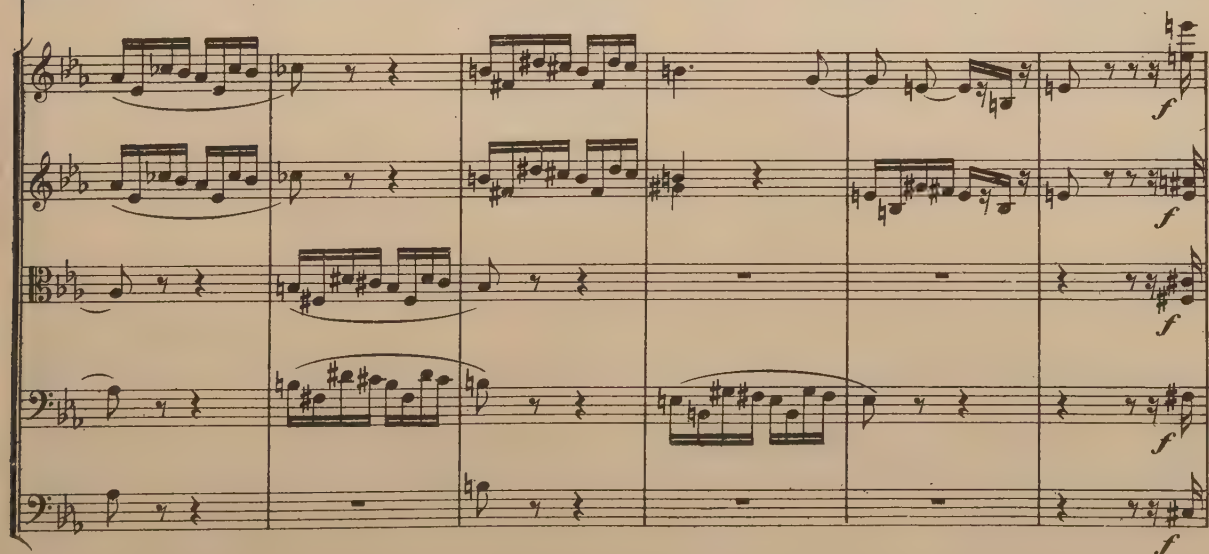
Third system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F4, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The second staff is empty. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F4, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5, all beamed together. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F3, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B-flat3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4, all beamed together. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F3, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B-flat3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4, all beamed together. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats; it contains a half note F3, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B-flat3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4, all beamed together.



First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The sixth staff has a *pp* dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The sixth staff has a *f* dynamic marking.



Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *f* dynamic marking. The sixth staff has a *f* dynamic marking.

This page of musical notation, numbered 304, is a score for a grand piano. It features a grand staff with five systems of staves. The first system consists of five staves, with the first two staves of each system likely representing the right and left hands of the piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout the score. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature is B-flat major. The score is written in a clear, professional style, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic development of the piece. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout the score. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature is B-flat major. The score is written in a clear, professional style, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

Andante molto appassionato

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are for a piano, with the first four in treble clef and the fifth in bass clef. The bottom staff is for a cello or double bass in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is 'Andante molto appassionato'. The first staff begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second staff also begins with *ff*. The third staff begins with *ff*. The fourth staff begins with *ff*. The fifth staff begins with *ff*. The sixth staff begins with *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line, followed by a repeat sign and a final measure with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Andante molto appassionato

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are for a piano, with the first four in treble clef and the fifth in bass clef. The bottom staff is for a cello or double bass in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is 'Andante molto appassionato'. The first staff begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second staff begins with *ff*. The third staff begins with *ff*. The fourth staff begins with *ff*. The fifth staff begins with *ff*. The sixth staff begins with *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line, followed by a repeat sign and a final measure with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Andante molto appassionato

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top five staves are for a piano, with the first four in treble clef and the fifth in bass clef. The bottom staff is for a cello or double bass in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo/mood is 'Andante molto appassionato'. The first staff begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second staff begins with *ff*. The third staff begins with *ff*. The fourth staff begins with *ff*. The fifth staff begins with *ff*. The sixth staff begins with *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line, followed by a repeat sign and a final measure with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble, organized into six systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Consists of six staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second and fourth staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The bottom staff has a bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.
- System 2:** Also consists of six staves. The notation continues with similar note values and rests. The key signature remains two flats.
- System 3:** Consists of six staves. The notation continues with similar note values and rests. The key signature remains two flats.
- System 4:** Consists of six staves. The notation continues with similar note values and rests. The key signature remains two flats.
- System 5:** Consists of six staves. The notation continues with similar note values and rests. The key signature remains two flats.
- System 6:** Consists of six staves. The notation continues with similar note values and rests. The key signature remains two flats.

Dynamic markings include "pizz." (pizzicato) appearing on the bottom staff of the fifth and sixth systems.

rit. **Meno mosso**

SOLO
p

rit. **Meno mosso**

pp

rit. **Meno mosso**

pp *p*

arco

rit.

C à tempo

SOLO

p

rit.

a tempo

rit.

a tempo

mf

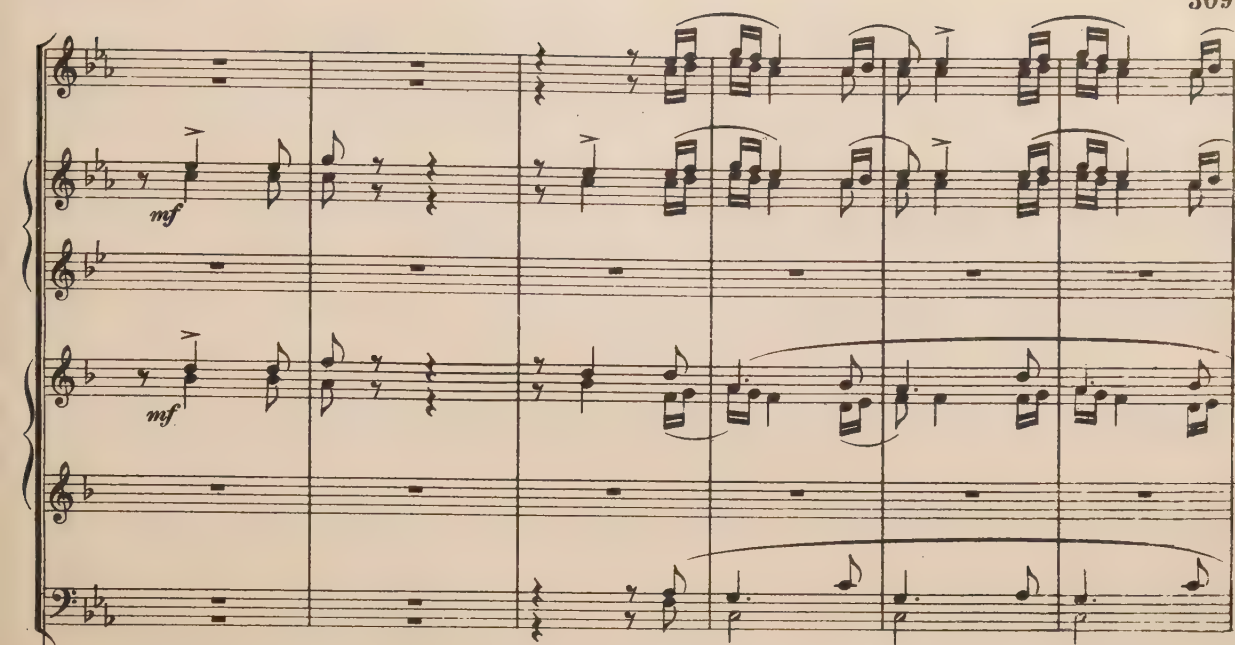
rit.

C a tempo

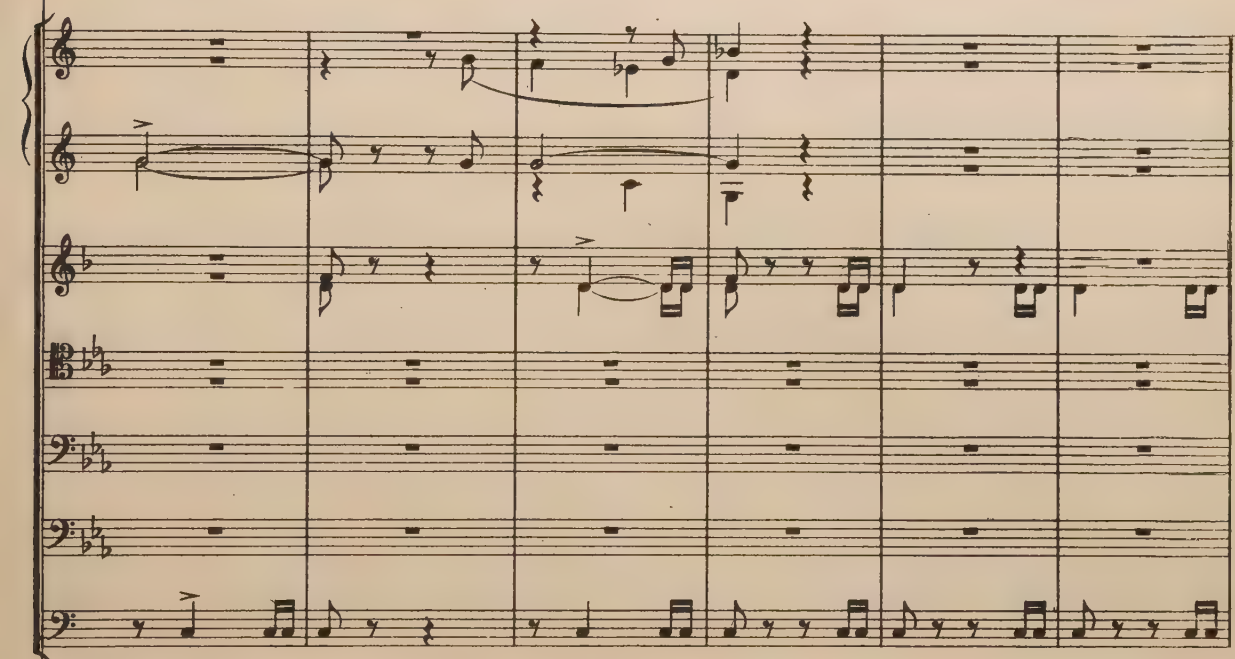
*sfz**mf**mf**mf**mf*

arco

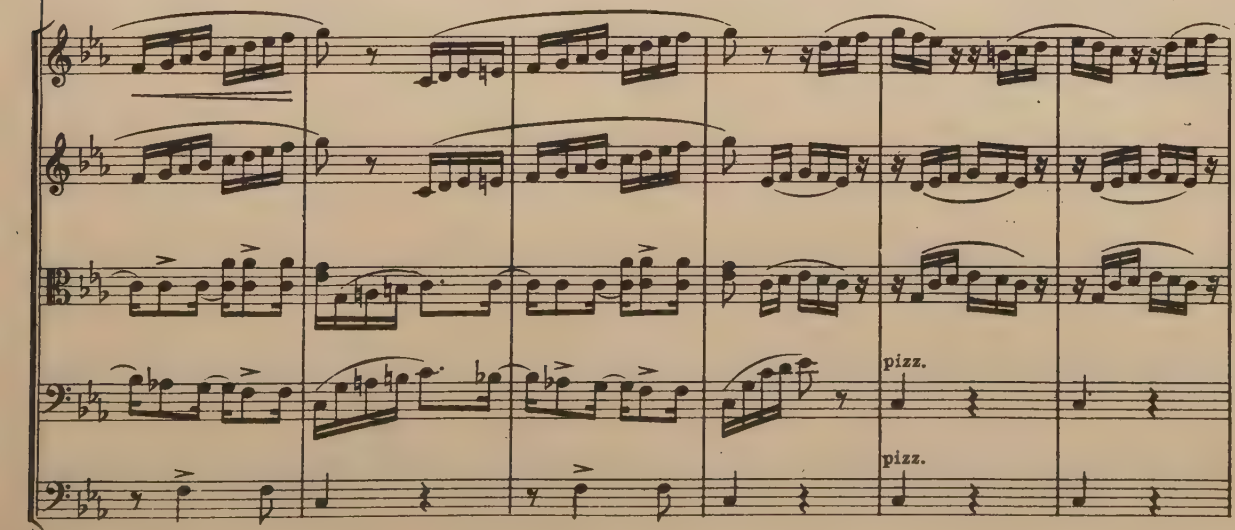
mf



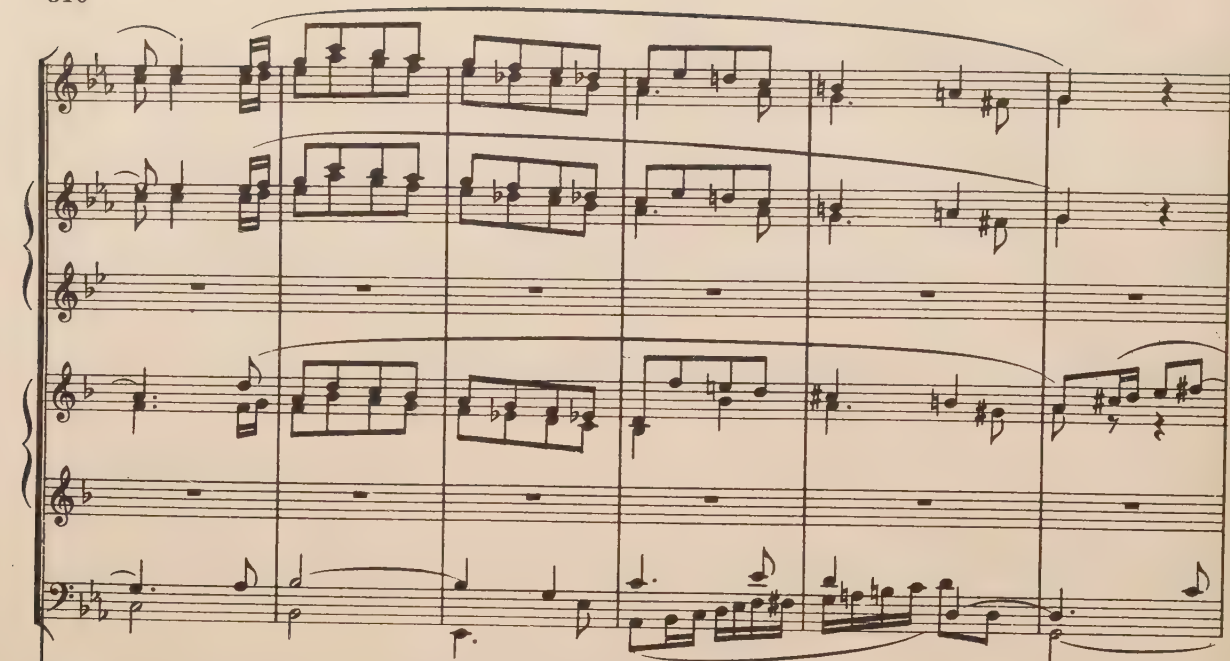
First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first staff has a *mf* marking. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests.



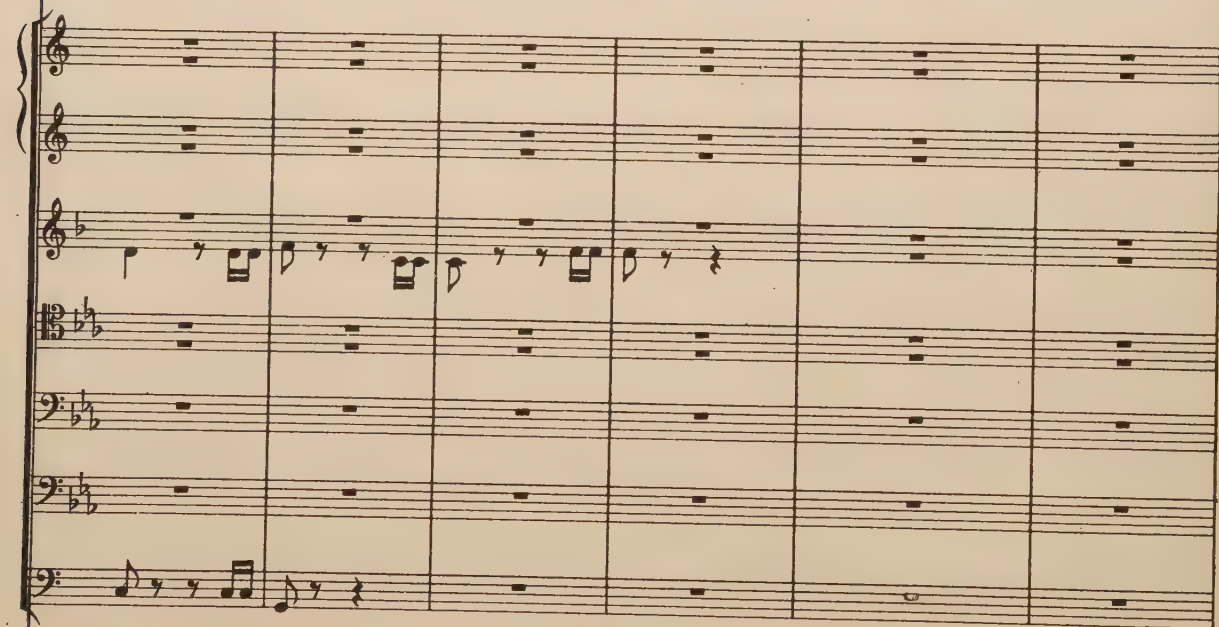
Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music continues with various note values and rests, including some longer notes in the first staff.



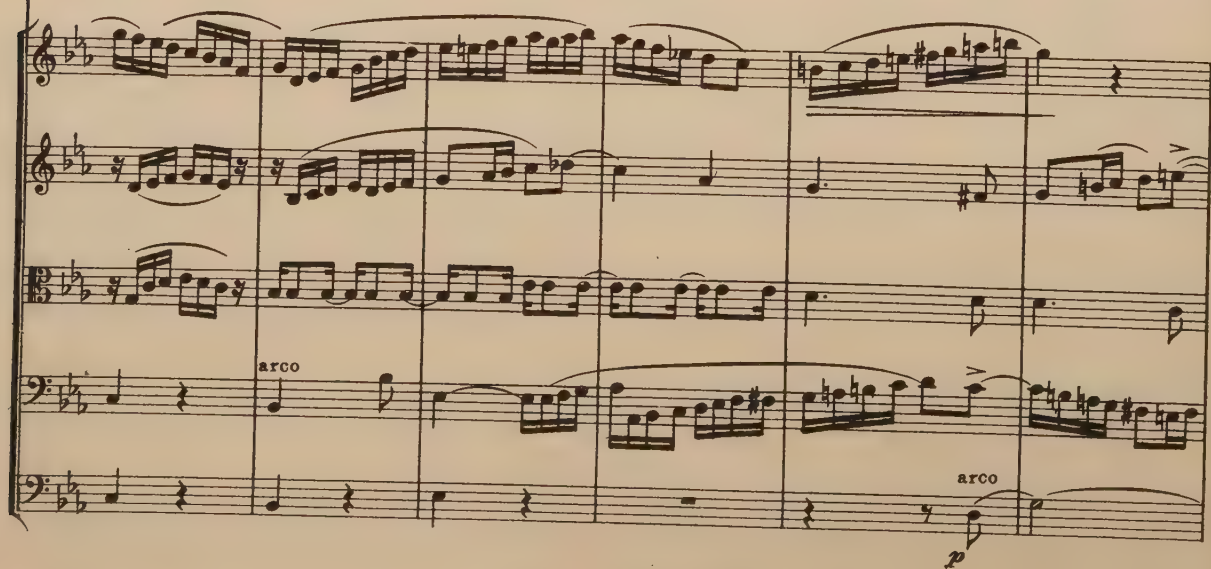
Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests. The last two staves have a *pizz.* marking.



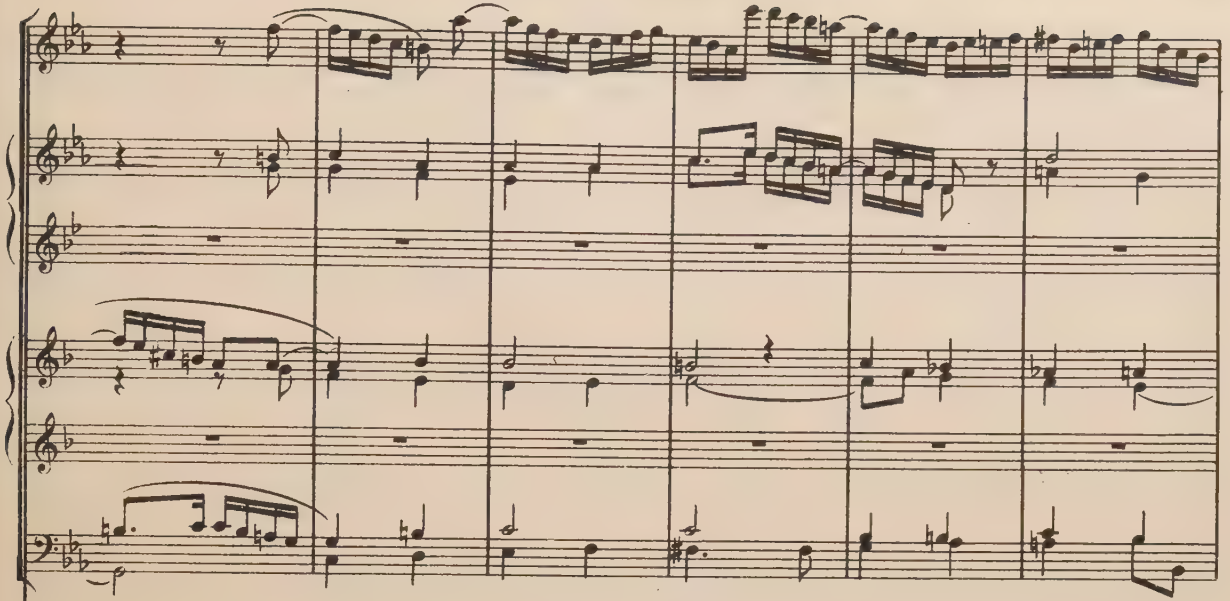
First system of a musical score, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves (treble clef) contain complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages. The bottom three staves (bass clef) contain more melodic and harmonic lines, including a prominent bass line with a melodic flourish in the final measure.



Second system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are mostly empty, with some rests. The middle three staves (bass clef) contain a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with some rests.

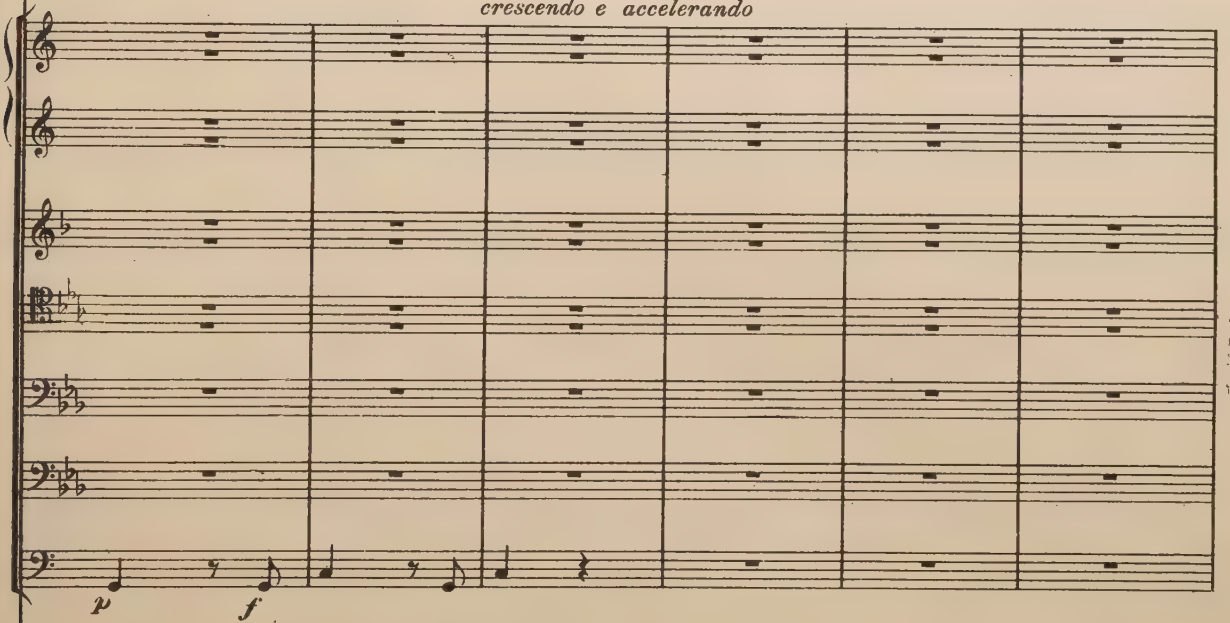


Third system of the musical score, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves (treble clef) contain complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages. The bottom three staves (bass clef) contain more melodic and harmonic lines, including a prominent bass line with a melodic flourish in the final measure. The word "arco" is written above the third staff, and "arco" is written below the fourth staff.



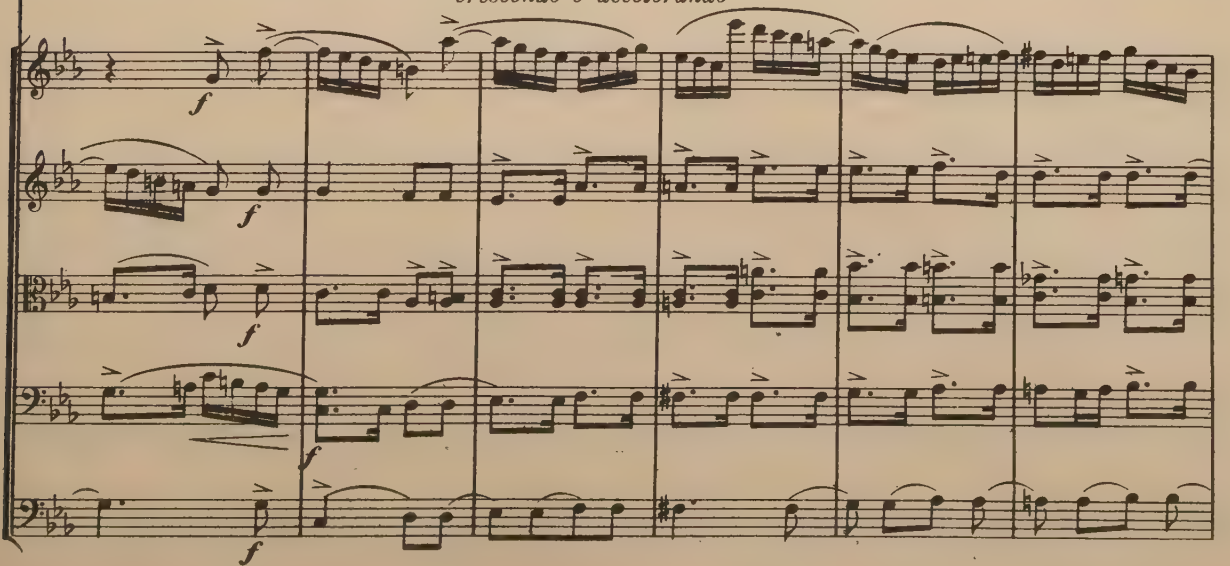
First system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking and a crescendo/accelerando instruction. The system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves, all containing musical notation.

crescendo e accelerando



Second system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking and a crescendo/accelerando instruction. The system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves, all containing musical notation.

crescendo e accelerando



Third system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking and a crescendo/accelerando instruction. The system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and two additional staves, all containing musical notation.

This page of musical notation is divided into three systems, each containing multiple staves for piano and orchestra. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system (top) features a complex piano part with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The orchestra part includes a woodwind section with similar rapid passages. The second system (middle) shows the piano part continuing with a more sustained melody, while the orchestra part has a more active woodwind section. The third system (bottom) features a grand piano section with a complex, rapid piano part and a more active woodwind section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

ritardando *f* *e*

ritardando *f* *e*

ritardando *f* *e*

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic marking.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic marking.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *ff*. It contains eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed in groups of three. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic marking.

Flauti

Corni

Timpani

*dim**e**ritardando**pp**pp**pizz.**pp*

Musical score for the first system. The top four staves (treble and bass clefs) are empty. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with triplets and a key change instruction.

Bass clef staff: *p* (piano) *pp* (pianissimo) *Muta to C# and F#*

Flauti

Adagio con moto

Corni

Adagio con moto

*pp con sordini**con sordini**con sordini**con sordini*

musical score for the first system, measures 1-10. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) and a soloist. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *molto espressivo*. The soloist part begins in measure 7 with the instruction *SOLO*. The string parts feature triplets and slurs. The dynamics are marked *pp* (pianissimo) for the strings in measures 7-10.

musical score for the second system, measures 11-20. The score continues the string quartet and soloist parts. The key signature changes to two sharps (F#, C#) in measure 18. The tempo/mood is marked *rit. e dim.* (ritardando e diminuendo). The soloist part is marked *SOLO* and features triplets. The string parts continue with triplets and slurs. The dynamics are marked *pp* (pianissimo) for the strings in measures 11-17.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is for a piano with five staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is Maestoso. The first four staves are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the fifth staff is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The music features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a dense, rhythmic pattern. The first four staves have a similar melodic line, while the fifth staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

D Maestoso

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score continues with the same five-staff piano arrangement. Measures 9-12 are marked *f* (forte) and measures 13-16 are marked *ff* (fortissimo). The musical texture remains dense with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The fifth staff continues its accompaniment role. The system concludes with a *ff* marking and a *trm* (trill) marking on the fifth staff.

D Maestoso

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The score continues with the same five-staff piano arrangement. Measures 17-24 are marked *ff* (fortissimo). The musical texture remains dense with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The fifth staff continues its accompaniment role. The system concludes with a *ff* marking and a *trm* (trill) marking on the fifth staff.

Muta F# to G

rit.

rit.

Muta to A

pp

rit.

pp

(Stopped)

f

(Stopped)

rit.

pp

pp

rit.

pp

pp

rit.

The musical score is written for a piano and organ. It begins with a piano introduction marked *rit.* (ritardando). The organ part features a series of chords and single notes, with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The piano part enters with a melody, also marked *rit.* and *pp*. A section marked *Muta to A* (Change to A) follows, where the piano part plays a series of chords and the organ part plays a series of notes. The tempo then returns to *rit.* and *pp*. The score concludes with a final section marked *rit.* and *pp*, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The organ part plays a series of notes, with a *pp* marking. The piano part plays a series of chords, with a *pp* marking. The score ends with a final section marked *rit.* and *pp*, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The organ part plays a series of notes, with a *pp* marking. The piano part plays a series of chords, with a *pp* marking.

Poco Adagio (♩=72)

musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. The tempo is Poco Adagio (♩=72). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes a piano introduction with a *misterioso* section in measures 4-6. The piano part features triplets and slurs. The strings enter in measure 5 with a forte (*sf*) dynamic.

Poco Adagio (♩=72)

musical score for the second system, measures 7-12. The tempo is Poco Adagio (♩=72). The key signature is A major (no flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes a *Muta to A* instruction in measure 7. The piano part has a *pp* dynamic. The strings enter in measure 10 with a *SOLO misterioso* section, marked *p*.

Poco Adagio (♩=72)

musical score for the third system, measures 13-18. The tempo is Poco Adagio (♩=72). The key signature is A major (no flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes a *divisi* section for the strings in measures 13-15, marked *pp*. The piano part has slurs and dynamics.

poco più mosso

poco più mosso

Measures 1-6 of the musical score. The tempo marking *poco più mosso* is written above the staff. The score features a variety of musical notations including whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present above the second measure. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 4/4.

rit. poco più mosso

rit. poco più mosso

poco più mosso

poco più mosso

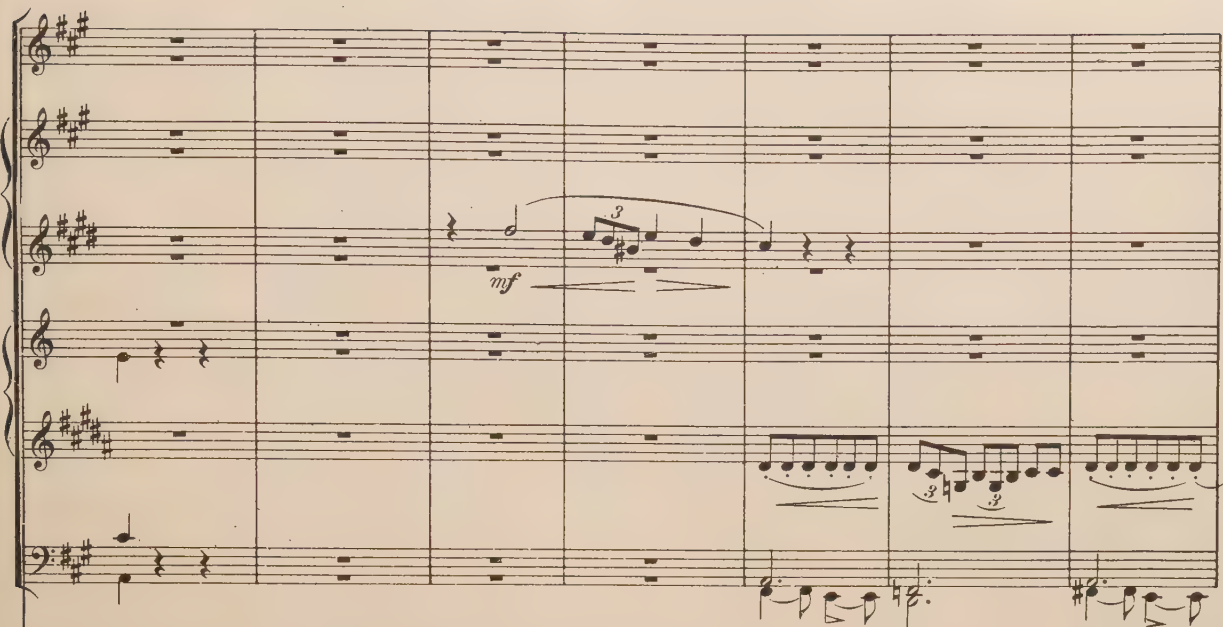
rit.

p

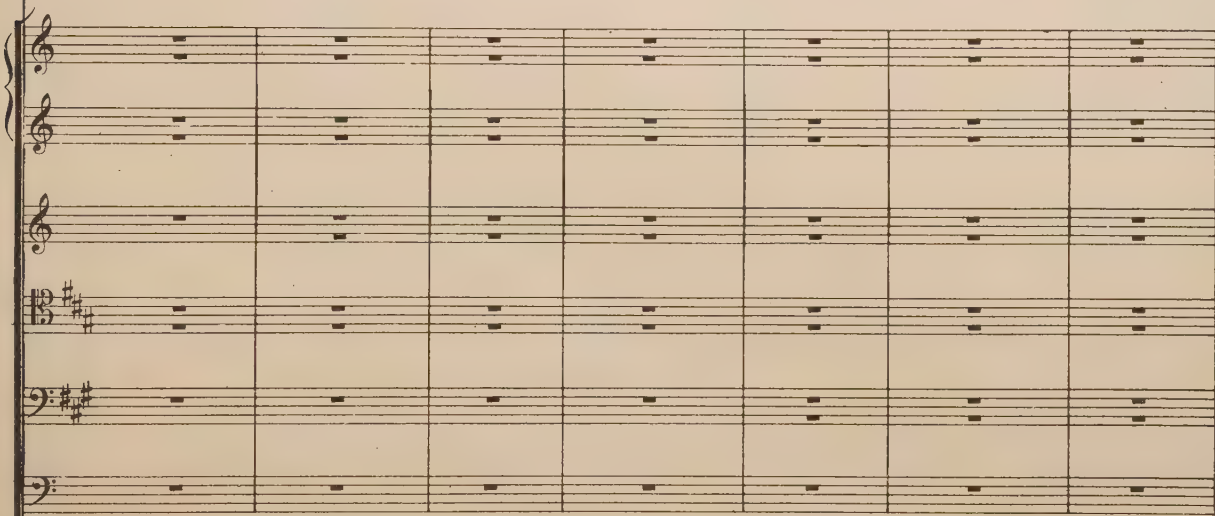
SOLO

mf

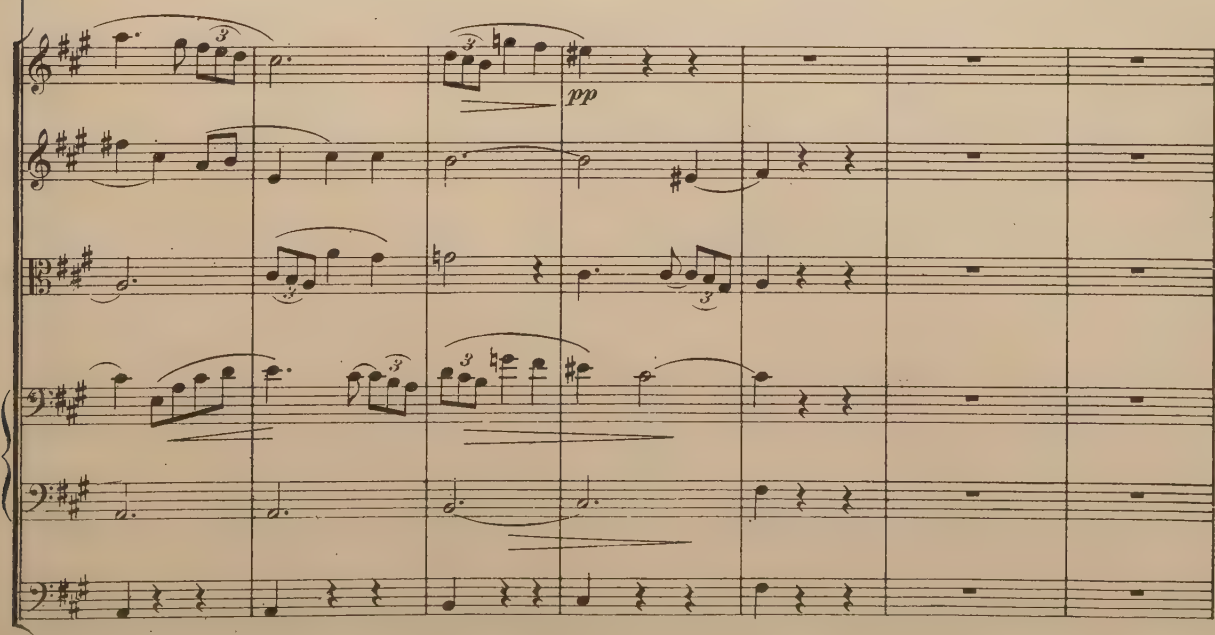
pizz.



First system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are grand staves (treble and alto clefs). The third staff is a single treble staff. The fourth staff is a single bass staff. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a whole rest in every measure. The second staff has a whole rest in every measure. The third staff has a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4 in the fourth measure. The fourth staff has a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a quarter note G#3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3 in the fourth measure. The fifth staff has a whole rest in every measure. The sixth staff has a whole rest in every measure. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the third staff in the fourth measure. There are slurs and accents over the notes in the third and fourth staves.



Second system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are grand staves (treble and alto clefs). The third staff is a single treble staff. The fourth staff is a single bass staff. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. All staves have whole rests in every measure.



Third system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are grand staves (treble and alto clefs). The third staff is a single treble staff. The fourth staff is a single bass staff. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The first staff has a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4 in the first measure. The second staff has a quarter note G#3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3 in the first measure. The third staff has a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4 in the first measure. The fourth staff has a quarter note G#3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3 in the first measure. The fifth staff has a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4 in the first measure. The sixth staff has a quarter note G#3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3 in the first measure. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the third staff in the first measure. There are slurs and accents over the notes in the first and second staves.

This page of musical score is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band. It features multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, and strings. The key signature is D major (two sharps), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons) and strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses). The second system includes staves for brass (trumpets, trombones, tuba) and additional woodwinds. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *pp*, and *p* are used throughout. Performance instructions like "Muta C# to D" and "F# to G" are present, indicating changes in the woodwind parts. The score is written in a traditional musical notation style with various musical symbols and clefs.

[illegible]

(Stopped)

5-staff musical score in 3/4 time. The first four staves (treble clef) contain a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a simpler line with slurs. Dynamics include *pp* and markings like *grazioso*.

7-staff musical score in 3/4 time. The first two staves have a "Stopped" section marked with *sfz*. The remaining five staves are mostly empty.

5-staff musical score in 3/4 time. The score includes markings for *con sordini*, *pizz.*, and *grazioso*. The first staff has a triplet marked *grazioso*. The second staff has a triplet marked *con sordini*. The third staff has a triplet marked *pizz.*. The fourth staff has a triplet marked *con sordini*. The fifth staff has a triplet marked *pizz.*.

Allegretto ma non troppo (♩. = 72)

A system of six empty musical staves. The staves are arranged in two groups of three, with a brace on the left side of each group. The staves are numbered 1 through 6 from top to bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4, indicated by the tempo marking at the top right.

Allegretto ma non troppo (♩. = 72)

A system of six empty musical staves, identical to the first system. The staves are arranged in two groups of three, with a brace on the left side of each group. The staves are numbered 1 through 6 from top to bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4, indicated by the tempo marking at the top right.

pp

Allegretto ma non troppo (♩. = 72)

A system of six musical staves containing musical notation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo marking "Allegretto ma non troppo (♩. = 72)" is repeated at the top right. The dynamic marking *pp* is present at the beginning of the system. The notation includes triplets, slurs, and various note values. The staves are numbered 1 through 6 from top to bottom.

Piccolo Solo

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system consists of five staves. The second system consists of six staves. The third system consists of five staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The Piccolo part is the primary melodic line, featuring a series of triplets in the first system and a final flourish in the third system. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and a pizzicato pattern in the bass.

System 1: The Piccolo part begins with a melodic line consisting of three triplets. The strings are mostly silent, with some sustained notes in the upper staves.

System 2: The Piccolo part continues with a melodic line. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes.

System 3: The Piccolo part concludes with a final flourish. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and a pizzicato pattern in the bass.

Annotations: The score includes the following annotations: *arco* (arco), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *p* (piano).

Flute Solo

Piccolo tacet

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-6. The Piccolo part is marked 'tacet' and has rests. The Flute Solo part enters in measure 4 with a melodic line. The strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) have rests in measures 1-3 and measure 5, and play sustained notes in measure 4.

The second system of the musical score, measures 7-12. The Flute Solo continues its melodic line. The strings play sustained notes. The Piccolo part has rests.

The third system of the musical score, measures 13-18. The Flute Solo continues its melodic line. The strings play sustained notes. The Piccolo part has rests. The text 'senza sordini' appears above the Flute Solo staff in measure 15. The Flute Solo part has a 'pp' dynamic marking in measure 15. The strings have a 'pp' dynamic marking in measure 15. The Piccolo part has a 'pp' dynamic marking in measure 15. The Flute Solo part has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 15.

*molto rit.**a tempo**molto rit.**a tempo*

Trombone & Tuba

Triangle

*molto rit.**a tempo**mp*

3

3

3

3

*pizz. senza sordini**mp**senza sordini**pizz.**senza sordini**arco**pizz.**pizz.*

This page of musical notation, numbered 330, is arranged in three systems of staves. The first system consists of six staves, with the first two in treble clef and the last four in bass clef. The second system consists of five staves, with the first two in treble clef and the last three in bass clef. The third system consists of five staves, with the first two in treble clef and the last three in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *arco*. The first system features a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the first two staves, marked *p*. The second system shows a melodic line in the first staff, marked *mf*, and a bass line in the last staff. The third system includes a section marked *divisi* and *arco*, with various dynamic markings and musical symbols.

This page of musical notation, numbered 331, presents a complex score for a grand piano and a string quartet. The piano part is characterized by a highly technical right-hand melody, frequently marked with *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) dynamics. The left hand provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The string quartet, consisting of two violins, two violas, and two cellos/double basses, enters in the lower systems, contributing to the overall texture with rhythmic accompaniment and harmonic support. The notation is dense, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and dynamic markings throughout the piece.

E Più mosso

First system of musical notation, marked **E Più mosso**. The score includes piano introduction with dense sixteenth-note chords in the right hand and sustained notes in the left hand. The tempo is marked **E Più mosso**.

E Più mosso

Second system of musical notation, marked **E Più mosso**. The score continues the piano introduction with sustained notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand. A Tambourine part is introduced in the third measure.

Più mosso

E 4th String

Sulla G

Third system of musical notation, marked **Più mosso**. The score includes a 4th String part and a section marked **Sulla G**. The tempo is marked **Più mosso**.

*crescendo e accelerando**crescendo e accelerando**crescendo e accelerando**f crescendo e accelerando**crescendo e accelerando**f crescendo e accelerando*

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with complex notation. The score is written in a historical style, possibly 19th-century, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Con fuoco e agitato" (With fire and agitation). The score is divided into two main sections: "1st ending" and "2nd ending". The first section includes a "Cymbals vibrato" instruction. The second section includes a "drum" instruction. The score is written for a large ensemble, with multiple staves for each instrument. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "p" (piano). The page is numbered "55" in the top left corner.

This page of musical notation is divided into three systems. The first system consists of six staves: five for strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) and one for Percussion. The second system continues the string parts and adds a Cymbals part. The third system features woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Bassoons) and continues the string parts. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

First System:

- Staff 1 (Violins I): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 2 (Violins II): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 3 (Violas): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 4 (Cellos): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 5 (Double Basses): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 6 (Percussion): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

Second System:

- Staff 1 (Violins I): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 2 (Violins II): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 3 (Violas): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 4 (Cellos): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 5 (Double Basses): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 6 (Percussion): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

Third System:

- Staff 1 (Flutes): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 2 (Oboes): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 3 (Bassoons): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 4 (Violins I): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 5 (Violins II): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 6 (Violas): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 7 (Cellos): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 8 (Double Basses): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- Staff 9 (Percussion): *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

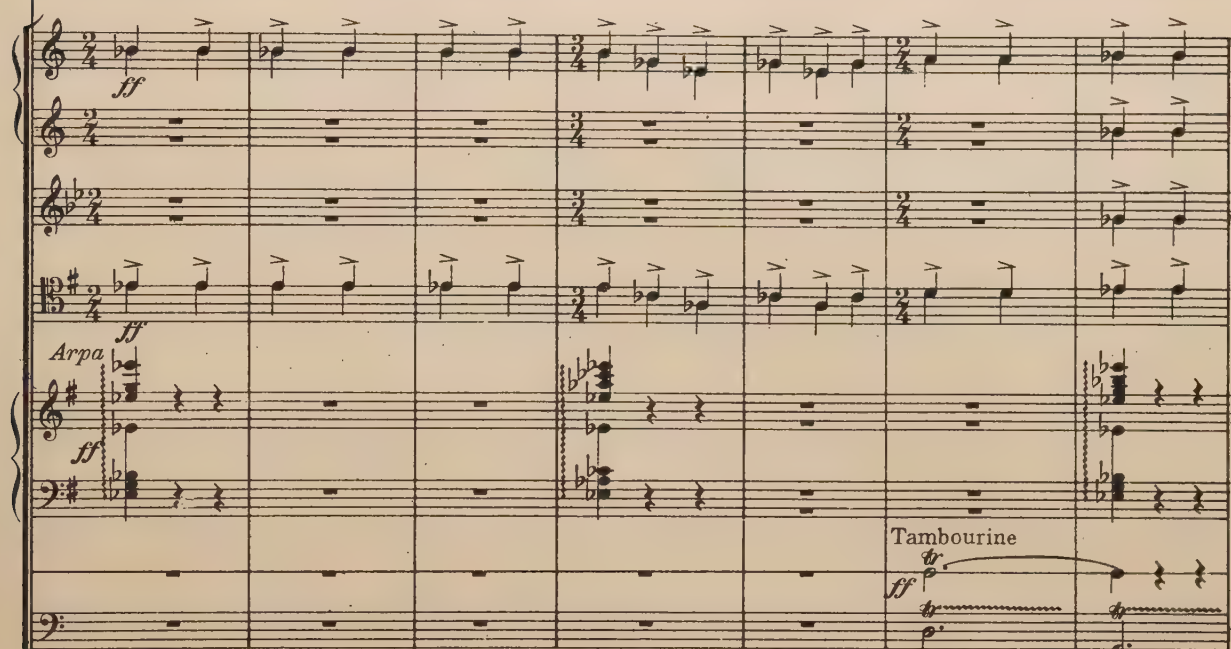
Labels:

- G Caisse
- tr.
- Cymbals

This page of musical notation is divided into three systems, each containing five staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system introduces a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third system returns to a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings, including a prominent *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the second system. The overall style is that of a classical piano score, likely from the 19th or 20th century.



First system of a musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are for a piano, the middle two for a violin and viola, and the bottom two for a cello and double bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (flats and naturals).



Second system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are for a piano, the middle two for a violin and viola, and the bottom two for a cello and double bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (flats and naturals). The system includes dynamic markings such as *ff* and *Arpa*.



Third system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are for a piano, the middle two for a violin and viola, and the bottom two for a cello and double bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (flats and naturals). The system includes dynamic markings such as *ff* and *fff*.

This page of a handwritten musical score, numbered 338, features a complex arrangement for piano and orchestra. The score is organized into three systems of staves.

The first system (top) consists of six staves. The first two staves are for the piano, with treble and bass clefs and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next four staves are for the orchestra, with various clefs and key signatures. The notation includes a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *tr* (trill) and *p* (piano).

The second system (middle) consists of six staves. The first four staves are for the piano, with treble and bass clefs and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are for the orchestra, with various clefs and key signatures. The notation includes a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *tr* (trill) and *p* (piano).

The third system (bottom) consists of six staves. The first four staves are for the piano, with treble and bass clefs and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are for the orchestra, with various clefs and key signatures. The notation includes a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *tr* (trill) and *p* (piano).

The first system of musical notation consists of six measures. It features a complex arrangement of staves with various musical notations, including treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and a variety of note values and rests. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and slurs.

The second system of musical notation consists of six measures. It continues the musical piece with similar notation to the first system, including treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various note values and rests. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and slurs.

The third system of musical notation consists of six measures. It continues the musical piece with similar notation to the first system, including treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various note values and rests. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and slurs.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings and woodwinds. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The second measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The third measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fourth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fifth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The sixth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The system concludes with a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The score continues for the large ensemble. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The first measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The second measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The third measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fourth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fifth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The sixth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Tromboni & Tuba

Piatti and B.Drum

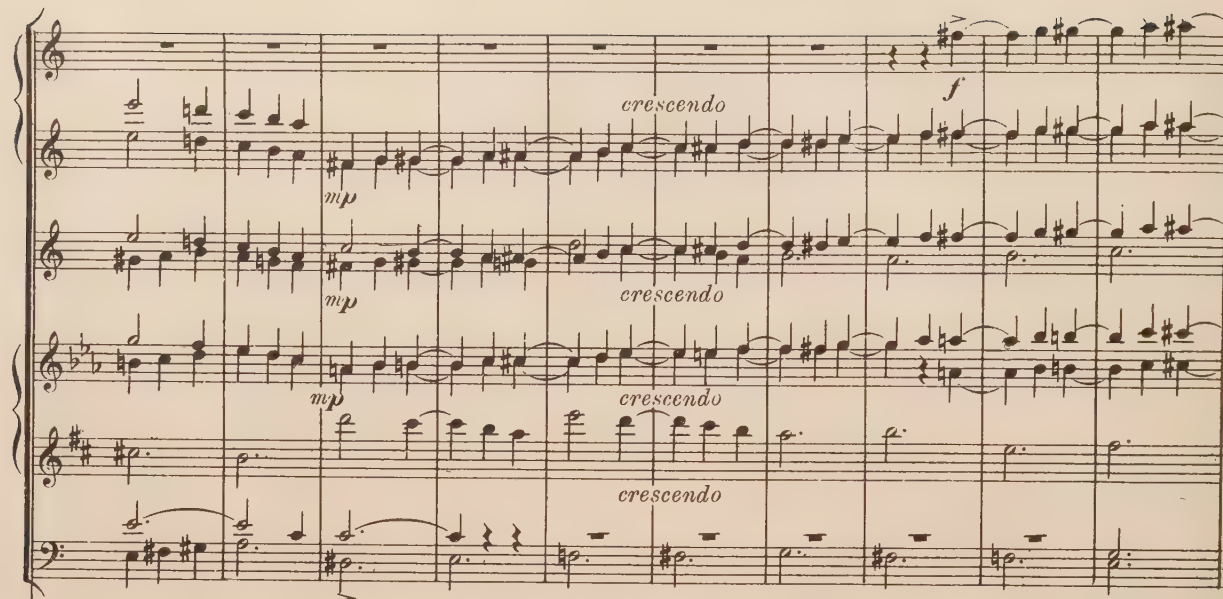
Muta D to C.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The score continues for the large ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The second measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The third measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fourth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The fifth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The sixth measure contains a dynamic marking of *fff*. The system concludes with a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

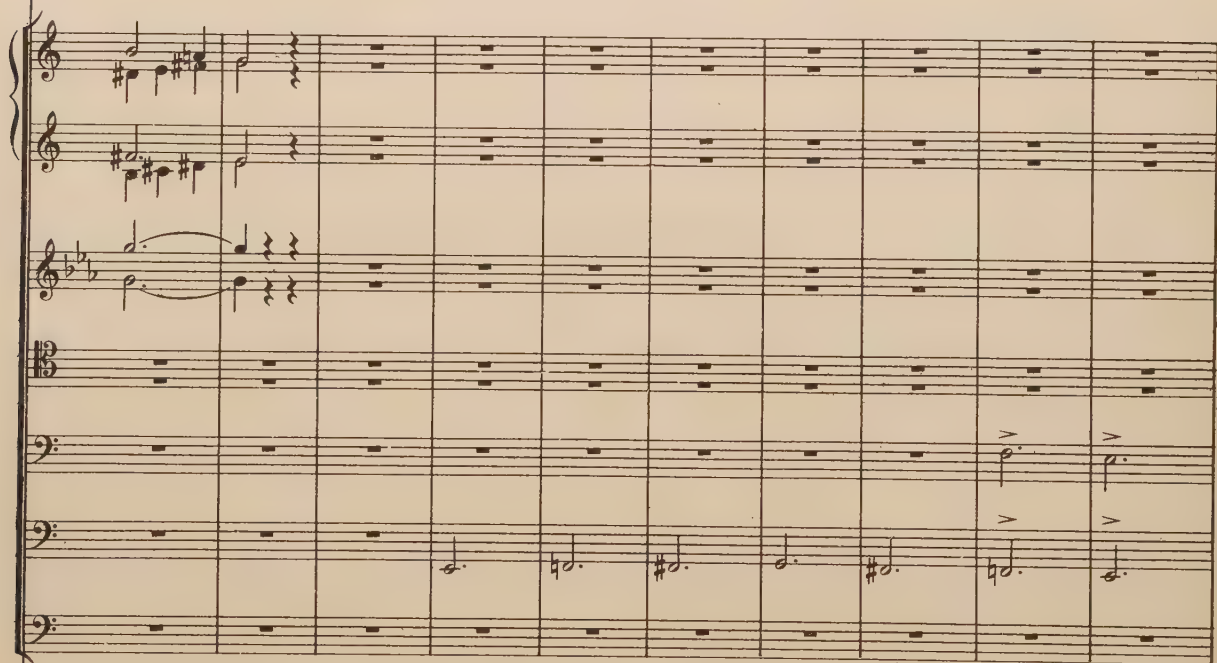
[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 12 measures. The vocal line begins with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment begins with a whole note G3, followed by a half note A3, and then a quarter note B3. The score is written on a single system with a grand staff. The vocal line is on the top staff, and the piano accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The piano part includes a triangle, which is indicated by a small triangle symbol above the staff in the first measure. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

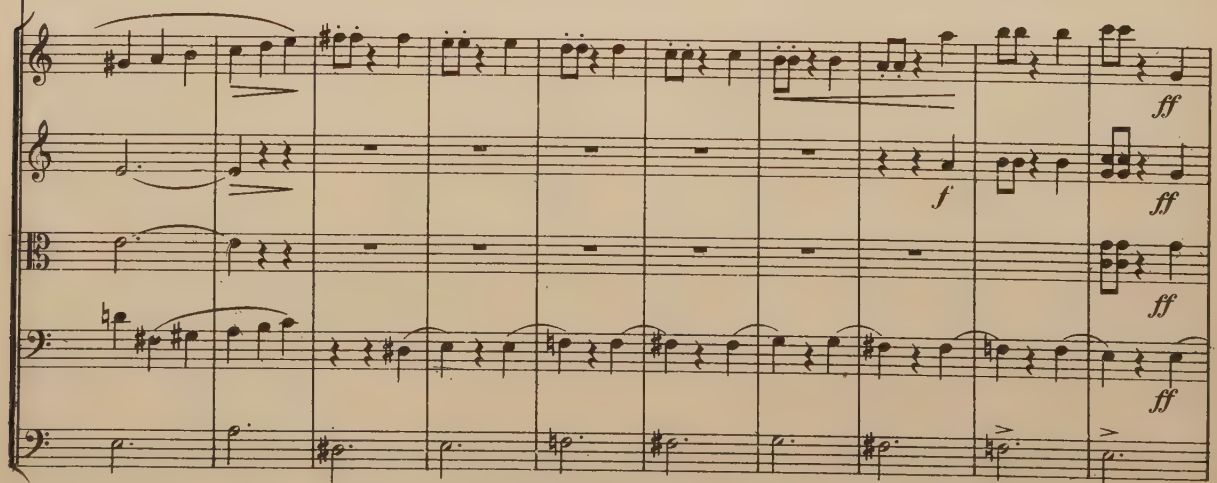
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The melody is in the first staff. The accompaniment is in the second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The score includes a variety of musical notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals.



First system of a musical score, featuring six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of five staves, with the left hand playing a steady eighth-note pattern and the right hand playing a more complex melodic line. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *crescendo* markings.



Second system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The vocal line continues with a crescendo. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *crescendo* markings.

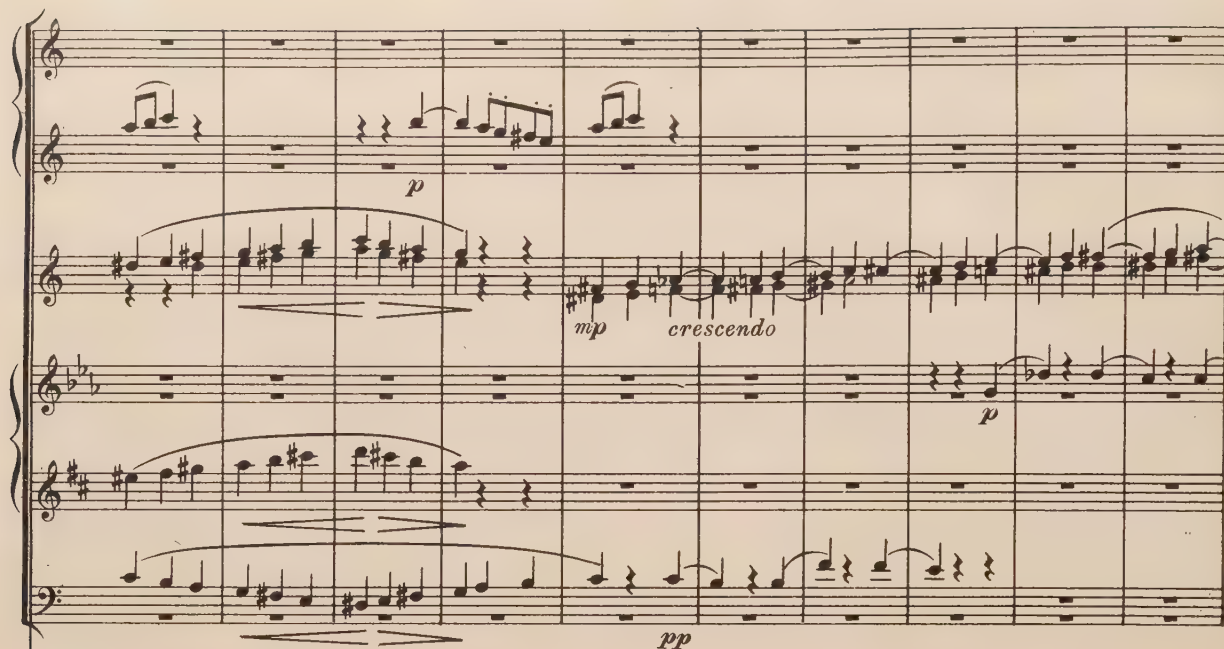


Third system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The vocal line continues with a crescendo. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *crescendo* markings.

Poco meno mosso (♩. = 84) G

G Poco meno mosso (♩ = 84)

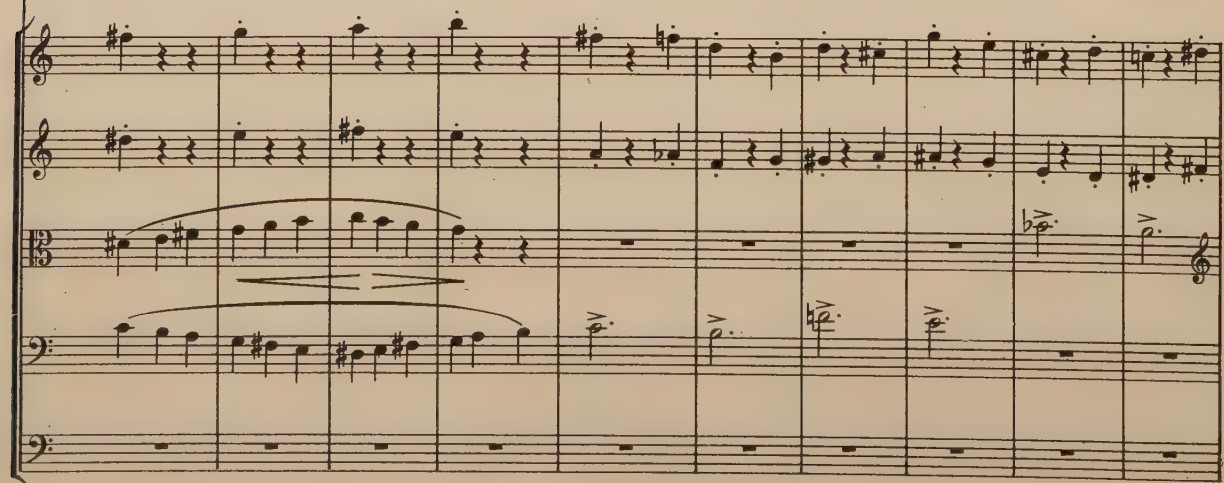
pizz.



First system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a melody with a *mp* dynamic and a *crescendo* marking. The third staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff has a melody with a *pp* dynamic. The fifth staff has a melody with a *pp* dynamic.



Second system of a musical score, consisting of five empty staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#).



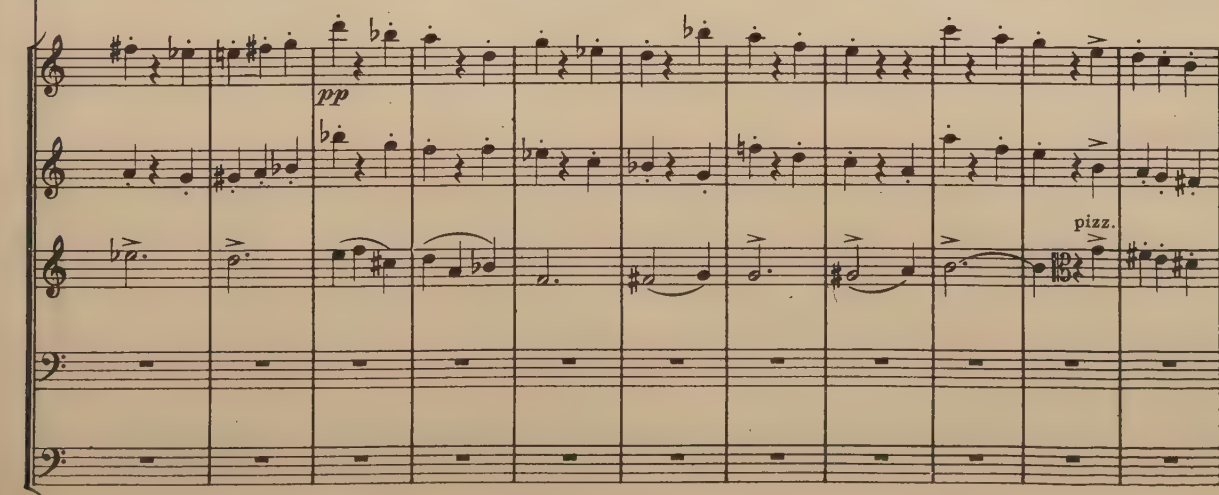
Third system of a musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The third staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff has a melody with a *p* dynamic.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *pp*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system contains complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, and some staves have rests.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*pp*, *mf*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system contains complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, and some staves have rests.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*pp*, *pizz.*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The system contains complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, and some staves have rests.

This page of musical notation, numbered 347, is divided into three systems, each consisting of five staves. The first system features complex melodic and harmonic lines, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The second system includes a key signature change to B-flat major and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The third system features a key signature change to A major and a dynamic marking of *f*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and articulation marks.

This page of musical notation, numbered 348, contains three systems of staves. The first system consists of five staves, with the top three in treble clef and the bottom two in bass clef. The second system has four staves, with the top two in treble clef and the bottom two in bass clef. The third system also has four staves, with the top two in treble clef and the bottom two in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with many notes and rests. The page is a high-resolution scan of a printed musical score.

H

Trombones I & II

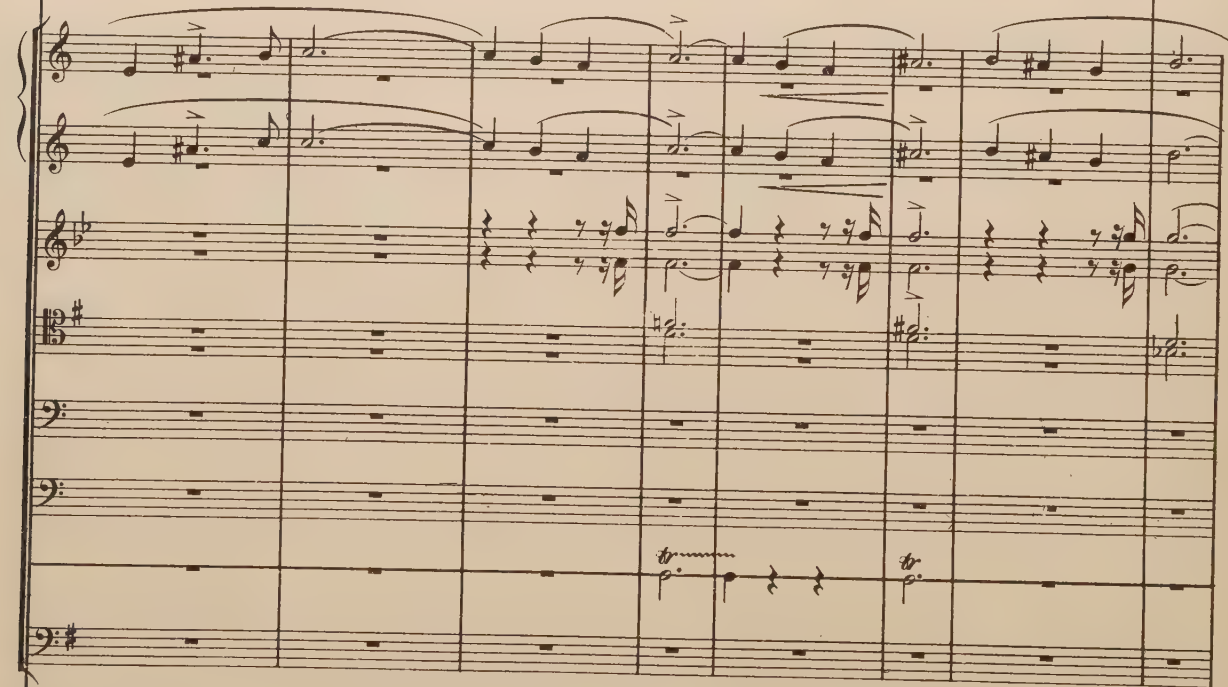
Trombone III

Tuba

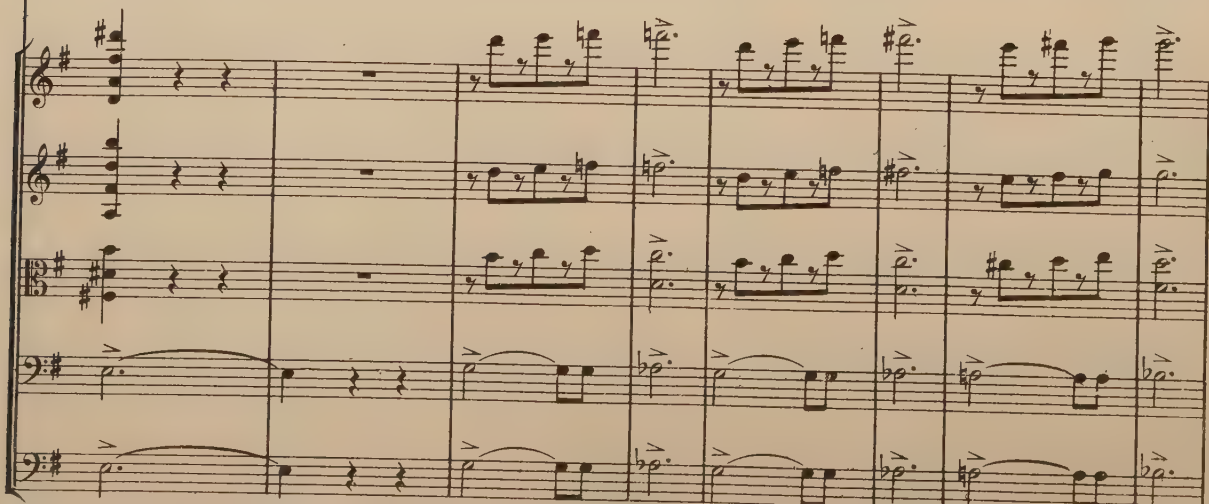
H



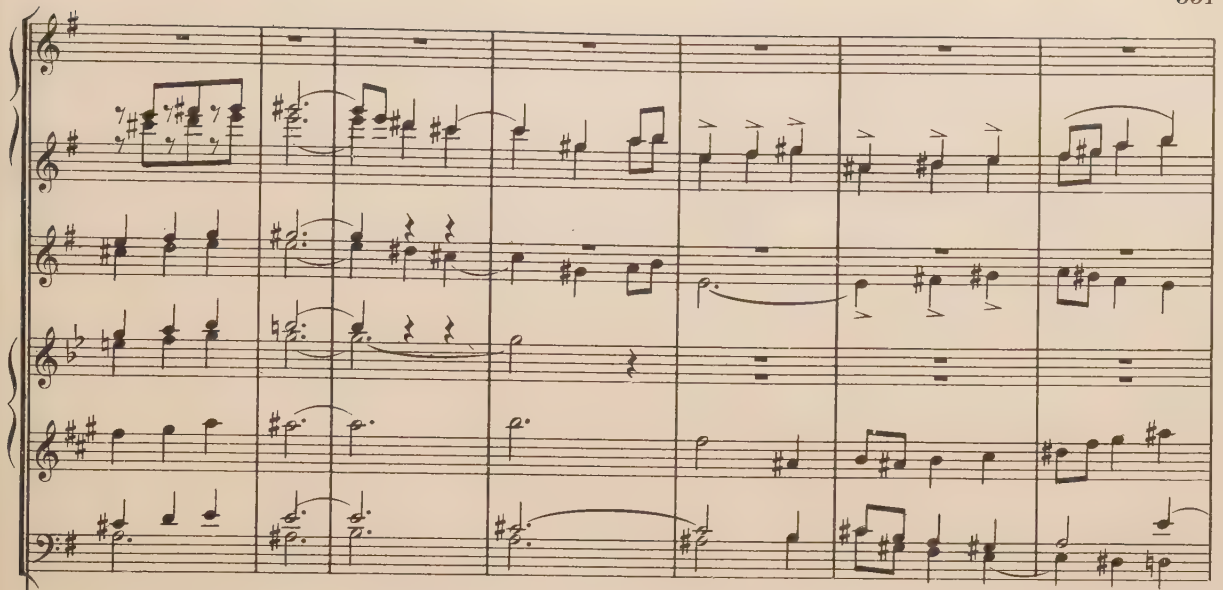
First system of a musical score, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains complex musical notation, including chords, arpeggios, and various rhythmic markings.



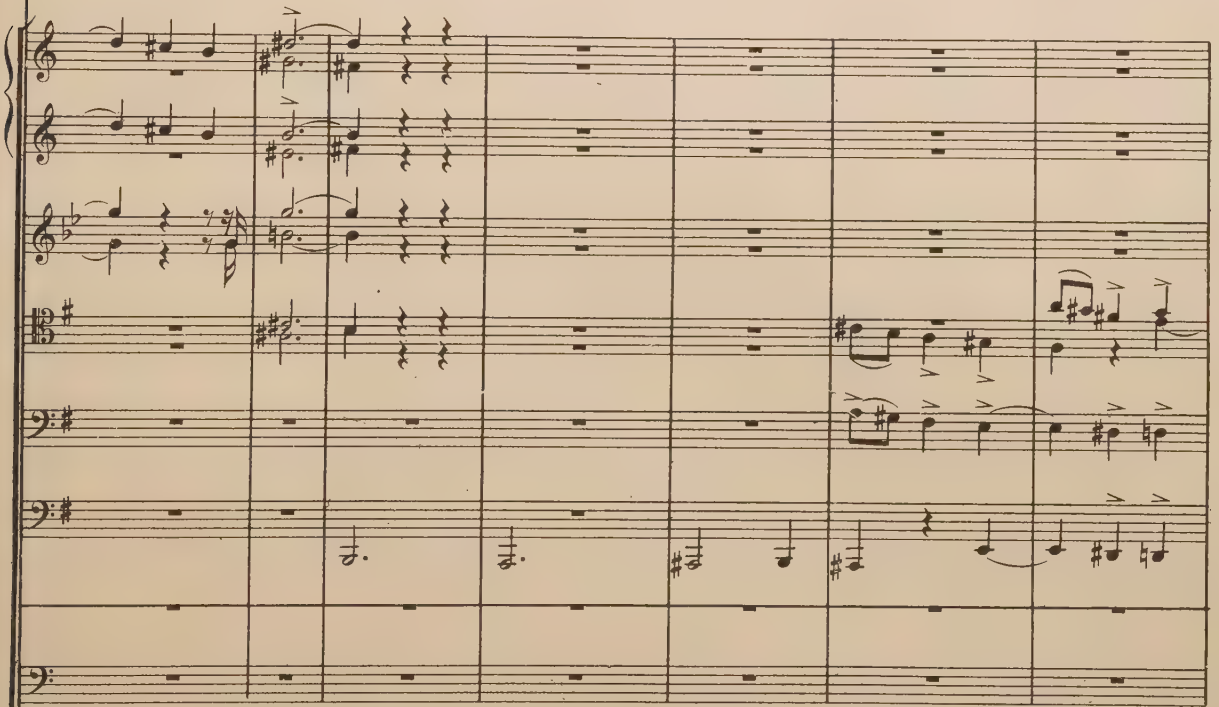
Second system of the musical score, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains complex musical notation, including chords, arpeggios, and various rhythmic markings.



Third system of the musical score, featuring five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains complex musical notation, including chords, arpeggios, and various rhythmic markings.

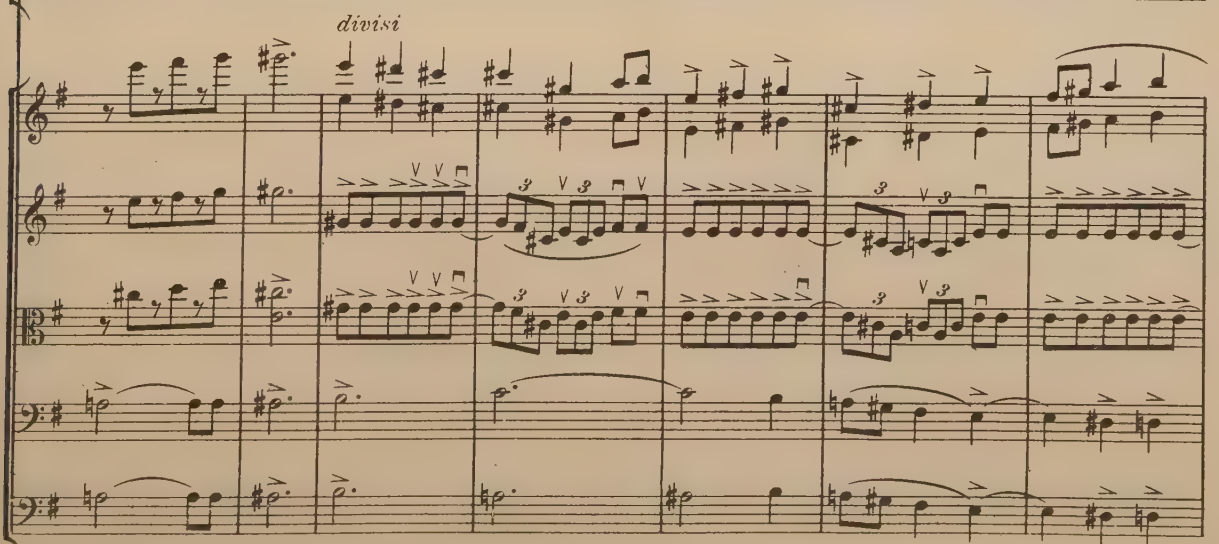


First system of a musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

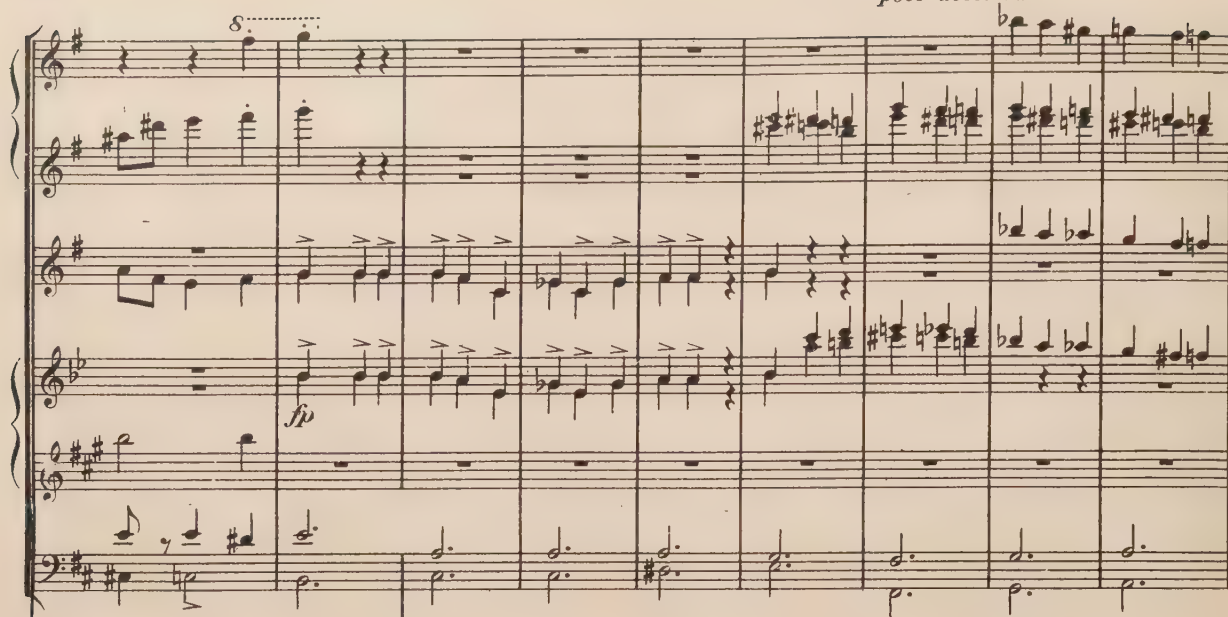


Second system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests. There are some dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

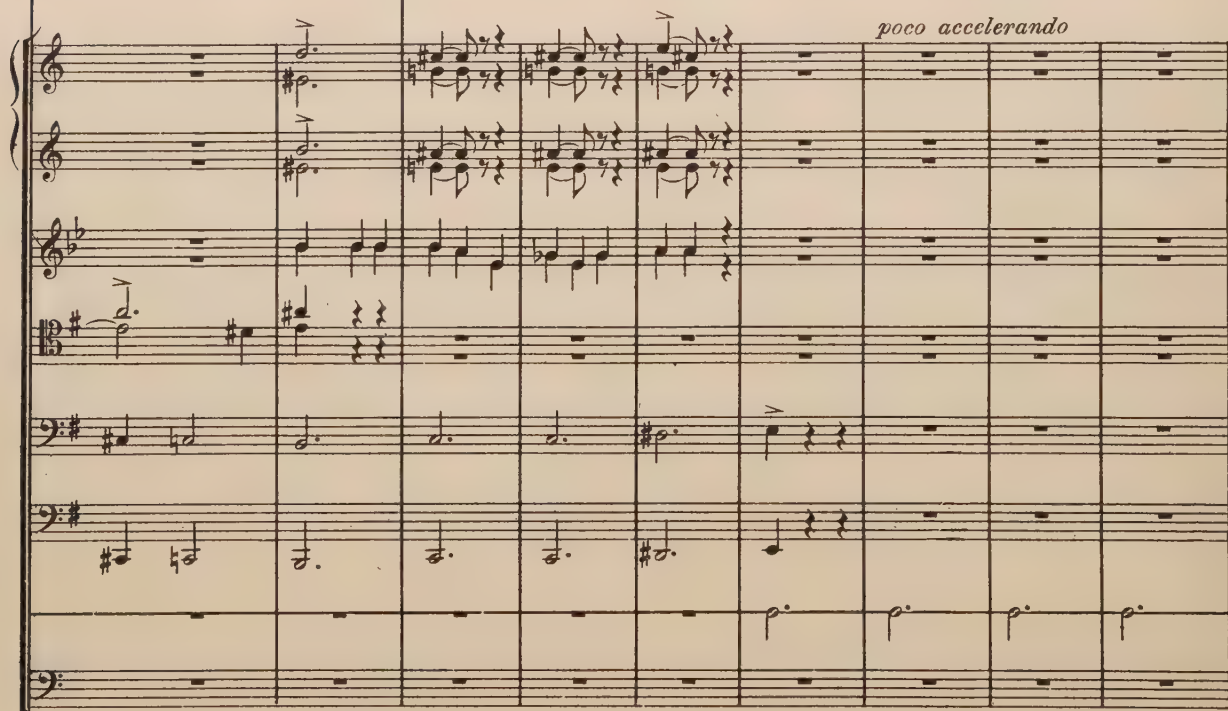
divisi



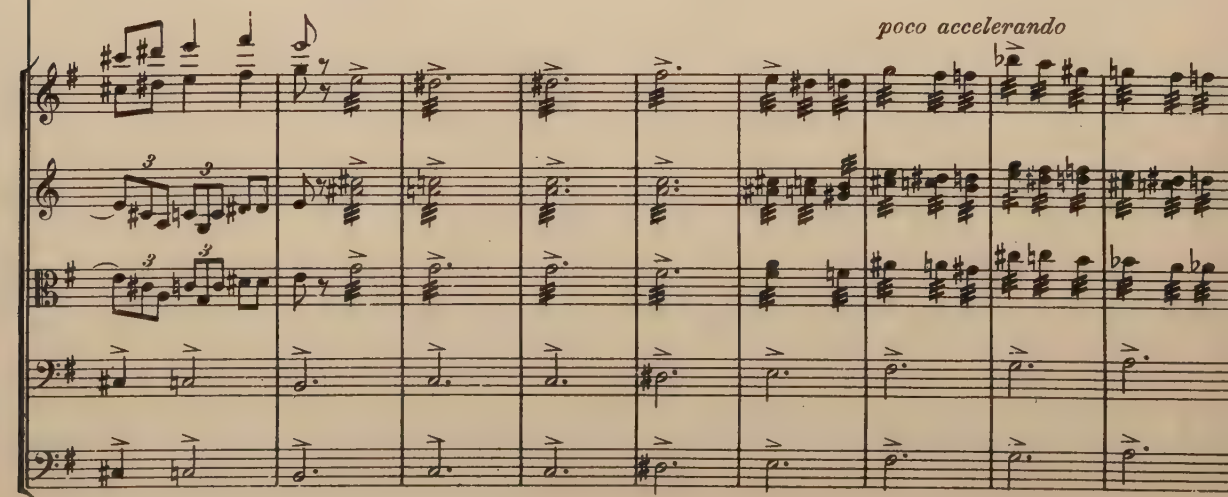
Third system of the musical score, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

poco accelerando

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *fp* (fortissimo piano). The system concludes with a measure marked with a fermata and a final note.

poco accelerando

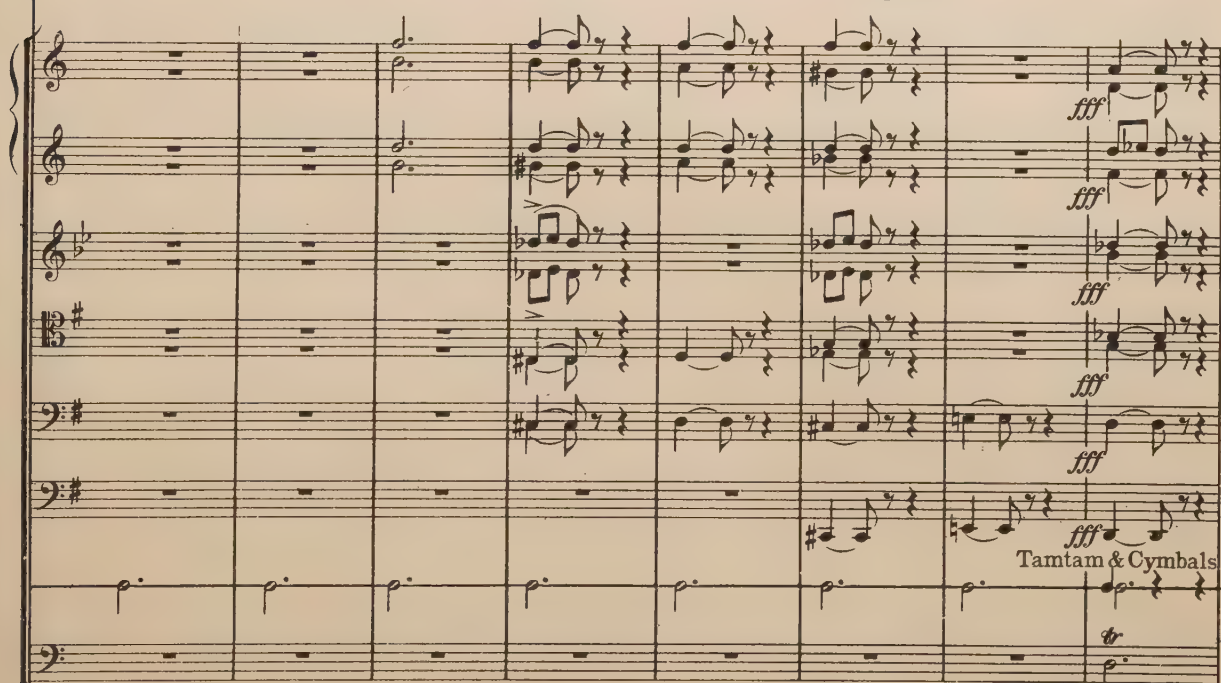
Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano). The system concludes with a measure marked with a fermata and a final note.

poco accelerando

Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano). The system concludes with a measure marked with a fermata and a final note.



First system of musical notation, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo).

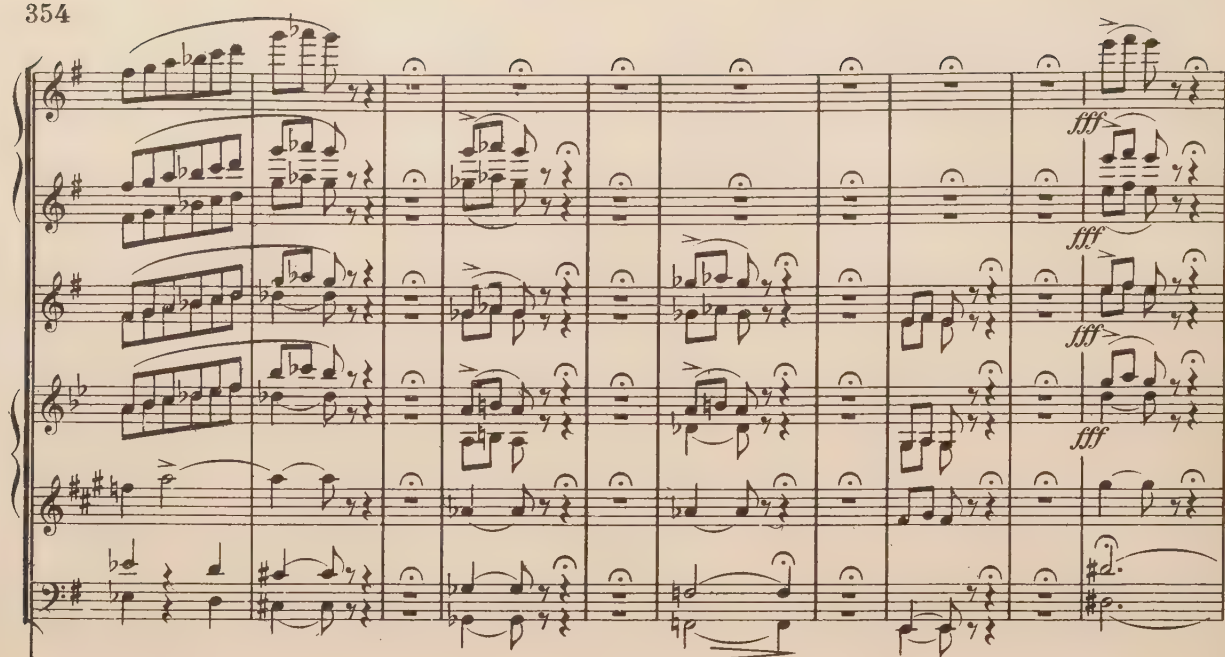


Second system of musical notation, continuing the complex rhythmic patterns. It includes dynamic markings such as *fff* (fortississimo) and *p* (piano). The notation is dense with many notes and rests.

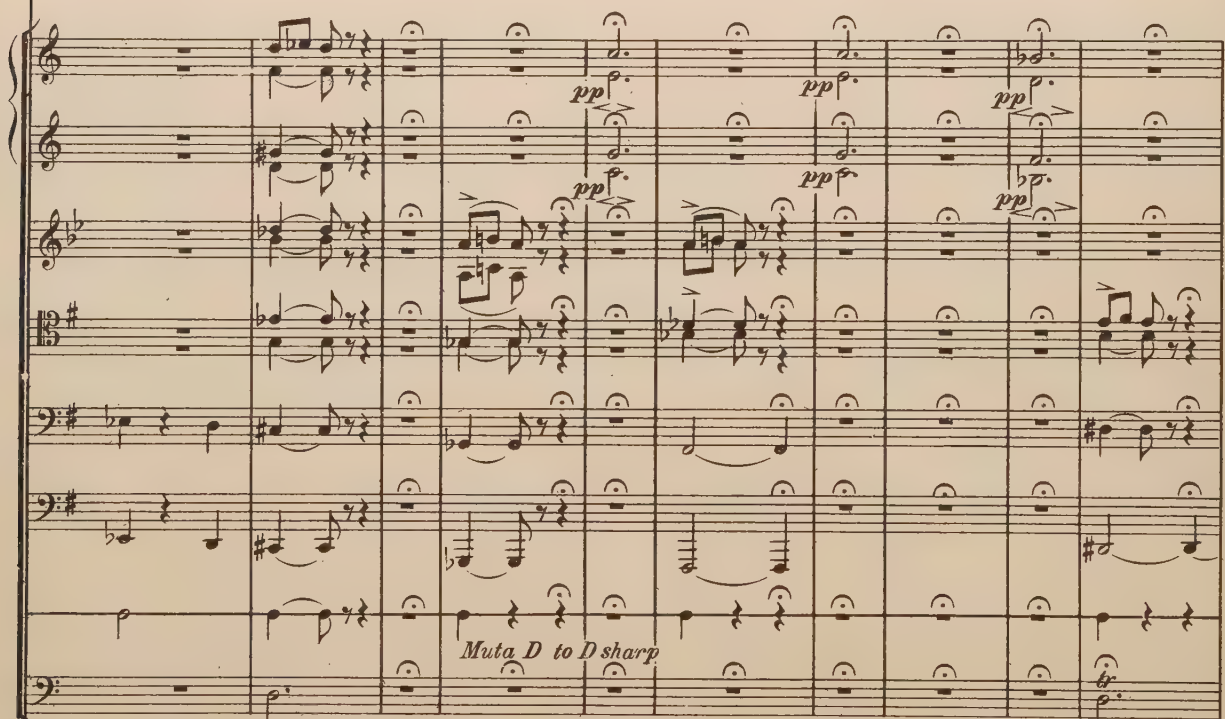
Tamtam & Cymbals

divisi

Third system of musical notation, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. It includes dynamic markings such as *fff* (fortississimo) and *p* (piano). The notation is dense with many notes and rests.



First system of musical notation, featuring five staves. The top four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic figures, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bottom staff is a single bass line. The system concludes with a *fff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation, featuring five staves. The top four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff includes the instruction *Muta D to D sharp* (Change D to D sharp) written below the staff. The system concludes with a *fff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.



Third system of musical notation, featuring five staves. The top four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff includes the instruction *Muta D to D sharp* (Change D to D sharp) written below the staff. The system concludes with a *fff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

Poco Andante

First system of musical notation, marked *Poco Andante*. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The last two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (D# and F#). The music features various rests and melodic lines.

Poco Andante

Second system of musical notation, marked *Poco Andante*. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The next two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The last two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings such as *pp* and *p*. There are two instances of the instruction *Muta in E* and one instance of *Muta D# to F#. G to B*.

Poco Andante

Third system of musical notation, marked *Poco Andante*. It consists of six staves. The first two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The next two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The last two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, *pp*, and *pizz.*.

Adagio espressivo
Flauto Solo

rit.

Andante appassionato

Corno Solo

Arpa

rit.

Arpa tacet

Andante appassionato

p

Adagio espressivo

*rit.**rit.*

Clarineti

1^{mo}*rit.*

Adagio espressivo

Piccolo tacet
Andante appassionato

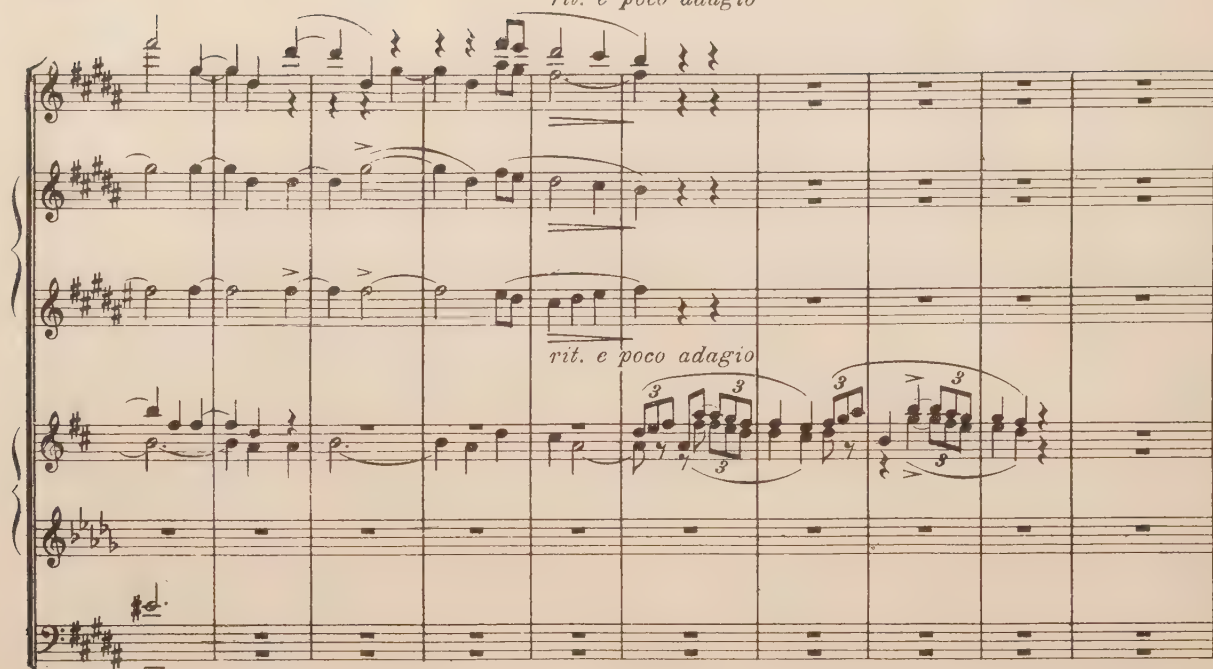
Cor. Anglaise

Andante appassionato

Trombone III e Tuba

Andante appassionato

This musical score page, numbered 357, contains three systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Piccolo (marked 'tacet'), Cor Anglais, and a woodwind section (likely Flute and Oboe). The second system includes staves for a string section (Violins I and II, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses) and Trombone III e Tuba. The third system continues the woodwind and string parts. The tempo is 'Andante appassionato' and the key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The score features various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and triplets.

rit. e poco adagio

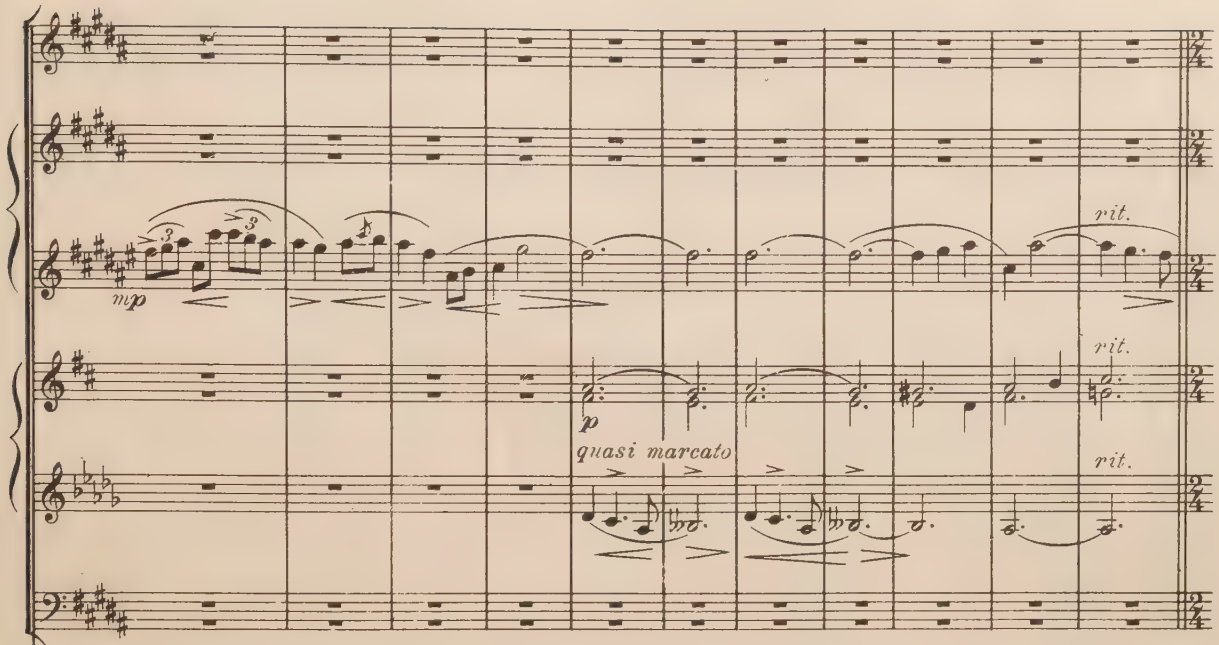
First system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom three are for the left hand. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *rit. e poco adagio*. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The fifth staff is a bass line with eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *p.* and *f.*.

rit. e poco adagio

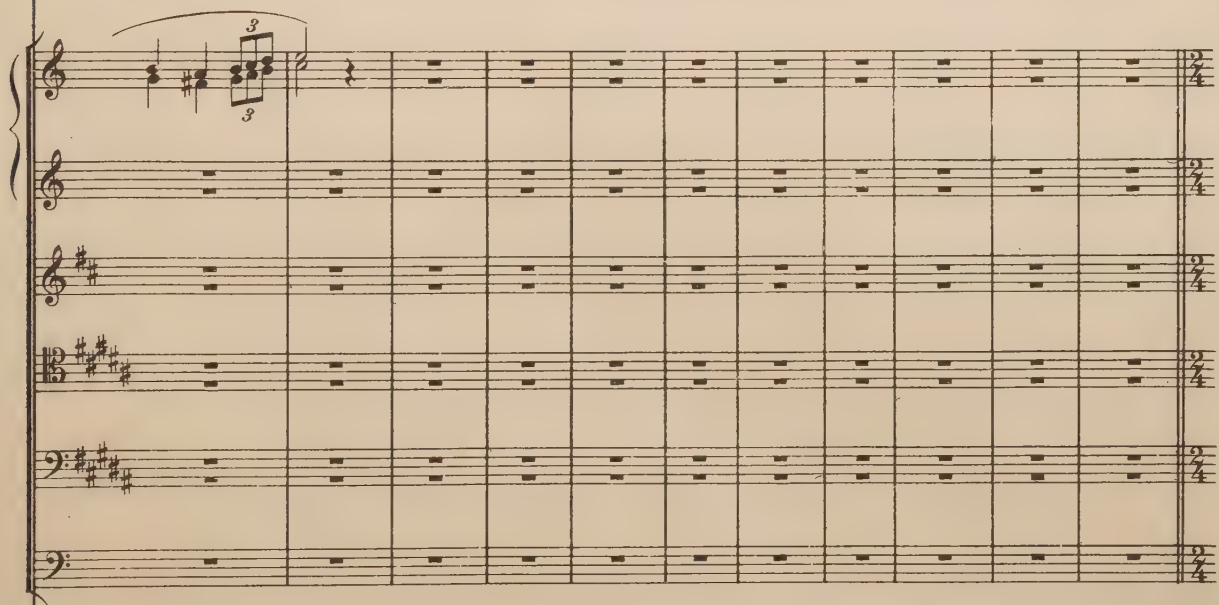
Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom three are for the left hand. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *rit. e poco adagio*. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The fifth staff is a bass line with eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *p.* and *f.*.

*Muta F# to D. B to A**rit. e poco adagio*

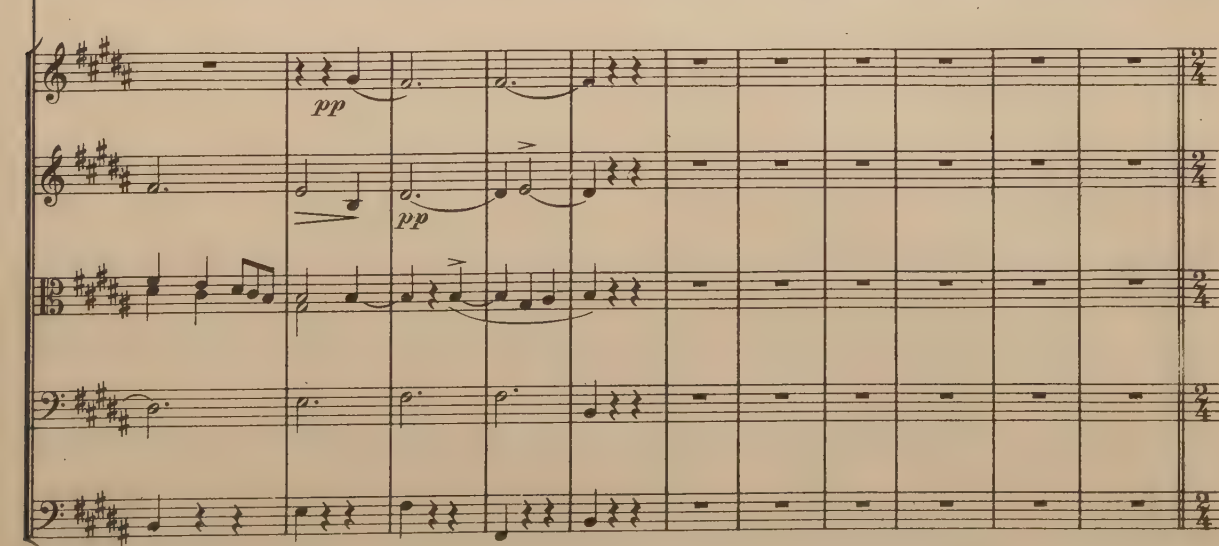
Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, and the bottom three are for the left hand. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *rit. e poco adagio*. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The fourth staff has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The fifth staff is a bass line with eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings like *pizz.*.



First system of a musical score, measures 1-12. The system includes a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first treble staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked *mp*. The second treble staff is mostly empty. The first bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *p* and *quasi marcato*. The second bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *rit.*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.



Second system of a musical score, measures 13-24. The system includes a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first treble staff contains a melodic line with a triplet and slurs, marked *pp*. The second treble staff is mostly empty. The first bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp*. The second bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *rit.*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.



Third system of a musical score, measures 25-36. The system includes a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp*. The second treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp*. The first bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp*. The second bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *rit.*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.

Molto allegro con fuoco

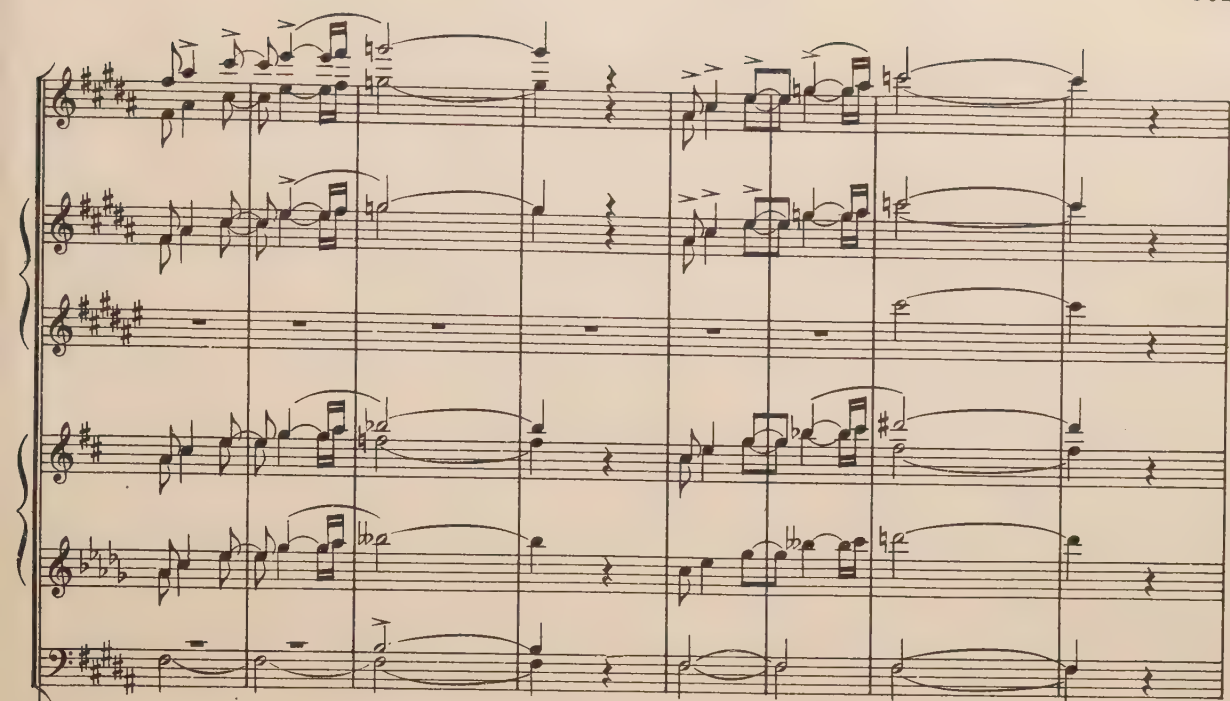
ff

Molto allegro con fuoco

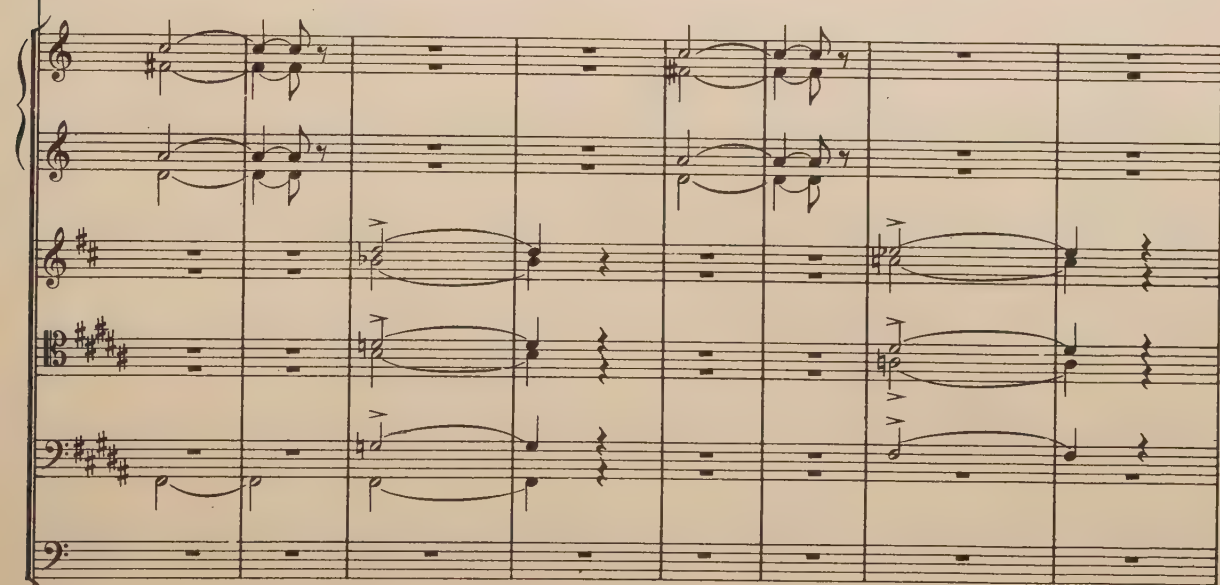
ff

Molto allegro con fuoco

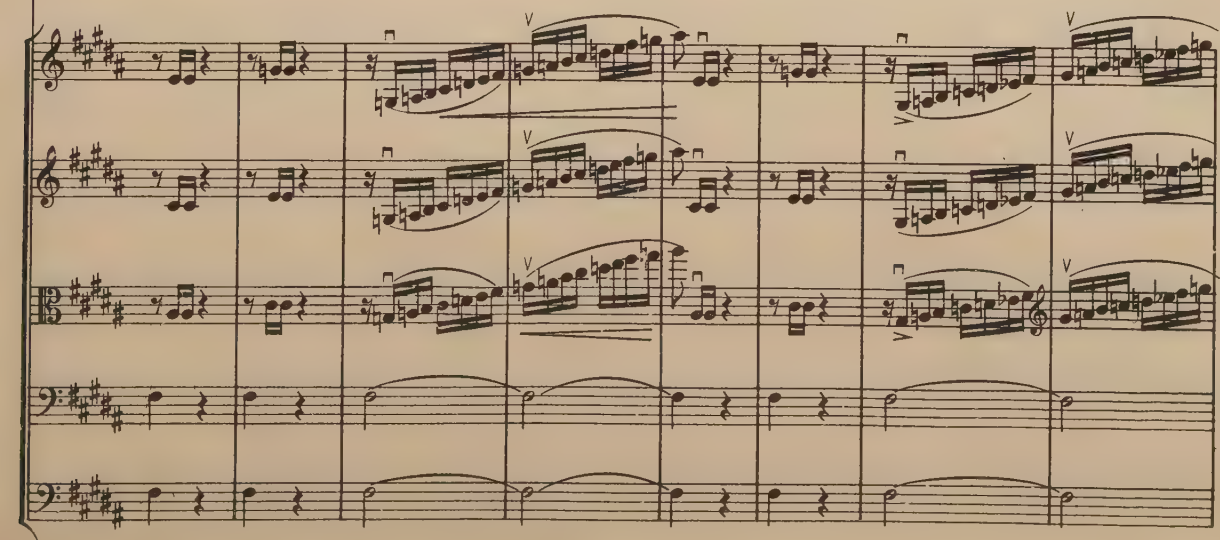
f *ff* *f* *ff* *f* *ff*



First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bottom four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

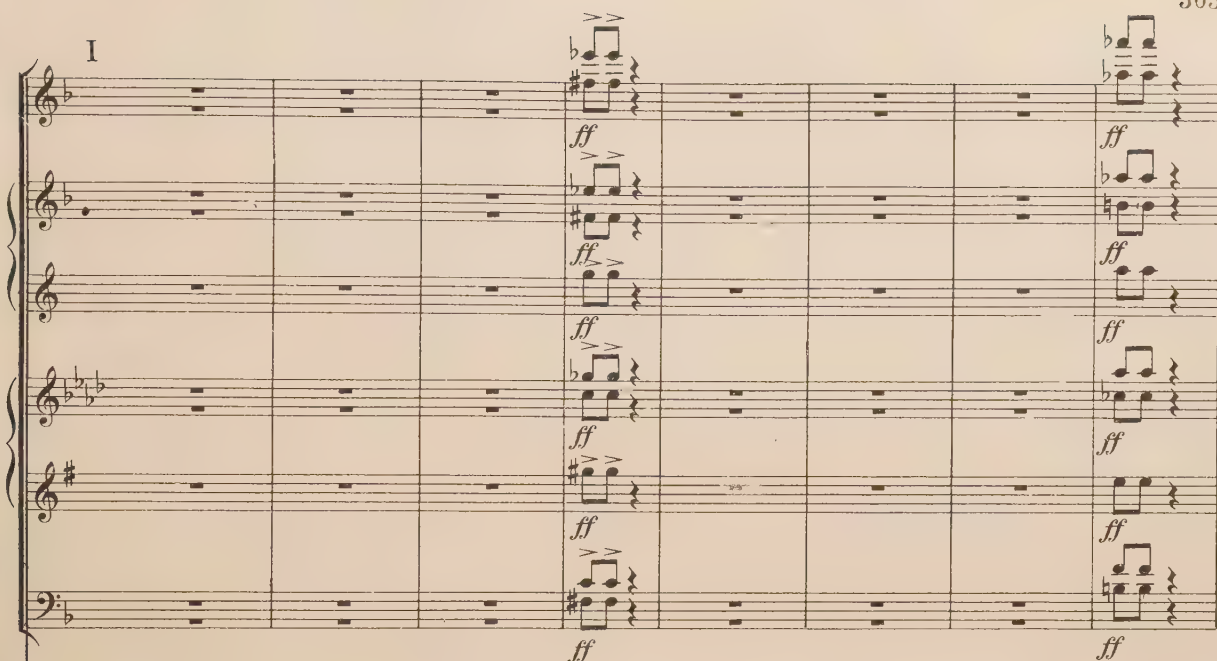
This page of musical notation, numbered 362, is divided into three systems. The first system consists of five staves, with the top two staves grouped by a brace. The second system consists of six staves, with the top two staves grouped by a brace. The third system consists of five staves, with the top three staves grouped by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f'. The key signature is D major (two sharps) for the first two systems and D minor (two flats) for the third system. The time signature is 4/4.

The first system features a complex melodic line in the top staves, with a prominent eighth-note pattern. The middle staves provide harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The bottom staff has a bass line with sustained notes and a few moving lines.

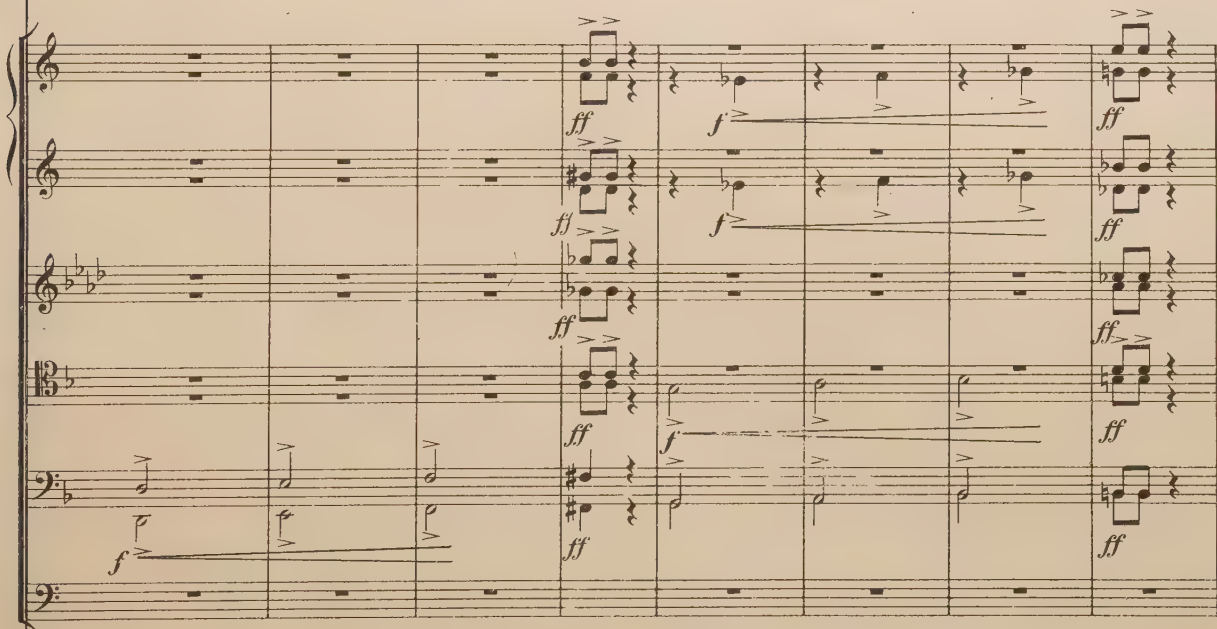
The second system continues the melodic development, with the top staves showing more intricate patterns and the middle staves providing harmonic support. The bottom staff has a bass line with sustained notes and a few moving lines.

The third system features a more active melodic line in the top staves, with a prominent eighth-note pattern. The middle staves provide harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The bottom staff has a bass line with sustained notes and a few moving lines.

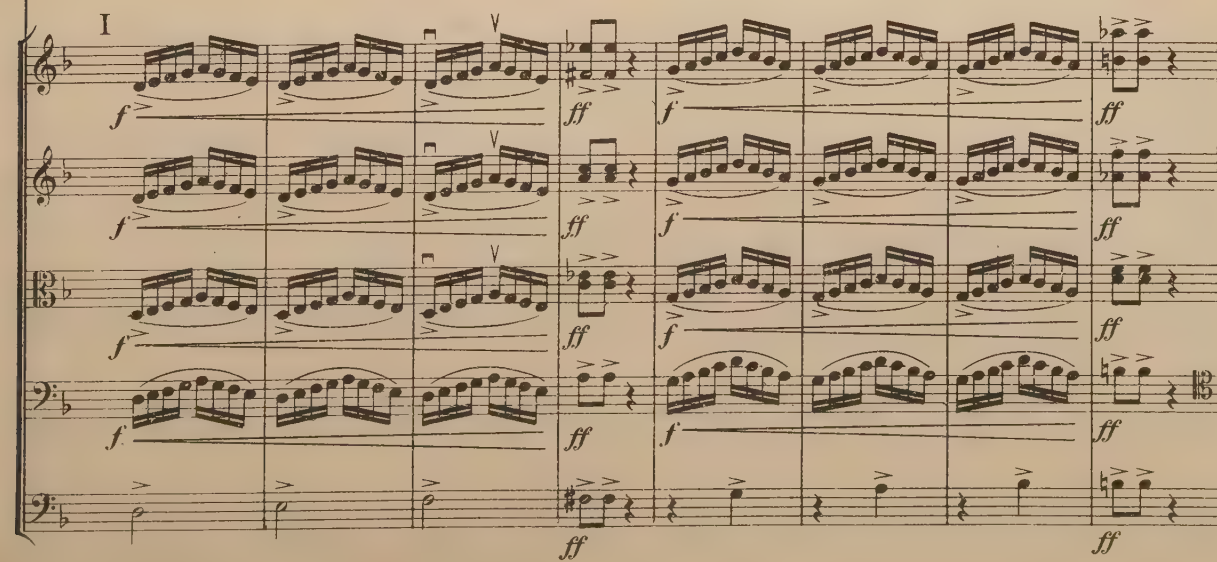
I



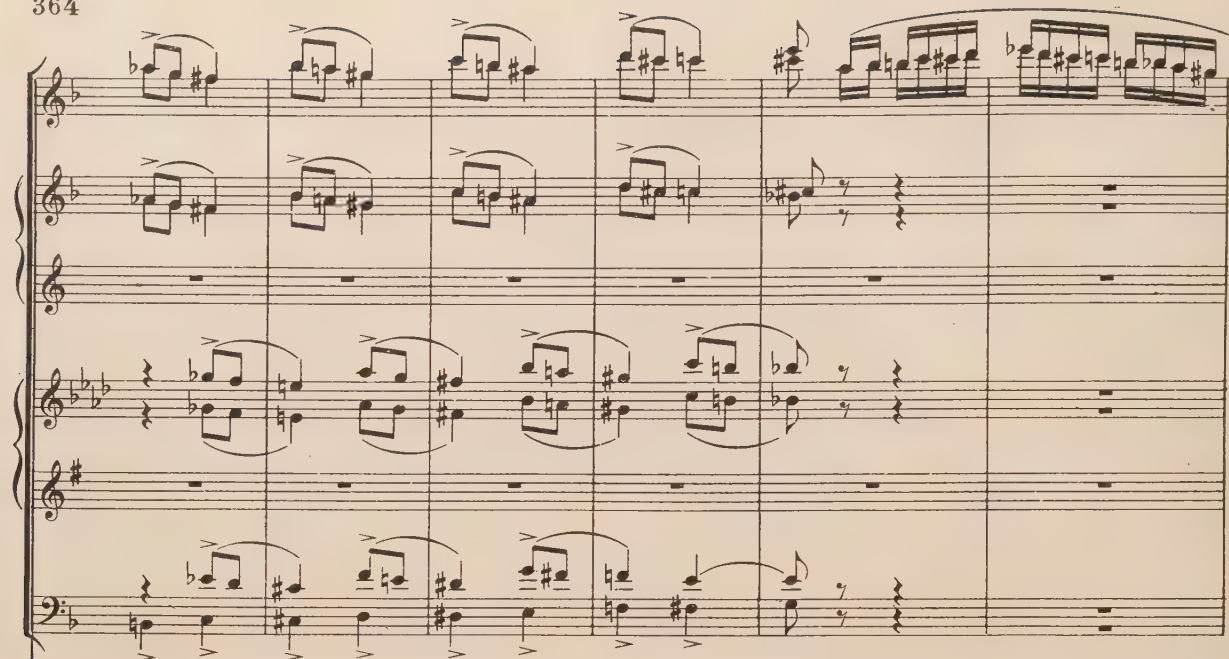
First system of a musical score, measures 1-8. It features five staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the fifth is bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first three measures are rests for all staves. In measure 4, all staves play a chord of eighth notes (F4, A4, C5, E5) with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. This pattern repeats in measure 8.



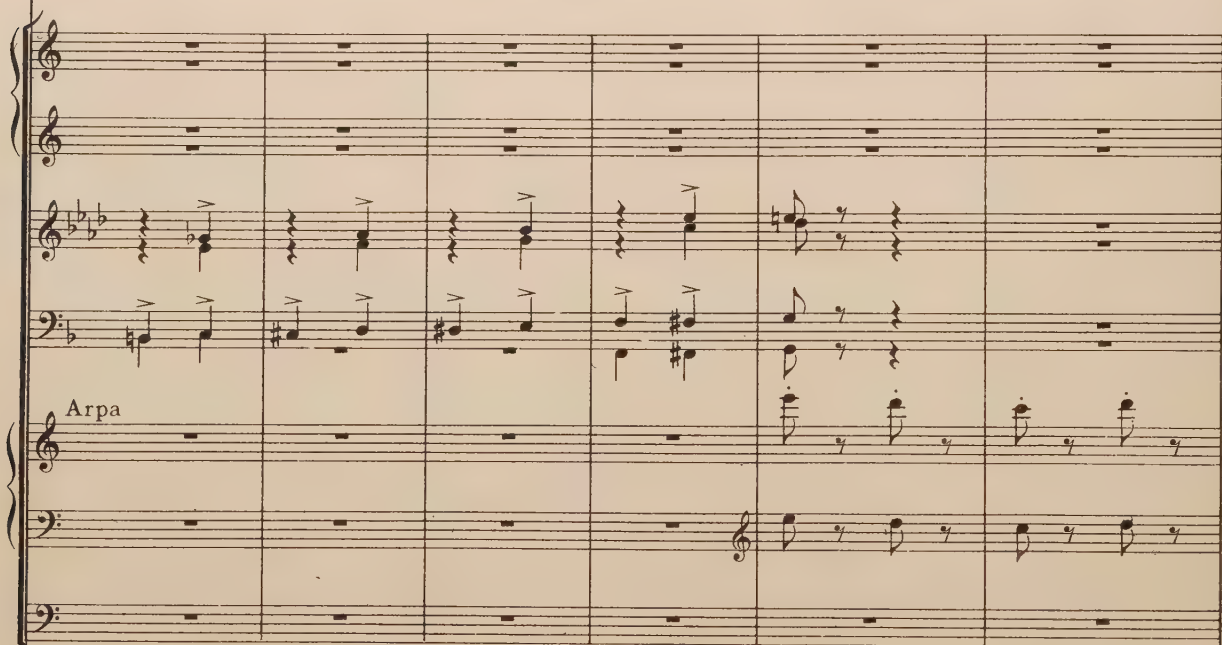
Second system of a musical score, measures 9-16. It features five staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the fifth is bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measures 9-12 show a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the first four staves, while the fifth staff has a single eighth note. In measure 13, the first four staves play a chord of eighth notes (F4, A4, C5, E5) with a forte (*ff*) dynamic, and the fifth staff plays a single eighth note (F4) with a forte (*f*) dynamic. This pattern repeats in measure 16.



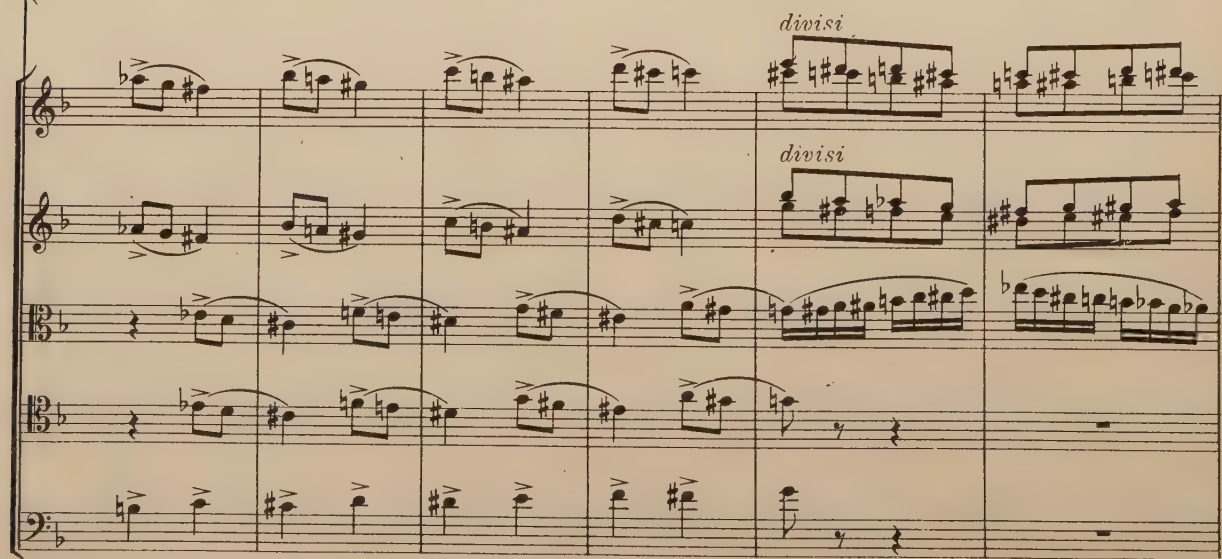
Third system of a musical score, measures 17-24. It features five staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the fifth is bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measures 17-20 show a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the first four staves, while the fifth staff has a single eighth note. In measure 21, the first four staves play a chord of eighth notes (F4, A4, C5, E5) with a forte (*ff*) dynamic, and the fifth staff plays a single eighth note (F4) with a forte (*f*) dynamic. This pattern repeats in measure 24.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. It features a grand staff with five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left and have a common key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs.



Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. It features a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves are empty, indicated by double bars. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is labeled "Arpa" and has a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings.



Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. It features a grand staff with five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are grouped by a brace on the left and have a common key signature of one flat. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The word "divisi" is written above the top staff in measures 15 and 16.

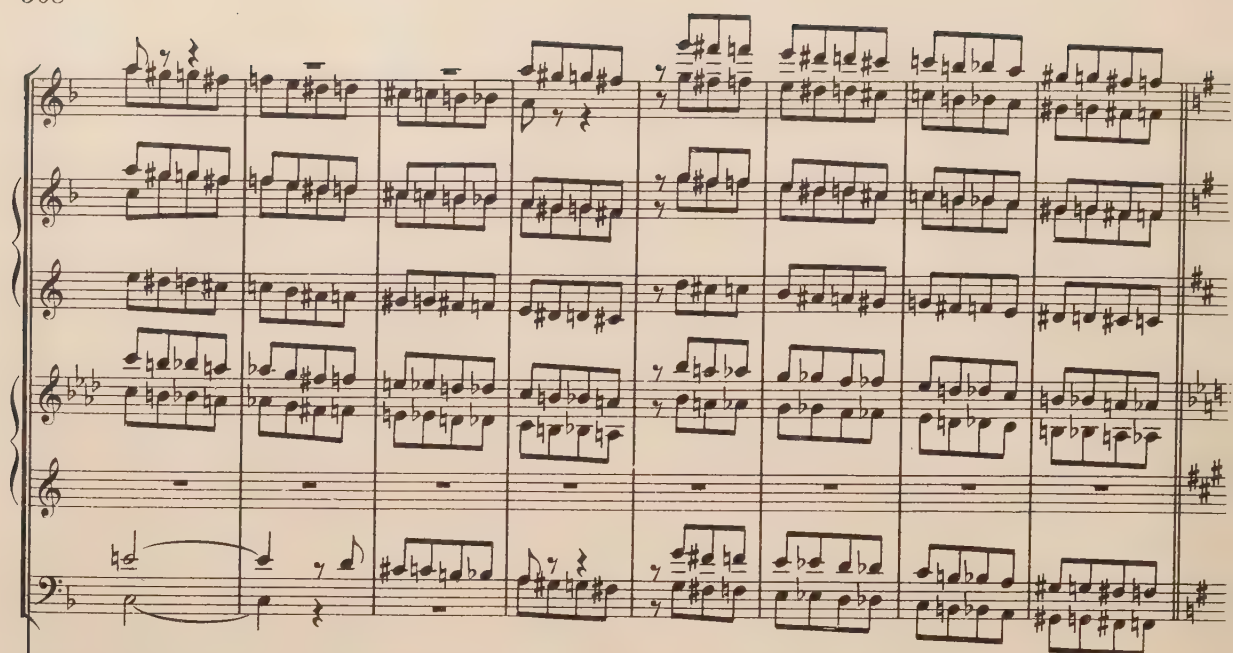
This musical score is for a Piccolo part, indicated by the title "(Piccolo)" at the top. The page number "365" is in the upper right corner. The score is written for a large ensemble, with multiple staves for each instrument family. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of 12 measures. The Piccolo part (top staff) features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Other instruments, including strings and woodwinds, provide harmonic support with sustained notes and occasional melodic lines. Dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo) are used. The second system also consists of 12 measures. It continues the complex rhythmic patterns of the Piccolo and the harmonic support of the other instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The overall style is that of a classical orchestral score.

This page of musical notation, page 366, is a score for a piano piece. It is written for piano (p) and features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score is organized into three systems, each with five staves. The first system (top) shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The second system (middle) features a more complex rhythmic pattern, including a section with a 3/4 time signature change. The third system (bottom) shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and time signatures.

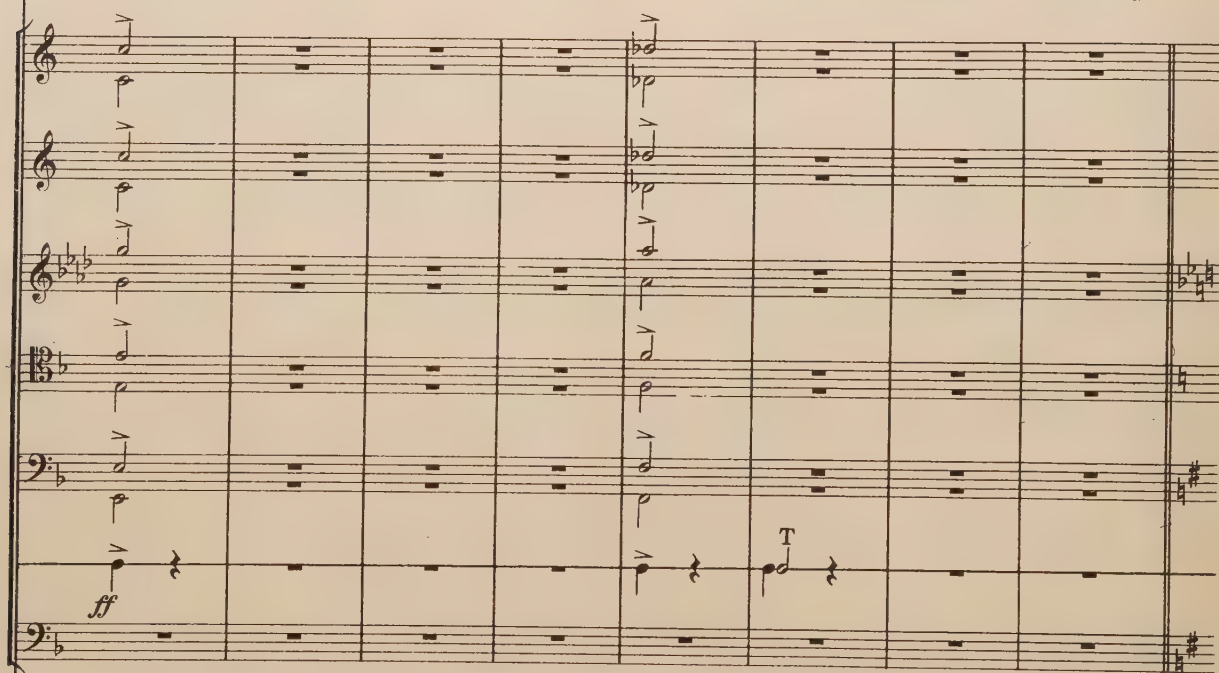
The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, many with accents. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a melodic line with some tied notes. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a series of half notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), containing a melodic line with ties. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of half notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a melodic line with ties. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of half notes. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, containing a melodic line with ties. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, showing a series of half notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of half notes.

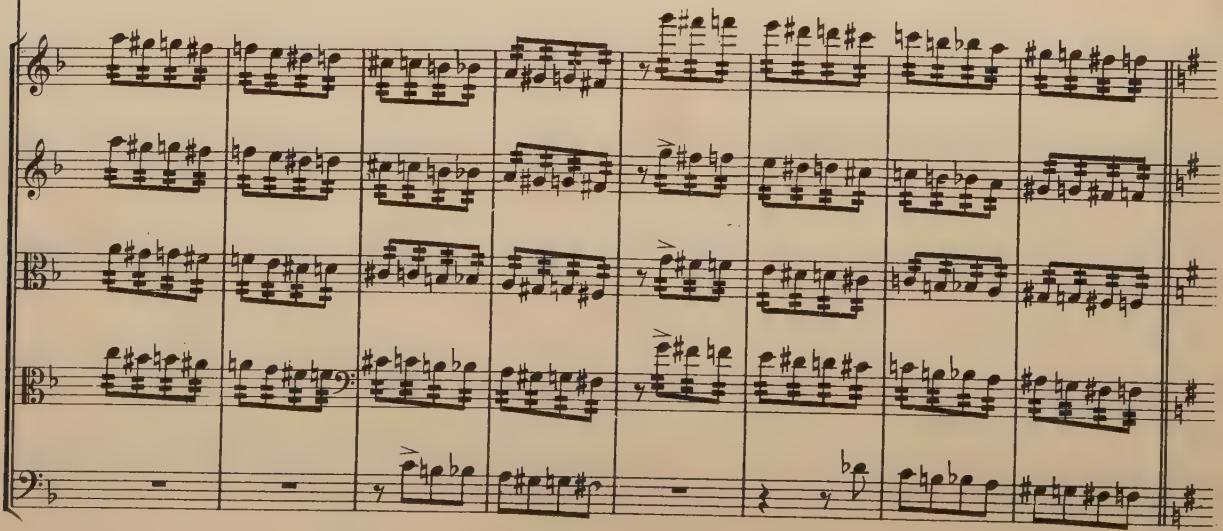
The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a series of half notes. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of half notes. The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, containing a series of half notes. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, showing a series of half notes. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of half notes.



First system of a musical score, featuring six staves. The top five staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *z* (breath mark).



Second system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The notation is sparse, with many measures containing rests or whole notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the first measure of the bottom staff. A 'T' marking is visible in the bottom staff towards the end of the system.



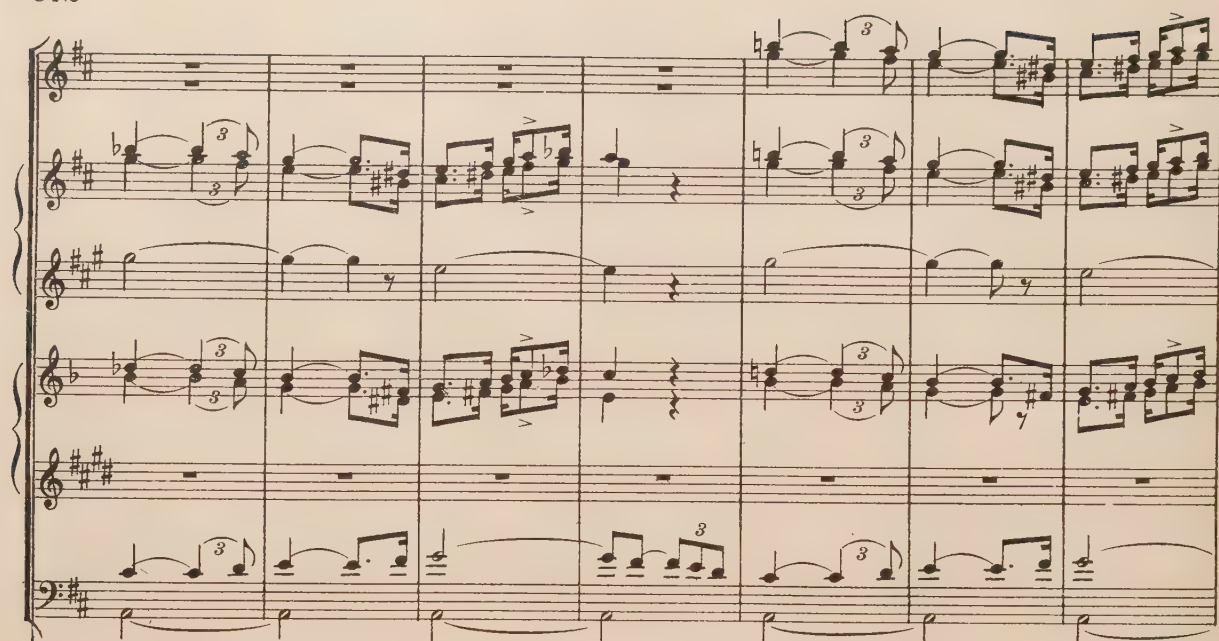
Third system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The notation is dense, with many measures containing eighth or sixteenth notes. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous systems.

First system of a musical score, measures 1 through 6. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings and woodwinds. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first four staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte), and articulation marks like accents and slurs. A specific performance instruction 'a2' is noted above the fourth staff in measures 4 and 5. The bottom two staves of the system are for a lower section, possibly basses or a different string group, with their own dynamics and phrasing.

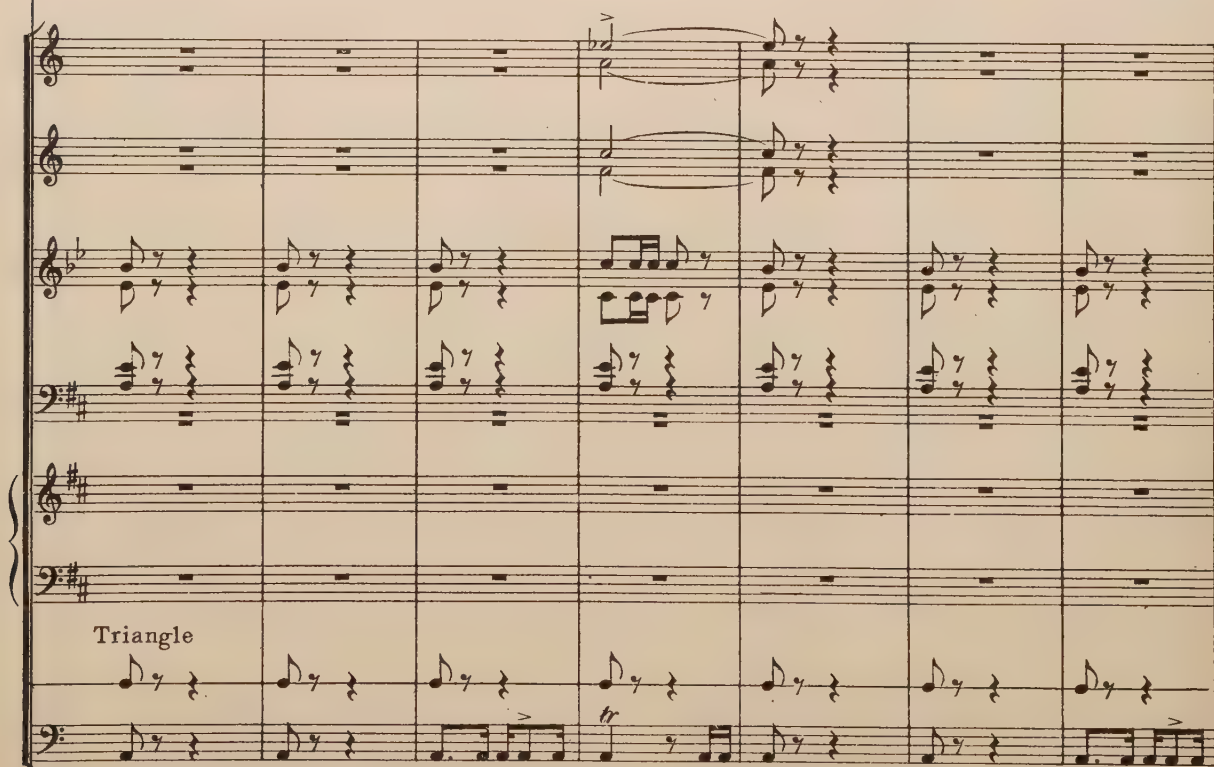
Second system of the musical score, measures 7 through 12. This system continues the complex texture of the first system. It features dense, rhythmic passages in the upper staves, often marked with accents and slurs. Dynamics like *mf* and *ff* are used to indicate changes in volume. The lower staves continue with their respective parts, maintaining the overall harmonic and rhythmic structure of the piece. The notation is detailed, with many beamed notes and specific performance markings.

This musical score page, numbered 370, contains ten systems of staves. The first system includes five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *a2*. The second system also has five staves, with the first two marked *ff*. The third system consists of three staves, with the first marked *ff* and the second labeled "Tromboni & Tuba". The fourth system has three staves, with the first marked *ff* and the second labeled "Arpa". The fifth system includes three staves, with the first marked *ff* and the second labeled "Tambourine". The sixth system has five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *ff*. The seventh system also has five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *ff*. The eighth system has five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *ff*. The ninth system has five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *ff*. The tenth system has five staves, with the first four marked *ff* and the fifth marked *ff*. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings, and is divided into two systems of five staves each.

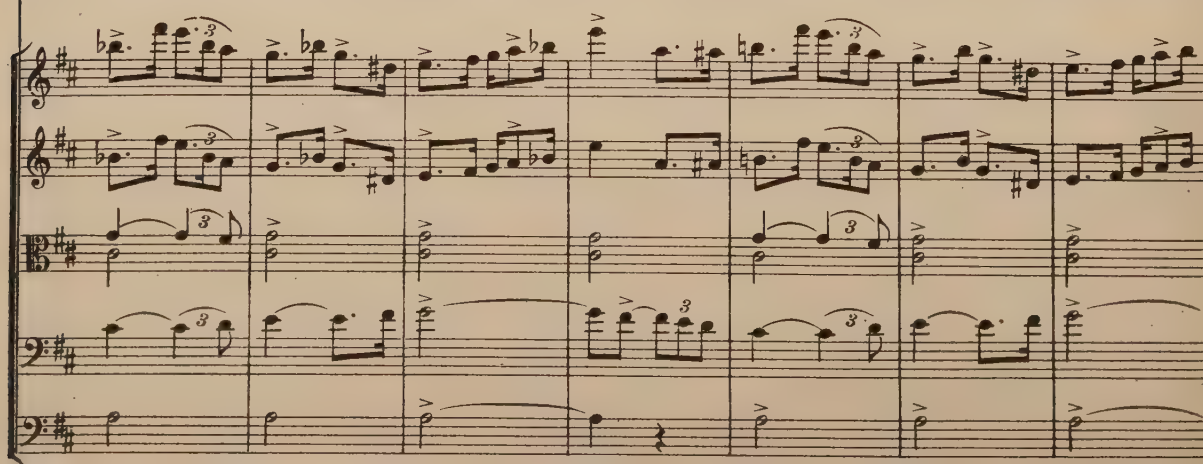
This page of musical notation, numbered 371, contains three systems of staves. Each system is composed of multiple staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (primarily D major and B minor), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and triplets. The first system consists of six staves. The second system consists of five staves, with a single staff line containing a wavy line and a fermata below it. The third system consists of four staves. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a full orchestral or chamber music score.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and rests.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes and sixteenth notes, and rests. A "Triangle" section is indicated by a label and a specific rhythmic pattern in the bottom staff.

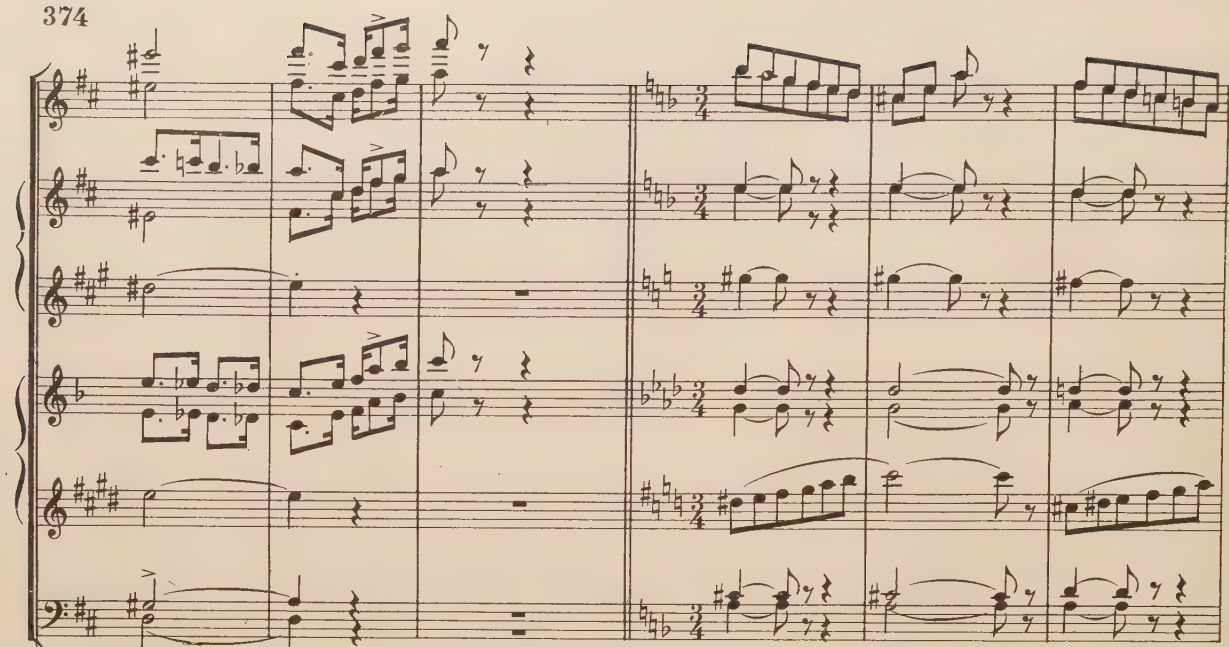


Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and rests.

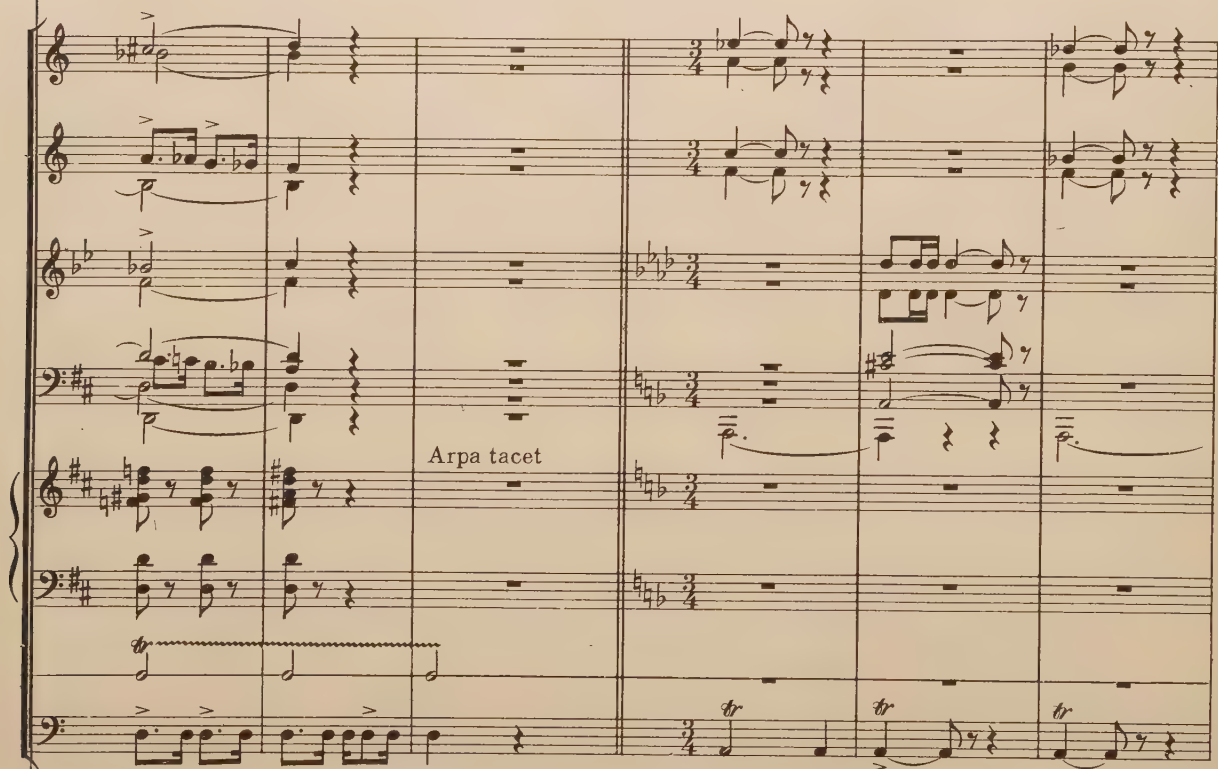
a2

This musical score is for a piece, likely a dance or a song, featuring a complex rhythmic structure. The score is written for multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate staff for the Tambourine. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing triplets (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Tambourine part is marked with a 'T' and a '3' over the notes, indicating a triplet rhythm. The score is written in a style that suggests it is a historical or traditional manuscript.

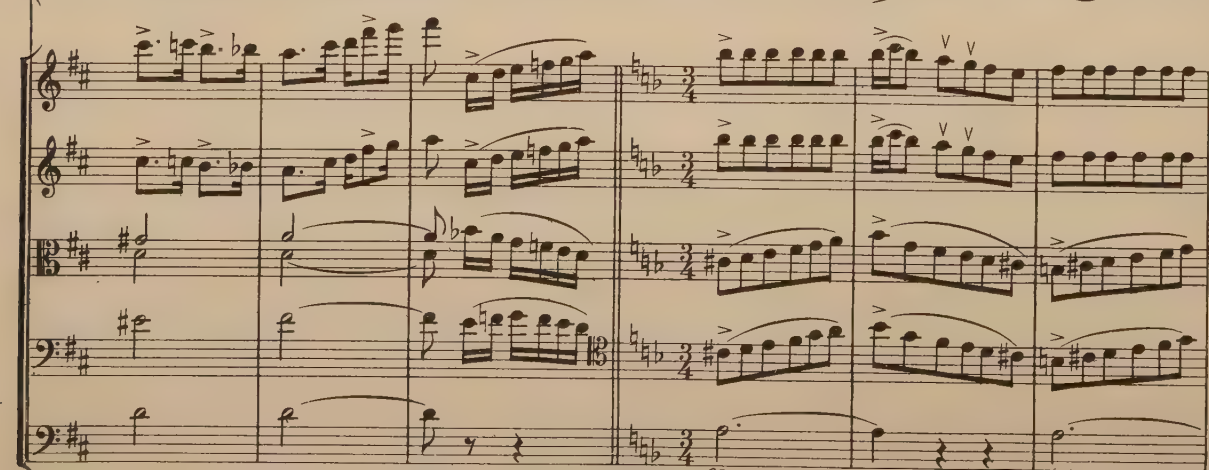
Tambourine



First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The system consists of six staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fourth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fifth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The sixth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The system consists of seven staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The sixth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music includes a section labeled "Arpa tacet" in measure 10. The system concludes with a double bar line.



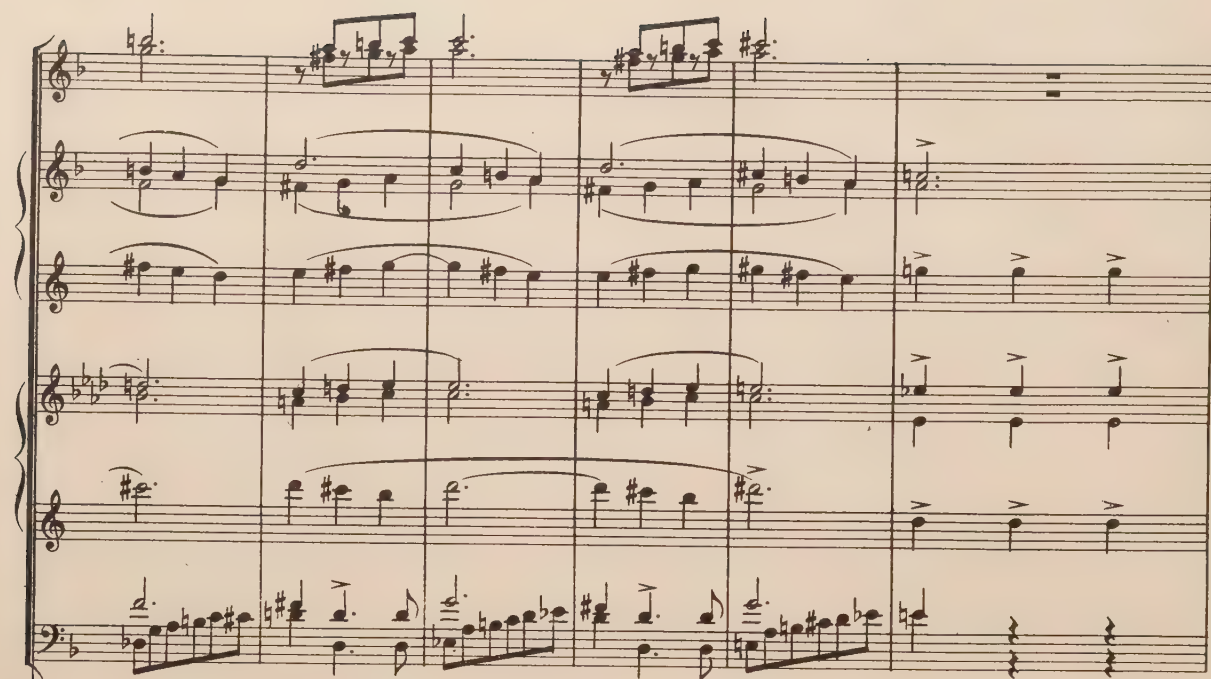
Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The system consists of six staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The sixth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.

This page of musical notation, page 375, is divided into three systems, each containing five staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols and markings.

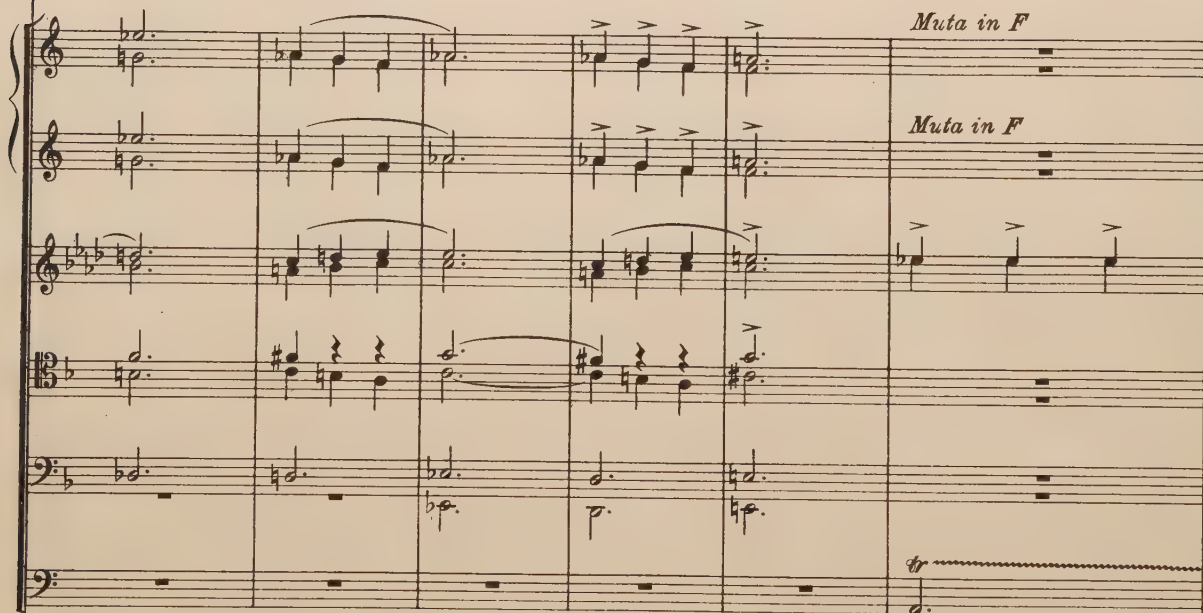
System 1 (Top): The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes.

System 2 (Middle): The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes.

System 3 (Bottom): The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower four staves are in bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.

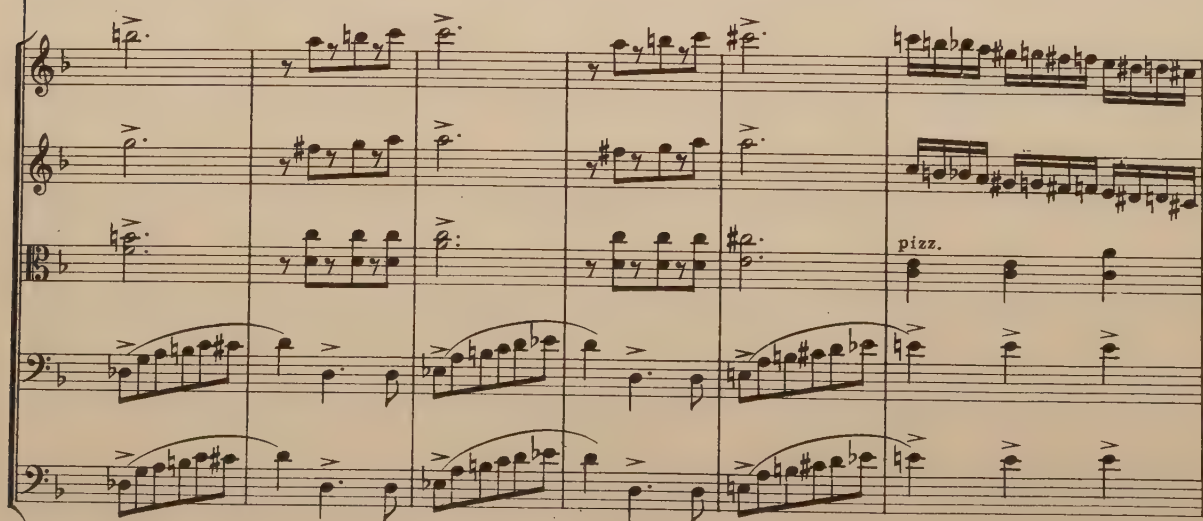


Second system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lower four staves are in bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Muta in F

Muta in F

tr



Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower four staves are in bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.

pizz.

First system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Con fuoco e strepitoso

Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Con fuoco e strepitoso

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures of the first four staves are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the first four staves is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fifth measure of the fifth staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This musical score is for a Piccolo and 1st Flute part. It is written on a grand staff with two systems of staves. The top system consists of a single staff for the Piccolo (treble clef, one line) and a grand staff for the 1st Flute (treble and bass clefs, two staves). The bottom system also consists of a single staff for the Piccolo and a grand staff for the 1st Flute. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Piccolo part is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together in groups of four or eight. The 1st Flute part provides a harmonic accompaniment, with the right hand often playing chords or moving lines and the left hand playing a steady bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation is divided into two systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional staves. The second system includes a grand staff and two additional staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). A section labeled "Cymbals" is indicated in the middle of the second system. The page number "379" is in the top right corner.

ff

Cymbals

p

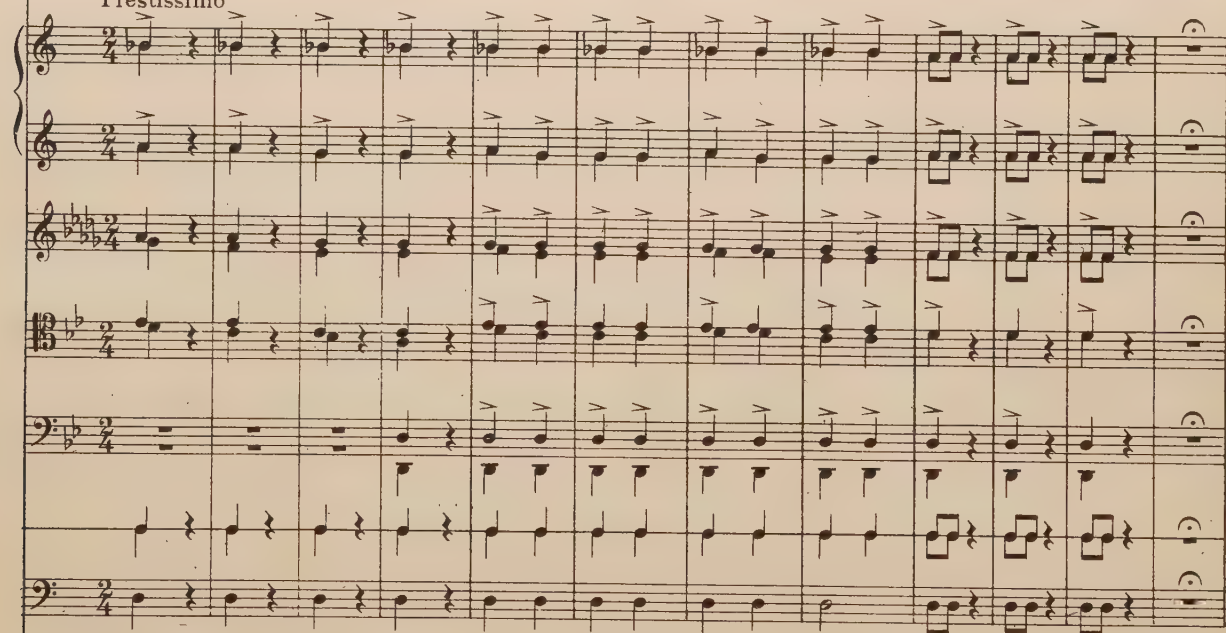
ff

Prestissimo



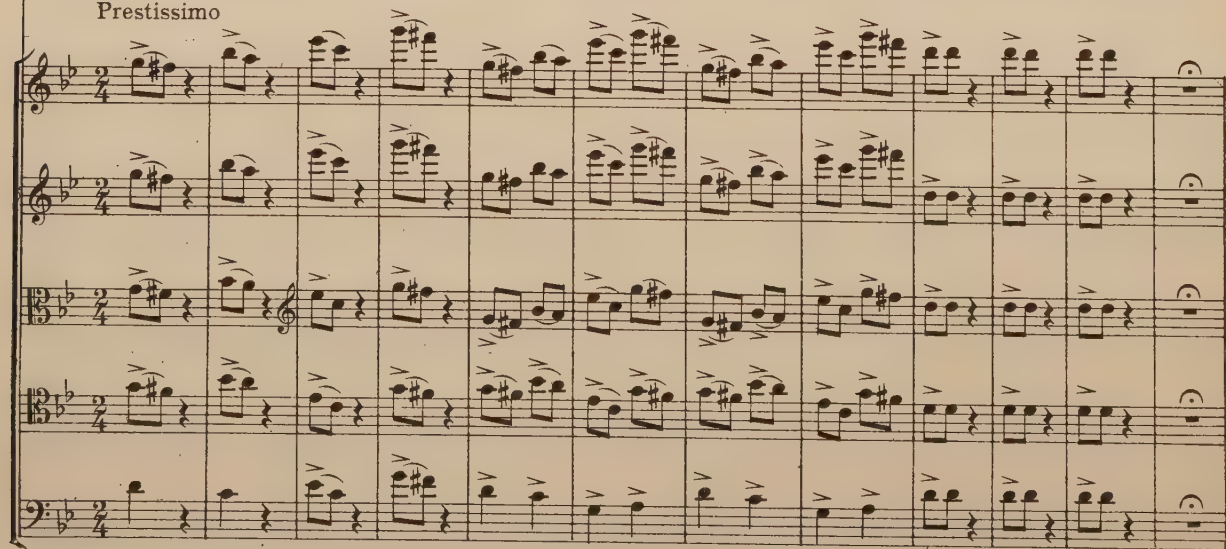
First system of musical notation, marked Prestissimo. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the middle two are alto clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages and rests, with many notes marked with accents.

Prestissimo



Second system of musical notation, marked Prestissimo. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the middle two are alto clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages and rests, with many notes marked with accents.

Prestissimo



Third system of musical notation, marked Prestissimo. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, the middle two are alto clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages and rests, with many notes marked with accents.

Poco adagio (♩ = 80)

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is for a piano and organ. The piano part consists of five staves (treble and bass clefs). The organ part is on a single staff with a C-clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'Poco adagio' with a metronome marking of 80. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte). The organ part enters in measure 4 with a *f* dynamic.

Poco adagio

pp

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The piano part continues with *pp* dynamics. The organ part has a *f* dynamic. A 'Tamtam' (tr) is indicated in measure 8. The organ part is marked 'Organ part on p. 384'.

Poco adagio

Organ part on p. 384

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The piano part continues. The organ part features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and is marked 'Organ part on p. 384'.

Organ part on p. 384

This musical score is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band, featuring multiple staves with various instruments and percussion. The score is divided into two main systems, each with a key signature change and a time signature change.

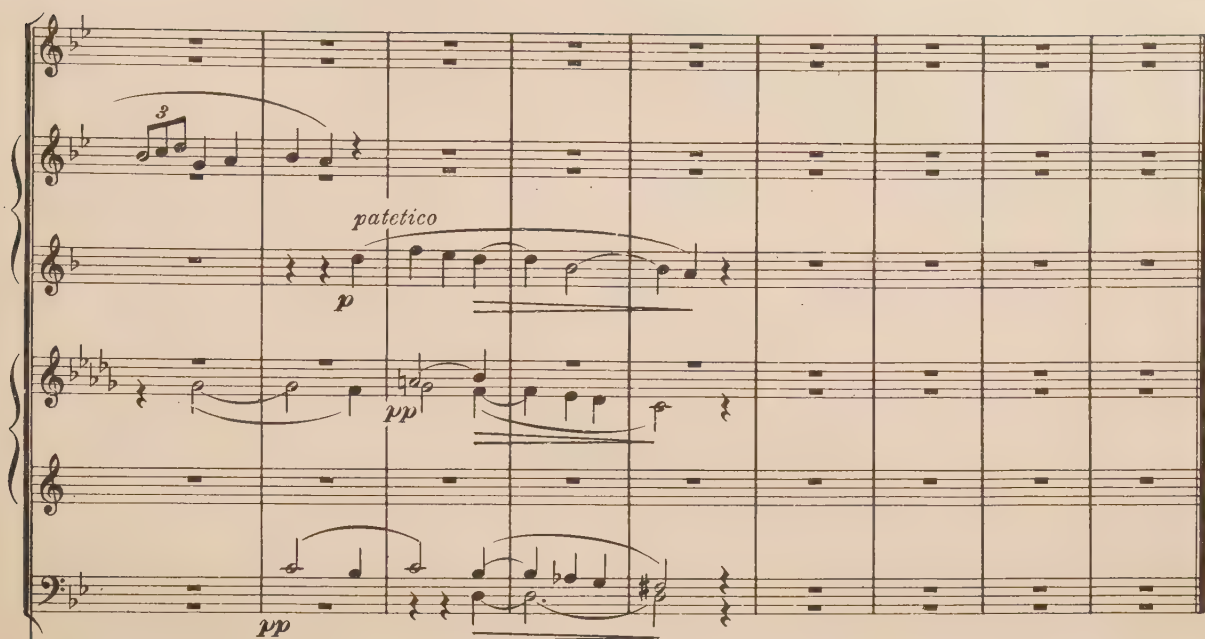
First System (Measures 1-10):

- Key Signature:** B-flat major (two flats).
- Time Signature:** 4/4.
- Instruments:** The score includes staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and percussion (Cymbals & Tambourine).
- Dynamic Markings:** *ff* (fortissimo) is prominently used in the woodwinds and strings.
- Notation:** The woodwinds and strings play complex, fast-moving passages. The percussion part includes cymbal and tambourine patterns.

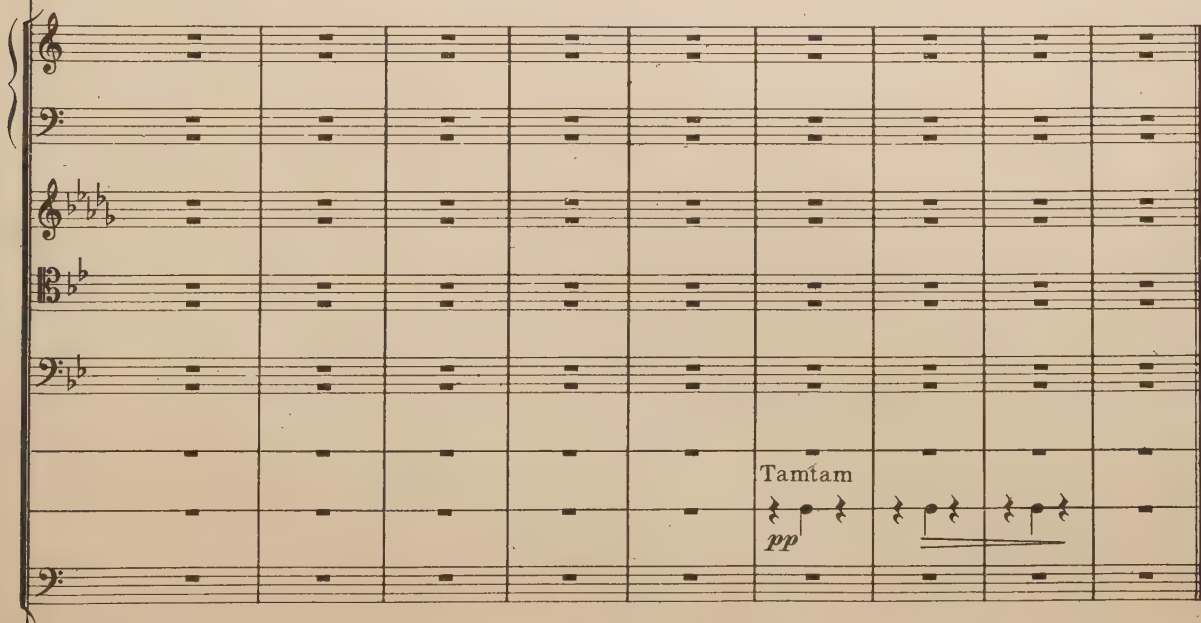
Second System (Measures 11-20):

- Key Signature:** E-flat major (three flats).
- Time Signature:** 3/4.
- Instruments:** The same ensemble continues, with the addition of C-Caisse & Tamtam.
- Dynamic Markings:** *ff* (fortissimo) remains a key dynamic throughout.
- Notation:** The woodwinds and strings continue their complex passages. The percussion part includes cymbal, tambourine, and C-Caisse & Tamtam patterns.

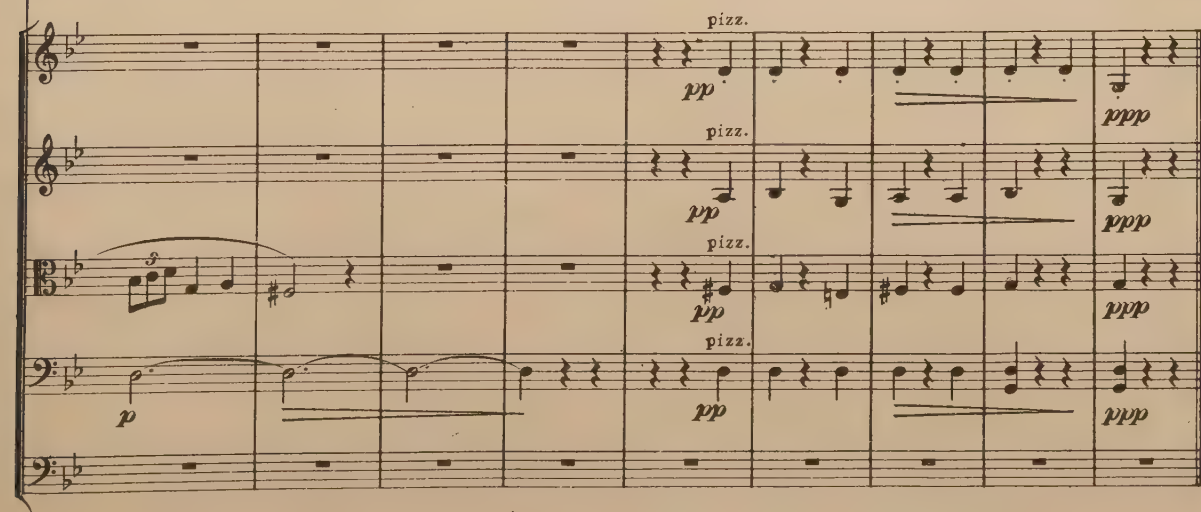
The score is written in a traditional musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible. The page number 382 is located at the top left.



First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and the instruction *patetico* above it, followed by a *p* dynamic marking. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three flats (E-flat major/C minor) and a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a *pp* dynamic marking. The system ends with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three flats (E-flat major/C minor). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a *pizz.* instruction above it, followed by a *pp* dynamic marking. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a *pizz.* instruction above it, followed by a *pp* dynamic marking. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three flats (E-flat major/C minor) and a *pizz.* instruction above it, followed by a *pp* dynamic marking. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a *pizz.* instruction above it, followed by a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a *p* dynamic marking. The system ends with a double bar line.

Organ Part Finale to Attis

Full Orchestra
Prestissimo

Poco Adagio
Corno

Cor. Anglaise

Full Organ

Tacet al Fine

Add reeds

* Use crescendo pedal through the chord in dotted quarters, then dim. to *pp* in next measure.

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